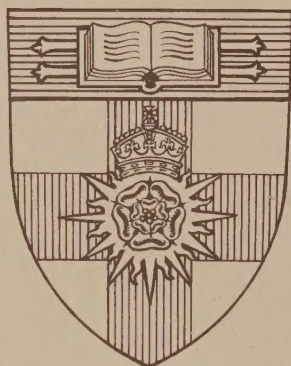


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—(3.)—

ARMY—*continued.*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS; ARMY MEDICAL;
VOLUNTEERS; YEOMANRY.

Session

29 January 1908 — 21 December 1908.

VOL. LXIV.

1908.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1908.

SIXTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

ARMY—continued.

Appropriation Account, 1906–1907 :

51. Appropriation Account of the Sums granted by Parliament for Army Services, for the year ended 31st March 1907; also Statements of the Surpluses and Deficits upon the Grants for Army Services, for the year ended 31st March 1907, showing all cases in which the War Department has obtained the sanction of the Treasury to expenditure not provided for in the grants for that year, with copies of the representations made to the Treasury by that Department; also the Balance Sheet showing the ledger balances on the 30th September 1907, the date on which the Account of Army Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1906–1907 was closed. p. 1

Army (Ordnance Factories) Appropriation Account, 1906–1907 :

53. Appropriation Account of the Sums granted by Parliament for the Expense of the Ordnance Factories, the cost of the productions of which has been charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments, &c., and the Statement of the Surpluses and Deficits upon the Grants, for the year ended 31st March 1907; with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. 235

Army (Medical Department):

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Vol. XLVIII. 251
- [Cd. 4057.] Report of the Army Medical Department for the Year 1907.
Vol. XLIX. 601

Army (Militia Units):

- [Cd. 3932.] Return showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom, and the number present, absent, and wanting to complete, at the training of 1907 (in continuation of [Cd. 3364], 1907). 941

Army (Number and Strength) :

67. Return showing the Total Number of Officers and Men in the Land Forces of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany (including Prussia) respectively, in each of the Years 1792, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1840, 1854, 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1906. p. 955

- [Cd. 3802.] Return giving the strength of each Infantry Battalion and each Battery of Artillery on the Home Establishment on 1st February 1908, showing the number of Men in each Unit who have less than One Year's Service or are under 20 Years of Age; showing also the Number of Recruits at the Dépôt. 959

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- [Cd. 4058.] Statement showing the strength of the Regular Army, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force on 1st October 1908, as compared with the strength on 1st October 1905. 963

- [Cd. 3935.] Statement showing the Number of Special Reservists recruited during the period 15th January to 16th May 1908, as compared with the Number of Militia Recruits for the corresponding period of 1907; the disposal of Militiamen belonging to the Disbanded Battalions of Militia; and the Number of Special Reservists drilling at the various Dépôts on 1st May 1908. 967

- [Cd. 4056.] Report, dated the 18th July 1908, by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, as to the Progress made in constituting the Medical Service of the Territorial Force. 971

Army (Volunteer Corps) :

- [Cd. 3801.] The Annual Return of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain for the year 1907. 979

Army (Imperial Yeomanry) :

- [Cd. 3799.] Annual Training Return of the Imperial Yeomanry (in Great Britain and Ireland), for 1907. 1045

ARMY.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT;

1906-1907.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT of the SUMS granted by Parliament for
ARMY SERVICES, for the year ended 31st March 1907.

ALSO,

STATEMENT of the SURPLUSES and DEFICITS upon the GRANTS for ARMY SERVICES, for the year ended 31st March 1907, showing all cases in which the War Department has obtained the sanction of the Treasury to expenditure not provided for in the grants for that year, together with copies of the representations made to the Treasury by that department; also the Balance Sheet showing the ledger balances on the 30th September 1907, the date on which the Account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1906-1907 was closed.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT 29 & 30 VICT., c. 39, s. 22.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1908.

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1908.

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PAPER, No. 1.

ABSTRACT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

SHOWING the Grants of Parliament for ARMY SERVICES for the year ended 31st March 1907, and the sums which actually came in course of payment in that year, together with the estimated amounts of receipts to be appropriated in aid of the said grants, and the sums actually realised in respect of the same.

PAPER No. 1.—ABSTRACT of APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT showing the grants of Parliament for ARMY payment in that year together with the estimated amounts of receipts to be appropriated in Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 22.

VOTES.		GRANTS AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1906-1907.		
		Estimated gross amount.	Estimated receipts in aid of grants.	Exchequer grants.
		1.	2.	3.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£.	£.	£.
1	PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY - - - - -	11,032,000	1,062,000	9,970,000
	Original - - - - - £11,282,000			
	Less Supplementary - - - - - £ 250,000			
2	MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT: PAY, &c. - - - - -	491,700	1,700	490,000
3	MILITIA: PAY, BOUNTY, &c. - - - - -	828,000	9,000	819,000
4	IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - - - -	423,750	750	423,000
5	VOLUNTEER CORPS: PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - - - -	1,684,800	1,800	1,683,000
	Original - - - - - £1,245,800			
	Add Supplementary - - - - - £ 439,000			
6	QUARTERINGS, TRANSPORT, AND REMOUNTS - - - - -	2,117,000	49,000	2,068,000
	Original - - - - - £2,160,000			
	Less Supplementary - - - - - £ 43,000			
7	SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING - - - - -	4,713,500	387,400	4,326,100
	Original - - - - - £4,879,400			
	Less Supplementary - - - - - £ 165,900			
8	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GENERAL STORES - - - - -	981,000	206,000	775,000
9	ARMAMENTS AND ENGINEER STORES - - - - -	2,958,000	415,000	2,543,000
10	WORKS AND BUILDINGS - - - - -	2,439,750	86,750	2,353,000
11	ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MILITARY EDUCATION - - - - -	205,100	73,100	132,000
12	MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTIVE SERVICES - - - - -	97,700	700	97,000
	Original - - - - - £77,700			
	Add Supplementary - - - - - £20,000			
13	WAR OFFICE AND ARMY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT	559,250	250	559,000
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.			
14	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFICERS, &c. - - - - -	2,147,421	453,421	1,694,000
15	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR MEN, &c. - - - - -	2,179,557	495,557	1,684,000
16	CIVIL SUPERANNUATION, COMPENSATION, COM- PASSIONATE ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES - - - - -	180,133	133	180,000
—	BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE AND CLAIMS ABAN- DONED - - - - -	—	—	—
	TOTAL Exchequer Grants (Original £29,796,000 Supplementary £100 } Column 3 21 February 1907	33,038,661	3,242,561	29,796,100
	TOTAL Net Expenditure, - - - - - Column 6			
	Appropriations in Aid, estimated - - - - - from Column 2	—	—	3,242,561
	Ditto - ditto - realised - - - - - from Column 5	—	—	—
	TOTAL Exchequer Grants and estimated Appropriations in Aid - - - - - Column 3			33,038,661
	Gross Expenditure, being total of net Expenditure and Appropriations in Aid realised - - - - - Column 6			—
	BALANCE on this account to be surrendered, viz.:—			
	Amount of Estimate in excess of Expenditure, being the difference between columns 1 and 4			—
	Amount of Surplus on Appropriations in Aid, being the difference between columns 2 and 5 - - - - -			—
		£.		33,038,661

I, the undersigned, declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that no part of the expenditure contained in this superior authority is required by the Regulations.

The unexpended balance on the account for 1905-1906, viz., 1,334,136*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* as shown in the Account for 1905-1906.
War Office, }
30 November, 1907. }

I certify that this Account has been examined by officers under my direction, in accordance with the 29th section of that (subject to the observations contained in the annexed report) the Account is correct.

Examined,

R. Eustre Yerburch.

SERVICES for the year ended 31st March 1907, and the sums which actually came in course of aid of the said grants, and the sums actually realised in respect of the same, in pursuance of the

EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.			DIFFERENCES between Exchequer grants and net expenditure (columns 3 and 6), as per next following statement.		Number of vote.	Reference to explanatory paper.
Gross expenditure.	Actual receipts in aid.	Net expenditure.	Surpluses.	Deficits.		
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Page.
10,757,861 12 3	1,146,295 5 -	9,611,566 7 3	358,433 12 9	—	1	18
448,521 11 2	3,398 4 6	445,123 6 8	44,876 13 4	—	2	24
784,500 4 2	6,627 11 4	777,872 12 10	41,127 7 2	—	3	26
406,730 1 8	673 16 3	406,056 5 5	16,943 14 7	—	4	28
1,655,270 18 9	2,469 2 10	1,652,801 15 11	30,198 4 1	—	5	30
2,085,984 6 10	125,748 10 5	1,960,235 16 5	107,764 3 7	—	6	32
4,655,384 3 8	434,949 16 10	4,220,434 6 10	105,665 13 2	—	7	36
922,460 1 7	276,235 2 5	646,224 19 2	128,775 - 10	—	8	40
2,626,094 11 3	449,524 2 7	2,176,570 8 8	366,429 11 4	—	9	42
2,348,273 11 10	82,583 12 4	2,265,689 19 6	87,310 - 6	—	10	45
201,103 9 7	66,780 2 11	134,323 6 8	—	2,323 6 8	11	56
77,372 18 5	4,763 14 9	72,609 3 8	24,390 16 4	—	12	58
555,359 12 6	589 3 5	554,770 9 1	4,229 10 11	—	13	60
2,135,986 11 3	462,550 6 9	1,673,436 4 6	20,563 15 6	—	14	62
2,224,384 15 3	507,639 19 1	1,716,744 16 2	—	32,744 16 2	15	68
183,168 12 10	313 10 3	182,855 2 7	—	2,855 2 7	16	70
4,106 7 11	—	4,106 7 11	—	4,106 7 11	—	70
32,072,563 10 11	3,571,142 1 8	28,501,421 9 3	1,336,708 4 1	42,029 13 4		
		3,571,142 1 8				
		32,072,563 10 11				
	328,581 1 8	966,097 9 1				
		—				
	£	33,038,661 - -				
				NET SURPLUS.		
				£1,294,673 10 9		

Appropriation Account has been incurred without authority superior to that of the Department, in cases where such has been surrendered to the Exchequer.

Guy Fleetwood Wilson,

Director-General of Army Finance.

the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, including a test audit as directed by paragraph 34 of Treasury Minute of 20th March, 1876, and

John A. Kempe,
Comptroller General of His Majesty's Exchequer
and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system of equations (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

PAPER, No. 2.

STATEMENT of particulars of the differences between the grants and the net expenditure for Army Services, 1906-1907, as stated in the foregoing account, showing the surpluses or deficits arising respectively upon the gross amounts of estimated and of actual expenditure, and upon the estimated and actual amounts of receipts to be appropriated in aid of the Exchequer grants.

PAPER, No. 2.—STATEMENT of particulars of the differences between the grants and showing the surpluses or deficits arising respectively upon the gross amounts of receipts to be appropriated in aid of the Exchequer Grants.

Vote.		SURPLUSES.		
		Excess of estimated gross expenditure over actual gross expenditure.	Excess of actual receipts over estimated receipts.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of the Army - - - -	274,138 7 9	84,295 5 -	358,433 12 9 1
2	Medical Establishment: Pay, &c. - -	43,178 8 10	1,698 4 6	44,876 13 4 2
3	Militia: Pay, Bounty, &c. - - - -	43,499 15 10	—	43,499 15 10 3
4	Imperial Yeomanry: Pay and Allowances -	17,019 18 4	—	17,019 18 4 4
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances -	29,529 1 3	669 2 10	30,198 4 1 5
6	Quarterings, Transport and Remounts -	31,015 13 2	76,748 10 5	107,764 3 7 6
7	Supplies and Clothing - - - -	58,115 16 4	47,549 16 10	105,665 13 2 7
8	Ordnance Department Establishments and General Stores - - - -	58,539 18 5	70,235 2 5	128,775 - 10 8
9	Armaments and Engineer Stores - -	331,905 8 9	34,524 2 7	366,429 11 4 9
10	Works and Buildings - - - -	91,476 8 2	—	91,476 8 2 10
11	Establishments for Military Education -	3,996 10 5	—	3,996 10 5 11
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services- - -	20,327 1 7	4,063 14 9	24,390 16 4 12
13	War Office and Army Accounts Depart- ment - - - -	3,890 7 6	339 3 5	4,229 10 11 13
14	Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c. -	11,434 8 9	9,129 6 9	20,563 15 6 14
15	Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c. - -	—	12,082 19 1	12,082 19 1 15
16	Civil Superannuation, Compensation, Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities	—	180 10 3	180 10 3 16
	Balances Irrecoverable - - - -	—	—	— 17
	TOTALS - - - - £.	1,018,067 5 1	341,515 18 10	1,359,583 3 11 18

the net expenditure for ARMY SERVICES, 1906-1907, as stated in the foregoing account, estimated and of actual expenditure, and upon the estimated and actual amounts of

	DEFICITS.						NET DIFFERENCES (as shown in columns 7 and 8 of the foregoing account).						Vote.			
	Excess of actual gross expenditure over estimated gross expenditure.			Excess of estimated receipts over actual receipts.			TOTAL.			Surpluses.				Deficits.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1	—			—			—			358,433	12	9	—			1.
2	—			—			—			44,876	13	4	—			2.
3	—			2,372	8	8	2,372	8	8	41,127	7	2	—			3.
4	—			76	3	9	76	3	9	16,943	14	7	—			4.
5	—			—			—			30,198	4	1	—			5.
6	—			—			—			107,764	3	7	—			6.
7	—			—			—			105,665	13	2	—			7.
8	—			—			—			128,775	—	10	—			8.
9	—			—			—			366,429	11	4	—			9.
10	—			4,166	7	8	4,166	7	8	87,310	—	6	—			10.
11	—			6,319	17	1	6,319	17	1	—			2,323	6	8	11.
12	—			—			—			24,390	16	4	—			12.
13	—			—			—			4,229	10	11	—			13.
14	—			—			—			20,563	15	6	—			14.
15	44,827	15	3	—			44,827	15	3	—			32,744	16	2	15.
16	3,035	12	10	—			3,035	12	10	—			2,855	2	7	16.
17	4,106	7	11	—			4,106	7	11	—			4,106	7	11	(Balances Irrecoverable.
18	51,969	16	—	12,934	17	2	64,904	13	2	1,336,798	4	1	42,029	13	4	

NET SURPLUS - - - £1,294,678 10 9

B

PAPER, No. 3.

SHOWING the estimated receipts, as compared with the actual receipts, and the detail, under the subheads of votes, of the amounts received on account of appropriations in aid of Army Services, for the year ended 31st March 1907.

PAPER, No. 3.—Particulars of the estimated receipts, as compared with the actual receipts, under Appropriations in Aid for Army Services, for the year ended 31st March 1907.

Vote and Sub-head.	APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.		Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12	PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY:					
	Contributions from Colonial Revenues in aid of Military Expenditure:					
		Period for which payment has been made.				
		From To				
	Ceylon - - -	1 April 1906 31 Mar. 1907	140,600 - -	126,751 6 11	13,848 13 1	- - -
	Mauritius - -	1 April 1906 31 Mar. 1907	27,300 - -	27,309 1 4	- - -	9 1 4
	Hong Kong - -	1 April 1906 31 Mar. 1907	133,900 - -	140,318 15 3	- - -	6,418 15 3
	Straits Settlements	1 April 1906 31 Mar. 1907	182,500 - -	182,554 18 8	- - -	54 18 8
	Malta - - -	1 Jan. 1906 31 Dec. 1906	5,000 - -	5,000 - -	- - -	- - -
	Natal - - -	1 Dec. 1905 31 Mar. 1907	4,000 - -	5,333 6 8	- - -	1,333 6 8
	Dominion of Canada	1 April 1906 31 Oct. 1906	5,000 - -	48,888 16 4	- - -	43,888 16 4
	Orange River Colony, in respect of Military Survey	- - - - -	- - -	9,000 - -	- - -	9,000 - -
	TOTAL Colonial Contributions - - - £		498,300 - -	545,156 5 2	13,848 13 1	60,704 18 3
						46,856 5 2
	Contribution from the Government of Egypt on account of British Troops in that Country -		100,000 - -	152,000 - -	- - -	52,000 - -
	Payment by Indian Government in respect of Deferred Pay and Gratuities on Discharge, &c. of Soldiers on Indian Establishment - -		102,000 - -	88,828 18 1	13,171 1 11	- - -
	Payment by Indian Government in respect of Home Effective Charges (other than Deferred Pay and Gratuities) for the Regular Forces serving in India - - - - -		332,700 - -	330,272 10 -	2,427 10 -	- - -
	Purchase of Discharges from the Army and Army Reserve - - - - -		23,000 - -	24,206 10 2	- - -	1,206 10 2
	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -		6,000 - -	5,831 1 7	168 18 5	- - -
	TOTAL VOTE 1. - - - £		1,062,000 - -	1,146,295 5 -	15,767 10 4	100,062 15 4

PAPER, No. 3—continued.

Vote and Sub-head.	APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 G	MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT: PAY, &c.:				
	Amount received from the Government of India on account of Medical Supplies and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps on board Indian troopships	1,000 - -	3,398 4 6	—	1,698 4 6
	Miscellaneous Receipts, including those from the Admiralty	700 - -			
	TOTAL, VOTE 2 - - £	1,700 - -	3,398 4 6	—	1,698 4 6
3 G	MILITIA: PAY, BOUNTY, &c.:				
	Sums received from Militiamen for Discharge	8,000 - -	6,479 - -	1,521 - -	—
	Other Receipts	1,000 - -	148 11 4	851 8 8	—
	TOTAL, VOTE 3 - - £	9,000 - -	6,627 11 4	2,372 8 8	—
4 D	IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
	Miscellaneous Receipts	750 - -	673 16 3	76 3 9	—
	TOTAL, VOTE 4 - - £	750 - -	673 16 3	76 3 9	—
5 F	VOLUNTEER CORPS: PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
	Repayment by Government of Isle of Man	500 - -			
	Refunds of Outfit Allowance	1,200 - -	2,469 2 10	—	669 2 10
	Miscellaneous Receipts	100 - -			
	TOTAL, VOTE 5 - - £	1,800 - -	2,469 2 10	—	669 2 10
6 H	QUARTERINGS, TRANSPORT AND REMOUNTS:				
	Receipts connected with Land and Coastwise Transport of Troops	2,000 - -	1,441 6 3	558 13 9	—
	Receipts connected with Sea Transport	11,600 - -	12,790 12 3	—	1,190 12 3
	Receipts from stoppages for quarters, and miscellaneous	1,400 - -	1,426 13 9	—	26 13 9
	TOTAL, VOTE 6, SUBHEAD H - - £	15,000 - -	15,658 12 3	558 13 9	1,217 6 -
6 O	Proceeds of Sale of cast and other Animals	27,000 - -	79,731 15 4	—	52,731 15 4
	Payments by Officers for use of Horses	6,000 - -	12,318 12 2	—	6,318 12 2
	Revenue of Remount Grazing Farms	100 - -	2,496 10 9	—	2,396 10 9
	Miscellaneous Receipts	900 - -	15,542 19 11	—	14,642 19 11
	TOTAL, VOTE 6, SUBHEAD O - - £	34,000 - -	110,089 18 2	—	76,089 18 2
	TOTAL, VOTE 6 - - £	49,000 - -	125,748 10 5	558 13 9	77,307 4 2
7 G	SUPPLIES, &c.:				
	Provisions: Supplies sold, and miscellaneous stoppages	23,000 - -	22,286 7 6	713 12 6	—
	Forage: Supplies sold, and proceeds of stable refuse	13,400 - -	45,815 7 1	—	32,415 7 1
	Fuel and Light: Supplies sold	2,500 - -	6,942 4 1	—	4,442 4 1
	Miscellaneous Receipts	3,500 - -	2,083 5 -	1,416 15 -	—
	TOTAL, VOTE 7, SUBHEAD G - - £	42,400 - -	77,127 3 8	2,130 7 6	36,857 11 2

PAPER, No. 3—continued.

Vote and Sub-head.	APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 P	CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS:				
	Value of clothing recovered from the—				
	Indian Government, for regiments on Indian Establishment - - - - -	42,000 - -	35,920 - 7	6,079 19 5	—
	Admiralty, for supplies to Royal Marines - - -	28,000 - -	29,685 15 5	—	1,685 15 5
	Volunteer corps - - - - -	4,000 - -	2,031 4 8	1,968 15 4	—
	Clothing and necessaries issued on repayment - - -	230,000 - -	253,278 2 8	—	23,278 2 8
	Proceeds of sale of clothing - - - - -	30,000 - -	24,121 10 4	5,878 9 8	—
	Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	6,000 - -	5,657 7 8	342 12 4	—
	TOTAL, VOTE 7, SUBHEAD P - £	340,000 - -	350,694 1 4	14,269 16 9	24,963 18 1
7 T	CLOTHING FACTORY:				
	Value of cuttings, &c. sold - - - - -	5,000 - -	7,128 11 10	—	2,128 11 10
	TOTAL, VOTE 7 - £	387,400 - -	434,949 16 10	16,400 4 3	63,950 1 1
8 F	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GENERAL STORES:				
	Repayment services - - - - -	50,000 - -	59,920 3 5	—	9,920 3 5
	Repayment by Admiralty, for inspection, store-keeping, police, &c. - - - - -	21,000 - -	21,187 4 5	—	187 4 5
	Proceeds of sales of old stores, &c. - - - - -	90,000 - -	149,016 10 8	—	59,016 10 8
	Barrack damages and miscellaneous receipts - - -	45,000 - -	46,111 3 11	—	1,111 3 11
	TOTAL, VOTE 8 - £	206,000 - -	276,235 2 5	—	70,235 2 5
9 P	ARMAMENTS AND ENGINEER STORES:				
	Repayment Services - - - - -	274,000 - -	310,740 18 10	—	36,740 18 10
	Repayment by Admiralty, for inspection and other services - - - - -	140,500 - -	132,456 4 6	8,043 15 6	—
	Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	500 - -	6,326 19 3	—	5,826 19 3
	TOTAL, VOTE 9 - £	415,000 - -	449,524 2 7	8,043 15 6	42,567 18 1
	WORKS AND BUILDINGS:				
10 F	Receipts connected with Barrack Construction (Home) - - - - -	15,000 - -	5,291 5 -	9,708 15 0	—
10 X	Sales of lands, buildings, and materials - - -	30,000 - -	20,136 2 3	9,863 17 9	—
	Damages to barrack and hospital buildings - - -	1,000 - -	2,974 16 10	—	1,974 16 10
	Rent of War Department lands, buildings, &c. - -	37,000 - -	45,499 2 11	—	8,499 2 11
	Revenue of sewage farms, Aldershot and Sandhurst -	1,200 - -	1,072 17 5	127 2 7	—
	Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,550 - -	7,609 7 11	—	5,059 7 11
	TOTAL, VOTE 10, SUBHEAD W - £	71,750 - -	77,292 7 4	9,991 - 4	15,533 7 8
	TOTAL, VOTE 10 - £	86,750 - -	82,583 12 4	19,699 15 4	15,533 7 8
11 K	ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MILITARY EDUCATION:				
	Royal Military Academy, contributions of gentlemen cadets, &c. - - - - -	24,500 - -	22,674 5 3	1,825 14 9	—
	Royal Military College, contributions of gentlemen cadets, &c. - - - - -	47,000 - -	41,207 6 1	5,792 13 11	—
	Royal Hibernian Military School: Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	520 - -	504 10 -	15 10 -	—
	School fees and miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	1,080 - -	2,394 1 7	—	1,314 1 7
	TOTAL, VOTE 11 - £	73,100 - -	66,780 2 11	7,633 18 8	1,314 1 7
12 I	MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
	Miscellaneous receipts, including amounts to replace lost medals, and gain by exchange - - -	700 - -	4,763 14 9	—	4,063 14 9
	TOTAL, VOTE 12 - £	700 - -	4,763 14 9	—	4,063 14 9
13 F	WAR OFFICE AND ARMY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT:				
	Proceeds of sale of maps and miscellaneous receipts -	250 - -	589 3 5	—	339 3 5
	TOTAL, VOTE 13 - £	250 - -	589 3 5	—	339 3 5

PAPER, No. 3—continued.

Vote and Sub-head.	APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.	Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14 R	HALF PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFICERS, &c.:				
	Sum to meet the non-effective charges for the regular forces serving in India - - - - -	453,092 - -	460,287 10 -	—	7,195 10 -
	Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	329 - -	2,262 16 9	—	1,933 16 9
	TOTAL, VOTE 14 - £	453,421 - -	462,550 6 9	—	9,129 6 9
15 L	PENSIONS AND OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MEN, AND OTHERS:				
	Sum to meet the charges for out-pensions, &c., of the regular forces serving in India - - - - -	494,709 - -	505,221 8 3	—	10,512 8 3
	Sums to meet the non-effective charges for non-commissioned officers lent for service under Colonial Governments - - - - -	300 - -	1,549 16 6	—	1,249 16 6
	Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	548 - -	868 14 4	—	320 14 4
	TOTAL, VOTE 15 - £	495,557 - -	507,639 19 1	—	12,082 19 1
16 G	CIVIL SUPERANNUATION, COMPENSATION, COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES:				
	Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	133 - -	313 10 3	—	180 10 3
	TOTAL, VOTE 16 - £	133 - -	313 10 3	—	180 10 3
	TOTALS - - - £	3,242,561 - -	3,571,142 1 8	70,552 10 3	399,133 11 11
				SURPLUS - £	328,581 1 8

. PAPER, No. 4.

ACCOUNT of the sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the several votes for Army Services, for the year ended 31st March 1907, showing the surpluses or deficits upon the respective subheads of each vote.

VOTE 1. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for PAY, &c., of the ARMY, in the

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	E X P E N D I T U R E, 1906-1907.	E X P E N D I T U R E compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 1.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY.				
A.—Pay, &c., of Department of Inspector-General of the Forces - - - - }	13,050 - -	12,973 13 11	76 6 1	—
B.—Pay, &c., of Staff of Commands, &c. - - -	323,000 - -	308,071 13 -	14,928 7 -	—
C.—Regimental Pay, Extra Pay, and Messing and Kit Allowances - - - - }	8,444,000 - -	8,239,054 8 2	204,945 11 10	—
D.—Regimental Allowances, &c. - - - - -	163,000 - -	145,610 8 5	17,389 11 7	—
E.—Regimental Extra Duty Pay and Working Pay	91,600 - -	60,188 3 3	31,411 16 9	—
F.—Recruiting Staff and Expenses - - - -	75,000 - -	59,519 12 3	15,480 7 9	—
G.—Gratuities and Deferred Pay to Soldiers on Discharge, &c. - - - - }	365,000 - -	301,461 10 -	63,538 10 -	—
H.—Pay, &c., of Army Reserve - - - - -	1,065,000 - -	1,000,766 15 3	64,233 4 9	—
Carried forward - - - £.	10,539,650 - -	10,127,646 4 3	412,003 15 9	—

VOTE 1.

year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or deficit upon each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—A casual variation.

Surplus.—A reduction of staff was effected by the amalgamation of two divisions during the year, certain appointments provided in the Estimate were not filled, and various alterations in the *personnel* of the staff resulted in savings.

Surplus.—As stated in the Secretary of State's Memorandum on the Estimates, provision was made for carrying on the Army at its full establishment for the whole year; but considerable progress was made during the year with the reductions embodied in the Estimates, 1907-8. There was also an over-estimate of the sums required for service pay and messing and kit allowances, items which present great difficulty as regards estimating. The surplus was taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate. A sum of 1,810*l.* 18*s.* for arrear charges in respect of the Colonial contingents who served in the South African War is included under this Subhead.

Surplus.—Due to the reduction in the Army and to an over-estimate of the sums required for mess and contingent allowances. A nugatory payment of 66*l.* to a contractor in connexion with the messing arrangements of the Castle Guard at Dublin is included under this Subhead.

Surplus.—There was a considerable reduction in this expenditure, due partly to the reductions in the Army and partly to the effect of new regulations issued during the year which led to savings and to the consolidation with pay (Subhead C) of certain emoluments formerly issued as extra duty pay under this Subhead.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the fact that fewer men than had been expected took bounties to extend. There were also savings on pay and extra duty pay of recruiting staff and advertisements.

Surplus.—The Estimate was increased to provide for the anticipated transfer of a large number of three-years' men to the Reserve during the year in addition to the normal contingent of seven-years' men, and to correct an under-estimate in previous years of the charge for deferred pay. The increased expenditure due to those causes was less than anticipated, owing partly to extensions of service, and was, moreover, neutralised by a large decrease in the number of men drawing deferred pay under old regulations. The surplus is balanced by diminished receipts from India (under Subhead Z) to the extent of about 13,000*l.*

Surplus.—Due to the closing of Section D of the Reserve during the greater part of the year; to a shortage of numbers in Section A (the men of which are paid at a higher rate), and to the fact that the sum taken for training was not all spent.

VOTE 1.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted,

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 1— <i>continued.</i>				
PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY— <i>continued.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	10,539,650 - -	10,127,646 4 3	412,003 15 9	—
J.—Field Training - - - - -	145,000 - -	131,416 7 7	13,583 12 5	—
K.—Pay, &c., of Staff of the School for Cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry, the Schools for Mounted Infantry, and of Miscellaneous Army Schools - - - - -	23,400 - -	16,418 16 8	6,981 3 4	—
L.—Pay, &c., of Establishment of Schools of Gunnery	21,900 - -	22,182 8 8	—	282 8 8
M.—Pay, &c., of Establishment of Schools of Engi- neering - - - - -	18,500 - -	16,345 16 2	2,154 3 10	—
N.—Pay, &c., of Establishment of Schools of Musketry	16,400 - -	15,918 6 7	481 13 5	—
O.—Pay, &c., of Establishment of Gymnastic In- structors - - - - -	17,200 - -	16,837 12 3	362 7 9	—
P.—Pay, &c., of Chaplains' Department and Officiating Clergymen - - - - -	71,700 - -	70,697 10 7	1,002 9 5	—
Q.—Pay, &c., of Army Veterinary Department -	43,200 - -	43,522 4 11	—	322 4 11
R.—Pay, &c., of Establishment of Judge Advocate General, and Courts-Martial Expenses - - -	4,050 - -	3,939 2 4	110 17 8	—
S.—Pay, &c., of Establishments of Military Prisons -	30,700 - -	28,977 7 1	1,722 12 11	—
T.—Rewards, &c., for Apprehension of Deserters, &c.	3,000 - -	2,291 6 11	708 13 1	—
Carried forward - - - £.	10,934,700 - -	10,496,193 4 -	439,111 9 7	604 13 7

for Pay, &c., of the Army for the year ended 31st March 1907, &c.—*continued*.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The amounts allotted to General Officers Commanding were not all spent.

Surplus.—Due to the closing during the year of the Mounted Infantry Schools at Bulford and Kilworth.

Deficit.—Due to the introduction during the year of consolidated rates of pay for certain officers. Corresponding savings were made on allowances.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the closing of the Brennan Torpedo School and the abolition of certain appointments during the year. A gratuity of 74*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, awarded with Treasury sanction to an Assistant Instructor in Submarine Mining on termination of employment, is also included under this subhead.

Surplus.—Due to casual variations in the staff.

Surplus.—Certain vacancies for Superintendents were filled by the appointment of Assistant Superintendents at lower rates of pay, and some Captains were replaced by Subalterns.

Surplus.—Certain vacancies for chaplains were temporarily filled by acting chaplains at lower rates of pay.

Deficit.—The expenditure on the employment of civilian veterinary surgeons was somewhat larger than usual.

Surplus.—The expenditure on courts martial and on contingencies was slightly overestimated.

Surplus.—Due to reductions of establishment and to vacancies.

Surplus.—The number of deserters apprehended was smaller than usual.

STATEMENT OF THE SUMS EXPENDED, COMPARED WITH THOSE GRANTED,

VOTE 1.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted,

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 1—continued.				
PAY, &c., OF THE ARMY—continued.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	10,934,700 - -	10,496,193 4 -	439,111 9 7	604 13 7
U.—Wages of Civilians attached to Units, &c. -	54,000 - -	36,354 13 10	17,645 6 2	—
W.—Expenses of Native Indian Troops - - -	291,000 - -	221,635 - 3	69,364 19 9	—
X.—Gratuities to the Troops for Active Service -	2,000 - -	3,426 1 4	—	1,426 1 4
Y.—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges - - -	300 - -	252 12 10	47 7 2	—
	11,282,000 - -	10,757,861 12 3	526,169 2 8	2,030 14 11
Less Supplementary Estimate - - -	250,000 - -		250,000 - -	
	£. 11,032,000 - -	10,757,861 12 3	276,169 2 8	2,030 14 11
			Realised.	
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
Z.—Appropriations in Aid * - - -	1,062,000 - -	1,146,295 5 -	84,295 5 -	—
	£ 9,970,000 - -	9,611,566 7 3	360,464 7 8	2,030 14 11
Deduct - - -	9,611,566 7 3		2,030 14 11	
Net Surplus- - £.	358,433 12 9		358,433 12 9	

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 12.

for Pay, &c., of the Army for the year ended 31st March 1907, &c.—*continued.*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Reductions were made in the numbers of ex-soldiers attached to units, and the sum taken for caretakers of ammunition columns in Artillery charge was not all spent.

Surplus.—It was agreed with the Government of India that payment for the native regiments permanently borrowed for garrison duty should take the form of a fixed inclusive rate, instead of repayment of expenditure in detail. The rate assumed (in the absence of sufficient information from India) as the basis of the Estimate was found to be too high. A saving was also effected by the reduction of one native regiment during the year, and the sums brought to account in respect of the Indian force in North China were less than estimated. The surplus was taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate.

Deficit.—The amount required to meet outstanding claims could not be closely estimated.

Surplus.—The token sum (100*l.*) taken for field intelligence was not spent. A sum of 53*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was paid, with Treasury sanction, as costs in proceedings against an officer, in addition to 159*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* included in the 1905-6 account.

Surplus.—Due to a payment by the Government of Egypt in respect of the extra cost incurred during the year in reinforcing the British garrison in that country, and to the fact that the repayment by Canada, estimated for in 1905-6 in respect of the cost of the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt, was partly brought to account in 1906-7. The surplus was reduced by a falling off in the contribution payable by Ceylon owing to reduction of the garrison, and by an overestimate of the payments due from India for Deferred Pay and Gratuities. The subhead also includes a sum of 591*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, balance of the Commanding Officers' fund, etc., credited on the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment.

VOTE 2. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the PAY, &c. of the MEDICAL showing the surplus or deficit upon

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.		EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.		EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
					Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 2.						
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PAY, &c.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
A.—Pay, &c. of Army Medical Service - - -	360,000	- -	329,797 4 9		30,202 15 3	—
B.—Pay of Civilian Medical Practitioners, &c. -	35,500	- -	28,169 12 5		7,330 7 7	—
C.—Pay, &c. of Army Nursing Service - - -	54,500	- -	47,246 14 11		7,253 5 1	—
D.—Pay, &c., of Royal Army Medical College -	9,700	- -	9,571 14 7		128 5 5	—
E.—Pay of Clerks and other Subordinates - -	12,000	- -	12,502 9 -		—	502 9 -
F.—Cost of Medicines, &c. - - - - -	20,000	- -	21,233 15 6		—	1,233 15 6
	£.	491,700 - -	448,521 11 2		44,914 13 4	1,736 4 6
					Realised.	
Deduct,—		Estimated.	Realised.		More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
G.—Appropriations in Aid* - - - - -		1,700 - -	3,398 4 6		1,698 4 6	—
	£.	490,000 - -	445,123 6 8		46,612 17 10	1,736 4 6
Deduct - - - - -		445,123 6 8			1,736 4 6	
Net Surplus - - - £.		44,876 13 4	—		44,876 13 4	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.

- - - - - VOTE 2.

ESTABLISHMENT, and for MEDICINES, &c. in the year ended the 31st March 1907, each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Provision was made in the estimate for a considerable increase in the number of medical officers, but owing partly to the high standard of efficiency required, and partly to an exceptionally large number of retirements in the higher ranks, the actual increase in expenditure was small. There were also vacancies in the appointments for acting medical officers.

Surplus.—Owing to the reduction of the Army in South Africa and elsewhere it was found possible to reduce the number of civil surgeons employed.

Surplus.—The progress made towards filling the establishment of the Nursing Service was less than estimated, owing to the high standard of efficiency required.

Surplus.—The number of officers for whom fees for hospital practice were paid was less than estimated.

Deficit.—Due to the employment (under the orders of General Officers Commanding), to meet local requirements, of temporary hospital orderlies in excess of the estimated numbers.

Deficit.—Due partly to an increase in the requirements for bacteriological and other scientific work, and partly to the fact that surplus war stocks were exhausted earlier than was anticipated.

Surplus.—Due to sales of obsolete medical stores, and to an increase in the quantity of stores issued to Colonies on repayment.

Note.—Obsolete ambulance stores for drill purposes, of the value of 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, were given to the 58th London Company of the Boys' Brigade.

Medical Stores to the value of 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* were lost by fire at Pretoria on 5th March 1907. (Total loss 1,187*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) See also under Votes 7, 8 and 10.

VOTE 3.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the PAY, BOUNTY, &c. of the MILITIA
each subhead

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 3.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MILITIA: PAY, BOUNTY, &c.				
A.—Regimental Pay and Extra Pay, &c. of Militia -	390,000 - -	366,464 18 4	23,535 1 8	—
B.—Regimental Extra Duty Pay, &c., of Militia -	5,500 - -	5,047 1 1	452 18 11	—
C.—Regimental Allowances of Militia - - -	57,000 - -	51,708 6 8	5,291 13 4	—
D.—Bounty and Enlistment Expenses - - -	333,000 - -	321,262 5 5	11,737 14 7	—
E.—Miscellaneous Charges of Militia - - -	2,500 - -	1,685 13 6	814 6 6	—
F.—Pay, &c. of Reserve Division - - - -	40,000 - -	38,331 19 2	1,668 - 10	—
£.	828,000 - -	784,500 4 2	43,499 15 10	—
			Realised.	
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
G.—Appropriations in Aid* - - - -	9,000 - -	6,627 11 4	—	2,372 8 8
£.	819,000 - -	777,872 12 10	43,499 15 10	2,372 8 8
Deduct - - - -	777,872 12 10		2,372 8 8	
Net Surplus - - £.	41,127 7 2	—	41,127 7 2	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.

- - - - - VOTE 3

in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or deficit upon of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—In view of the great uncertainty as to the future constitution of the auxiliary forces it was decided to take the Vote at about the same amount as in the previous year. An increase was taken on this Subhead as it had been decided to introduce the experimental six months' training of recruits.

Surplus.—The amounts required for working pay and extra duty pay were somewhat over-estimated.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the falling off in the charges for Officers' Mess Allowance.

Surplus.—See explanation under Subhead A.

Surplus.—The estimate was reduced from 4,000*l*, but there was a further fall in the expenditure, which is of a casual nature.

Surplus.—This force is undergoing gradual extinction, and the reduction in its numbers cannot be closely calculated.

Deficit.—The estimate was reduced from 11,000*l*, but the actual reduction, chiefly in the amounts received for purchase of discharges which depend on individuals, was greater.

VOTE 4. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the deficit upon each

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 4.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: PAY AND ALLOWANCES.				
A.—Regimental Pay of Imperial Yeomanry - -	203,000 - -	193,868 10 4	9,131 9 8	—
B.—Regimental Allowances of Imperial Yeomanry -	213,750 - -	206,176 9 10	7,573 10 2	—
C.—Miscellaneous Charges of Imperial Yeomanry -	7,000 - -	6,685 1 6	314 18 6	—
£.	423,750 - -	406,730 1 8	17,019 18 4	—
			Realised.	
Deduct,	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
D.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - -	750 - -	673 16 3	—	76 3 9
£.	423,000 - -	406,056 5 5	17,019 18 4	76 3 9
Deduct - - - -	406,056 5 5		76 3 9	
Net Surplus - - £.	16,943 14 7	—	16,943 14 7	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply. respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.

- - - - - VOTE 4.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The estimates provided for an anticipated recovery in the strength of the force, which was not fully realised.

Surplus.—This expenditure, which is of a casual character, was slightly overestimated.

Deficit.—A casual difference.

VOTE 5. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the PAY and ALLOWANCES of
deficit upon each

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 5.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
VOLUNTEER CORPS: PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
A.—Pay, &c. of Adjutants of Volunteer Corps - -	83,000 - -	79,120 12 5	3,879 7 7	—
B.—Pay, &c. of Serjeant Instructors of Volunteer Corps - - - - -	142,800 - -	141,125 18 8	1,674 1 4	—
C.—Capitation grants to Volunteer Corps - -	593,000 - -	586,792 2 4	6,207 17 8	—
D.—Allowances in aid of Volunteer Camps, &c. -	340,000 - -	328,006 13 4	11,993 6 8	—
E.—Miscellaneous Charges for Volunteer Corps -	87,000 - -	80,650 4 6	6,349 15 6	—
EE.—Loans to Volunteer Corps for Drill Halls and Ranges. Supplementary Estimate - - - - -	439,000 - -	439,575 7 6	—	575 7 6
Original - - £1,245,800 } Supplementary £439,000 } £.	1,684,800 - -	1,655,270 18 9	30,104 8 9	575 7 6
			Realised.	
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
F.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - - -	1,800 - -	2,469 2 10	669 2 10	—
£.	1,683,000 - -	1,652,801 15 11	30,773 11 7	575 7 6
Deduct - - - - -	1,652,801 15 11		575 7 6	
Net Surplus - - - - - £.	30,198 4 1	—	30,198 4 1	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.

- - - - - VOTE 5.

VOLUNTEER CORPS, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus—Due to vacancies on the establishment.

Surplus—Due mainly to reductions in the establishment.

Surplus—Provision was made in the estimate for increases of Royal Army Medical Corps Volunteers which were not proceeded with; and there were savings on travelling grants.

Surplus—Due to a decrease in the numbers attending camp owing to concessions made as to compulsory attendance; to the curtailment of the camping period of the Submarine Miners pending decision as to their future functions; and to the abandonment of the Medical Corps scheme referred to under Subhead C.

Surplus—The new Brigade staffs, for which provision was made in the estimate for the whole year, were not formed till some months had elapsed; fewer officers attended schools of instruction than had been anticipated; and the sum taken for parades of Submarine Miners was not spent.

Deficit—A casual variation.

Surplus—Due to an increase in refunds of officers' outfit allowance, fewer officers having qualified than had been anticipated.

VOTE 6.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for QUARTERINGS, TRANSPORT and REMOUNTS each subhead

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 6.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
QUARTERINGS, TRANSPORT AND REMOUNTS.				
A.—Lodging and Stable Allowances - - - - -	345,000 - -	327,848 4 5	17,151 15 7	—
B.—Field Allowances - - - - -	40,000 - -	26,903 6 1	13,096 13 11	—
C.—Hire of Buildings to supplement Barracks - -	50,000 - -	47,497 17 6	2,502 2 6	—
D.—Barrack Services - - - - -	206,000 - -	157,335 4 10	48,664 15 2	—
E.—Conveyance of Troops, by Land and Coastwise	417,000 - -	422,369 18 6	—	5,369 18 6
F.—Sea Transport of Troops - - - - -	373,000 - -	439,757 4 8	—	66,757 4 8
Compensation to Contractors - - - - -	—	507 17 5	—	507 17 5
G.—Railway Stores - - - - -	17,000 - -	14,034 6 7	2,965 13 5	—
EE.—Expenses of Delegates to Geneva Convention -	—	426 10 7	—	426 10 7
£.	1,448,000 - -	1,436,680 10 7	84,381 - 7	73,061 11 2
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	Realised.	
H.—Appropriations in Aid connected with the fore- going Subheads* - - - - -	15,000 - -	15,658 12 3	More than estimate. 658 12 3	Less than estimate. —
Net Totals, Subheads A to H - - £.	1,433,000 - -	1,421,021 18 4	85,039 12 10	73,061 11 2

* Vide Paper No. 3, page 13.

VOTE 6.

in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or deficit upon of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due to a general reduction in the requirements at home. The effect of the introduction of consolidated rates of pay for staff officers at home, whereby they ceased to draw these allowances, could not be accurately estimated, and the reduction of 26,000*l.* made in the Estimate proved insufficient.

Surplus.—Provision for these allowances, when issued to troops under field training, was transferred to Vote 1, Subhead J, in 1905–6, and at the time the Estimate was prepared the effect of the change upon the expenditure under this Subhead could not be accurately foreseen. There was also a reduction of expenditure in South Africa, troops formerly under canvas having been moved into hutments.

Surplus.—The requirements at home and in South Africa were somewhat over-estimated.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the reduction of the Army (as explained under Vote 1, Subhead C) and to the adoption of direct employment of labour for sanitary services in South Africa in place of the former system of contract, the savings realised by this change having proved greater than was expected. The surplus was taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate. The expenditure under this Subhead includes :—

(a) 80*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* paid, with Treasury sanction, in connexion with a scavenging contract in the Transvaal; and

(b) A special payment, with Treasury sanction, of 62*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* for washing at Athlone (6*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* is included under Vote 8C).

Deficit.—Due to additional movements of troops arising out of the reductions in the Army.

Deficit.—Additional movements were necessitated by the disbandment of units, by the reinforcement of the garrison in Egypt (the extra cost of the latter being repaid by the Egyptian Government as explained under Vote 1, Subhead Z), and by the return from India of three years' men who declined to extend their service to complete a longer period in India. Includes sums amounting to 444*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* on account of short embarkation—payments admissible under the terms of contract. Also a payment of 487*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* to the Admiralty in connexion with the collision of s.s. "Uskmoor."

Deficit.—A special payment for short embarkation, under the terms of the contract.

Surplus.—Due partly to delays in contractors' deliveries and partly to savings on maintenance.

Deficit.—A special Subhead, opened with Treasury authority. See Correspondence, Letter No. 1, page 155.

Surplus.—Due to arrear credits received from the Indian Government.

VOTE 6.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for Quarterings, Transport

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.			
			Less than grant.		More than grant.	
VOTE 6— <i>continued.</i>						
QUARTERINGS, TRANSPORT AND REMOUNTS— <i>continued.</i>						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J.—Carriage of Stores - - - - -	271,000 - -	244,316 16 4	26,683 3 8	—	—	—
K.—War Department Vessels - - - - -	69,000 - -	65,377 11 4	3,622 8 8	—	—	—
L.—Pay, Wages, &c., of Army Service Corps Sub- ordinate Establishments - - - - -	163,000 - -	161,297 11 2	1,702 8 10	—	—	—
M.—Mechanical Transport Vehicles - - - - -	21,000 - -	18,511 8 3	2,488 11 9	—	—	—
N.—Remounts - - - - -	188,000 - -	159,437 14 5	28,562 5 7	—	—	—
Compensation to Contractors - - - - -	—	362 14 9	—	—	362 14 9	362 14 9
£.	712,000 - -	649,303 16 3	63,058 18 6	—	362 14 9	362 14 9
<i>Deduct,—</i>			Realised.			
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.		
O.—Appropriations in Aid, connected with Subheads J. to N.* - - - - -	34,000 - -	110,089 18 2	76,089 18 2	—		
NET TOTALS, Subheads J. to O. - - £.	678,000 - -	539,213 18 1	139,148 16 8	362 14 9		
NET TOTALS, Vote 6 - - - - -	2,111,000 - -	1,960,235 16 5	224,188 9 6	73,424 5 11		
Less Supplementary Estimate - - - - -	43,000 - -		43,000 - -			
£.	2,068,000 - -		181,188 9 6			
Deduct - - - - -	1,960,235 16 5		73,424 5 11			
Net Surplus - - £.	107,764 3 7	—	107,764 3 7	—		

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.

and Remounts in the year ended the 31st March, 1907, &c.—*continued.*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The quantity of stores required to be carried was less owing to the reduction of the Army, and there was a saving on horse hire for the training of Heavy Artillery.

Surplus.—Due mainly to savings on repairs and maintenance of vessels.

Surplus.—Due to reductions consequent upon the withdrawal of troops from certain Colonial stations.

NOTE.—On the Horse Guards building being occupied by various military staffs, it was found necessary to make the staff of messengers, charwomen &c., available for general service, and their pay (about 1,500*l.* a year) was therefore charged to Vote 6 L., as a common Subhead. Votes 1 A., 10 G., and 13 C and E., were relieved accordingly.

Surplus.—Due to savings on experimental services and on maintenance.

Surplus.—The number of horses required to be purchased fell below the number estimated, largely owing to the animals set free by the closing of the Mounted Infantry Schools at Bulford and Kilworth (*see* under Vote 1, Subhead K.). The expenditure on registration fees was less than estimated, owing to the abandonment of a scheme for registration of horses in Canada.

Deficit.—A special payment to a contractor under the terms of a contract for dead freight in connexion with a shipment of horses from Canada to South Africa.

Surplus.—Due mainly to extra receipts for sale of animals. Sales of surplus mules in South Africa which were in progress at the end of 1905–6 were in part postponed to 1906–7, owing to the native unrest in Natal. There were also considerable reductions of the Establishments of horses and mules both at home and in South Africa owing to the closing of Mounted Infantry Schools, and other causes. The best of the animals so set free were used to replace worn-out animals in the ranks in place of fresh purchases, so causing a saving under Subhead N., as well as extra receipts under this Subhead.

There were also sales of War Department vessels to Canada on the transfer of Halifax to the Colonial government, and to other colonies; and the receipts from officers for use of horses and the revenue of Remount Grazing Farms were under-estimated. The estimate of these receipts was increased in 1907–8. The receipts under this Subhead include a sum of 357*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, proceeds of the sale of the launch “Sylvia” handed over in June 1903, free of charge, with Treasury approval, to the Civil government of Wei-hai-Wei on the withdrawal of the military garrison, and subsequently sold by the Commissioner.

VOTE 7.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for SUPPLIES and CLOTHING, in the year

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.			
			Less than grant.		More than grant.	
VOTE 7.						
SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING.						
SUPPLIES, &c.						
A.—Cost of Provisions, and Allowances in lieu - -	2,000,000 - -	†1,891,417 6 9	108,582 13 3		—	
B.—Cost of Forage and Allowances in lieu, } and Paillasse Straw - - - }	880,000 - -	†808,082 18 -	71,917 2 -		—	
C.—Cost of Fuel and Light, and Allowances in lieu	515,000 - -	†532,603 9 9	—		17,603 9 9	
D.—Colonial Allowances - - - - -	127,000 - -	129,357 7 10	—		2,357 7 10	
E.—Water Supply - - - - -	64,400 - -	†72,123 7 8	—		7,723 7 8	
F.—Advertisements in Newspapers . . . - -	6,000 - -	4,097 2 8	1,902 17 4		—	
	3,592,400 - -	3,437,681 12 8	182,402 12 7		27,684 5 3	
			Realised.			
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.		Less than estimate.	
G.—Appropriations in Aid, connected with the } foregoing Subheads* - - - }	42,400 - -	77,127 3 8	34,727 3 8		—	
Net Total, Supplies - £.	3,550,000 - -	3,360,554 9 -	217,129 16 3		27,684 5 3	
CLOTHING.						
ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT						
(Exclusive of Factory).						
H.—Pay, Wages, &c., of Clothing Establishments -	135,700 - -	116,757 17 3	18,942 2 9		—	
J.—Rents and Water Supply of Clothing Estab- } lishments - - - - - }	8,500 - -	8,086 1 -	413 19 -		—	
K.—Contracts for making Clothing - - -	43,800 - -	23,994 15 5	19,805 4 7		—	
Carried forward - - - £.	188,000 - -	148,838 13 8	39,161 6 4		—	

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 13.† Charges of 55,154*l.*, 27,567*l.*, 43,324*l.*, and 1,298*l.* have been included in A., B., C., and E. respectively which, in the ordinary course, would not have been paid until the year 1907-08.

VOTE 7.

ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or deficit upon each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the reductions in the Army as explained under Vote 1, Subhead C, and to a fall in the contract prices of rations at home and in South Africa. The reduction made in the estimate for separation allowances proved not to be large enough, the requirements under this subhead, which have been abnormal since the war, now showing a heavy falling off.

The surplus was taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate.

The expenditure under this subhead includes payments of:—

(a) 5,910*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* awarded by Arbitration on account of supplies requisitioned during the war. *See Correspondence at pp. 155-156.* (Law charges amounting to 567*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* were also incurred in connection with the Arbitration).

(b) 115*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, with Treasury sanction, in respect of flour claimed to have been delivered at De Aar in August, 1902.

Surplus.—Due to the reductions in the number of animals in South Africa and to a fall in the cost of forage in that country. A payment of 16*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, with Treasury sanction, is included in the expenditure, in connexion with the cancellation of a mealie contract.

Deficit.—The payments to contractors towards the end of the year were heavier than was anticipated.

Deficit.—Due to an underestimate of the requirements in South Africa.

Deficit.—Due to an unforeseen increase of expenditure at home and in South Africa.

Surplus.—Due to an unexpected reduction in the rate of expenditure.

Surplus.—Due to arrear payments by the South African Governments in respect of rebates of customs dues and railway charges on supplies purchased locally. It has been impossible to foresee the date at which these claims would be paid.

The following sums are included in this subhead:—

(a) A payment of 4,680*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* in respect of customs dues on the sale of surplus Army supplies in South Africa.

(b) 1,253*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* recovered from the Somaliland Protectorate in full settlement of all claims. *See Correspondence at p. 157.*

(c) 14,988*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* charged, with Treasury sanction, being a refund to contractors on account of unsound goods taken over by them. *See Correspondence at pp. 157-8.*

See also Explanatory Paper No. 5, pp. 74-75.

Surplus.—Due partly to reductions of the staff at Pimlico, and partly to a reduction in the quantity of work done regimentally.

Surplus.—It was found possible to surrender some temporary storehouse accommodation earlier than was anticipated.

Surplus.—Due principally to abnormal delays in contract deliveries. Certain orders were also not placed owing to a change of pattern. The surplus was taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate.

VOTE 7.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 7.				
SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING— <i>continued.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward - - -	188,000 - -	148,838 13 8	39,161 6 4	—
L.—Materials obtained by Contract to be made into Clothing and for Issues on Payment - - -	90,800 - -	142,967 17 9	—	52,167 17 9
M.—Manufactured Articles of Clothing, &c., bought ready made - - - - -	468,700 - -	418,975 15 6	49,724 4 6	—
N.—Compensation, &c., in lieu of Clothing - - -	240,000 - -	233,835 1 9	6,164 18 3	—
O.—Machinery, Tools, &c., for Clothing Establishments	1,000 - -	585 16 8	414 3 4	—
£.	988,500 - -	945,203 5 4	95,464 12 5	52,167 17 9
			Realised.	
<i>Deduct,—</i>	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
P.—Appropriations in Aid (Clothing Establishments)*	340,000 - -	350,694 1 4	10,694 1 4	—
NET TOTALS of Clothing Department - - £.	648,500 - -	594,509 4 -	106,158 13 9	52,167 17 9
CLOTHING FACTORY.				
Q.—Establishment and Wages of Clothing Factory -	84,700 - -	82,776 1 11	1,923 18 1	—
R.—Value of Materials obtained from Store - - -	212,700 - -	188,707 16 1	23,992 3 11	—
S.—Machinery and Miscellaneous Charges for Clothing Factory - - - - -	1,100 - -	1,015 7 8	84 12 4	—
£.	298,500 - -	272,499 5 8	26,000 14 4	—
			Realised.	
<i>Deduct,—</i>	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
T.—Appropriations in Aid (Clothing Factory)*	5,000 - -	7,128 11 10	2,128 11 10	—
NET TOTALS of Clothing Factory - £.	293,500 - -	265,370 13 10	28,129 6 2	—
NET TOTALS, CLOTHING SERVICES - £.	942,000 - -	859,879 17 10	134,287 19 11	52,167 17 9
TOTAL, VOTE 7 - - - - - £.	4,492,000 - -	4,220,434 6 10	351,417 16 2	79,852 3 -
Less Supplementary Estimate £.	165,900 - -	/	165,900 - -	/
£.	4,326,100 - -		185,517 16 2	
Deduct - - - - -	4,220,434 6 10		79,852 3 -	
Net Surplus - - - £.	105,665 13 2	—	105,665 13 2	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

SUPPLIES and CLOTHING in the year ended the 31st March 1907, &c.—*continued*.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Deficit.—Due partly to the value of materials issued to the Factory and credited to this subhead having been smaller than estimated, as explained under Subhead R. Excess expenditure was also incurred (with Treasury sanction) in consequence of an underestimate of liabilities carried over from 1905-6, and contractors' deliveries in the later months of the year were unexpectedly rapid.

Surplus.—Due to a variety of causes as explained in paper No. 5, pp 74-75. This surplus was allowed for in the Supplementary Estimate.

Surplus.—An increase of 20,000*l.* was made in the estimate in view of the rate of expenditure in the previous year, but there was some falling off.

Surplus.—Overestimated. It is not possible to foresee accurately the requirements under this subhead.

Surplus.—Due mainly to an increase in the issues to Colonial Governments, partly balanced by a falling off in the amounts received for sales of old clothing and by the fact that certain claims against the Indian Government did not come into payment within the year.

Surplus.—Rather less work was done in the Factory than had been anticipated.

Surplus.—Changes in the quantity and character of the work done in the Factory led to the use of a larger proportion of the cheaper materials and to a reduction in the total quantity drawn from store.

Surplus.—A casual difference.

Surplus.—Better prices were realised for the sale of cuttings.

Losses.—By Fire.

Amount.	Station.	Date.	Total Loss.	See notes also under Votes
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
730 6 10	Potchefstroom - - - - -	27/11/05.	1,141 4 0	8 and 10.
37 13 7	Middleburg, C.C. - - - - -	28/8/06.	2,990 17 8	8 and 10.
15 18 1	Pretoria - - - - -	5/3/07.	1,187 13 4	2, 8 and 10.

At Sea.—Loss and damage to stores on s.s. "Lismore" [London to Mauritius], which met with an accident on 29th November, 1904—1,064*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* (Total loss, 1,543*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*) See also under Votes 8, 9, and 10.

By Earthquake.—Loss of stores in Jamaica, 330*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, on 14th January, 1907. See also under Votes 8, 9, and 10.

VOTE 8.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS or deficit upon each

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 8.				
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GENERAL STORES.				
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A.—Establishments and Wages of the Army Ordnance Department - - - - -	292,000 - -	276,334 18 4	15,665 1 8	—
B.—Police at Ordnance Establishments - - -	34,000 - -	34,340 19 10	—	340 19 10
C.—Barrack, Hospital, and Prison Stores - - -	255,000 - -	248,403 2 8	6,596 17 4	—
D.—Equipment Stores - - - - -	251,000 - -	243,716 9 7	7,283 10 5	—
E.—Miscellaneous Stores and Services - - -	149,000 - -	119,664 11 2	29,335 8 10	—
	£. 981,000 - -	922,460 1 7	58,880 18 3	340 19 10
			Realised.	
Deduct—	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
F.—Appropriations in Aid* - - - -	206,000 - -	276,235 2 5	70,235 2 5	—
	£. 775,000 - -	646,224 19 2	129,116 - 8	340 19 10
Deduct - - - -	646,224 19 2		340 19 10	
Net Surplus - £.	128,775 - 10	—	128,775 - 10	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).
* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

VOTE 8.

and GENERAL STORES, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

See also Explanatory Paper No. 6, pp. 78, 79.

Surplus.—Due to reductions of labour establishments at home and abroad.

Deficit.—The requirements were slightly underestimated.

Surplus.—Due to small savings on some items, and to the fact that certain orders did not come into payment within the year to the extent anticipated. Stores of the value of 956*l.*, were, with Treasury sanction, issued for furnishing certain barrack rooms set apart for the use of the Army Temperance Association. *See Correspondence, Letter 11, page 159.*

Surplus.—Due to delay in settlement of patterns and to reductions in requirements.

Surplus.—Due to reductions in the requirements of the Army, to savings on repairs and other miscellaneous services, and to a fall in the prices of some articles.

Surplus.—Due to sales of stores consequent upon the withdrawal of troops from certain colonies and the reduction of other garrisons abroad; and to an increase in the quantity of stores issued to Colonial Governments on repayment.

NOTES.—Losses of Stores:—

A.—By Fire:—

Amount.	Station.	Date.	Total Loss.	See Notes also under Votes.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
390 3 6	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich - -	18/4/06	8,071 16 3	9, 10, and O.F.
51,061 2 10	Gun Wharf, Portsmouth - -	2/1/07	76,986 19 1	9 and 10.
120 - 2	Garrison Church, Harrismith -	4/2/07	1,320 - 2	10.
34 17 2	Potchefstroom - - - -	27/11/05	1,141 4 0	7 and 10.
73 4 1	Middleburg C.C. - - - -	28/8/06	2,990 17 8	7 and 10.
156 6 1	Pretoria - - - - -	5/3/07	1,187 13 4	2, 7, and 10.

B.—At Sea:—Stores to the value of 124*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* were lost or damaged on S.S. "Lismore" [London to Mauritius] which met with an accident on 29/11/04. Total loss 1,543*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* *See also notes under Votes 7, 9, and 10.*

C.—By Earthquake.—3,668*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Loss of Stores due to the earthquake in Jamaica. *See also notes under Votes 7, 9, and 10.* (A Claim for 2,216*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* against the Kingston General Relief Committee for tents and stores supplied has been waived with Treasury approval).

VOTE 9. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for ARMAMENTS
surplus or deficit upon each

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 9.				
ARMAMENTS AND ENGINEER STORES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A.—Ordnance Committee - - - - -	9,830 - -	9,277 5 7	552 14 5	—
B.—Explosives Committee - - - - -	9,150 - -	8,138 2 1	1,011 17 11	—
C.—Experimental Establishments - - - - -	18,100 - -	17,250 15 4	849 4 8	—
D.—Ordnance College - - - - -	20,550 - -	26,357 9 1	—	5,807 9 1
E.—Royal Engineer Committee - - - - -	970 - -	980 8 10	—	10 8 10
F.—Royal Artillery Institution, &c., and Royal Engineer Institute - - - - -	1,200 - -	1,157 2 3	42 17 9	—
G.—Rewards to Inventors* - - - - -	2,500 - -	3,210 - -	—	710 - -
H.—Inspection of Warlike and Engineer Stores - - - - -	156,200 - -	152,311 8 9	3,888 11 3	—
J.—Guns and Carriages - - - - -	734,000 - -	697,536 9 2	36,463 10 10	—
Compensation to Contractors - - - - -	—	† 3,351 16 9	—	3,351 16 9
K.—Ammunition - - - - -	1,136,000 - -	870,929 19 3	265,070 - 9	—
L.—Small Arms - - - - -	578,500 - -	587,816 9 10	—	9,316 9 10
M.—Transport Vehicles - - - - -	91,000 - -	86,580 18 6	4,419 1 6	—
N.—Miscellaneous Ordnance Stores - - - - -	103,000 - -	77,857 - 10	25,142 19 2	—
O.—Engineer Stores - - - - -	97,000 - -	83,339 5 -	13,660 15 -	—
£.	2,958,000 - -	2,626,094 11 3	351,101 13 3	19,196 4 6
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	Realised.	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
P.—Appropriations in Aid§ - - - - -	415,000 - -	449,524 2 7	34,524 2 7	—
£.	2,543,000 - -	2,176,570 8 8	385,625 15 10	19,196 4 6
Deduct - - - - -	2,176,570 8 8		19,196 4 6	
Net Surplus - - - - -	£. 366,429 11 4	—	366,429 11 4	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 8, page 88.

† This amount represents the Armyshare of the total nugatory payment (4,030*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*)

§ *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

VOTE 9.

and ENGINEER STORES, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

See also explanatory Paper No. 7, pages 81 to 85.

Surplus.—The Officer for Statistics provided in the Estimate was not appointed for some time after the beginning of the year, and there was a saving on the amount provided for fees for civilian members.

Surplus.—Due to a saving on the amount taken for fees to civilian members.

Surplus.—Due to vacancies on the establishment and to savings on the amount provided for subordinate staff.

Deficit.—It was found necessary to send additional artificers to the College for training during the year in connexion with the re-armament of the Horse and Field Artillery.

Deficit.—A casual difference.

Surplus.—A casual difference.

Deficit.—It is not possible to estimate the requirements under this Subhead closely.

Surplus.—Due mainly to reductions in the subordinate labour establishments consequent on the reduction of orders for ammunition (*see* Subhead K).

Surplus.—Due to savings on maintenance and experimental services, and to credits for stores transferred to the Navy.

Deficit.—A special payment with Treasury sanction (*see* Correspondence, Letters Nos. 117 and 118, pages 192 and 193).

Surplus.—Due to reduced requirements and prices, delays in contractors' deliveries, and appropriation to India of Q.F. cartridges in excess of their estimated proportion for the year.

Deficit.—Due to increased expenditure on spare parts (*see* Explanatory Paper, pp. 84, 85).

Surplus.—Due to reduced cost of manufacture of general service wagons.

Surplus.—Due to a reduction in the expenditure on the cost of maintenance of Armaments and to savings on the sums provided for experiments and armour plate trials. This surplus is partly balanced by diminished receipts from the Navy under Subhead P.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the closing of the Brennan Torpedo Factory, and to the reductions in the expenditure on maintenance services.

Surplus.—The value of stores issued to Colonies on repayment was greater than anticipated, and there was an under-estimate of miscellaneous receipts. The surplus due to these causes was reduced by a falling off in the amount received from the Navy on account of armour plate trials.

NOTES.—

Losses.	Amount.	Station.	Date.	Total Loss.	See notes also under Votes.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
A. By Fire -	925 16 3	Gun Wharf, Portsmouth -	2/1/07	76,986 19 1	8 and 10.
	1,531 18 6	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich	18/4/06	8,071 16 3	8, 10 and O.F.
B. At Sea -	84 17 5	ss. "Lismore" - - -	29/11/04	1,543 10 1	7, 8 and 10.
C. By Earthquake	520 5 1	Jamaica - - - -	14/1/07	156,818 6 1	7, 8 and 10.
D. By Typhoon -	809 15 9	S. China - - - -	-/9/06	12,404 15 9	10.

F. Gifts and Permanent Loans sanctioned by Treasury :—

1. Four Q.F. 15-pounder guns to Shanghai Volunteers. Cost £3,250.

2. 300 M.T. carbines to General Post Office for instructional purposes. Also sanction given for gift of 3,800 carbines lent at various times. Estimated cost £428.

3. One short rifle and 1,000 rounds ammunition to Chinese Commission. Cost £10.

4. Various loans and gifts of S.B. guns, carbines, etc., of obsolete patterns. Total estimated cost £190.

G. For detailed note relating to exchanges of Stores between the War Department and the Admiralty, *see* Paper 7, page 81.

1906-7.

VOTE 10.

SURPLUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£87,310	-	6d.
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------	---	-----

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

This surplus arises almost entirely in the Barrack Construction Department.

Progress with the principal service in the year's programme (Portsmouth Hospital: £34,400, of which £14,800 repayable from Navy Funds) was practically blocked for the whole year by arbitration proceedings with the contractor; and another important service (Woolwich: Royal Army Medical Corps Officers' Mess and Quarters £8,000) was stopped by difficulties about the site selected on Eltham Common. The Staff of the Department was still in process of formation; much time was consumed in making detailed surveys of buildings requiring reconstruction or alteration, and some services on the plans of which much labour had been spent were abandoned owing to new proposals brought forward by local sanitary authorities and to other causes. Work in Ireland was also seriously interfered with by unfavourable weather.

VOTE 10.*

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted,
showing the surplus or deficit.

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 10.				
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BARRACK CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT:				
A.—Staff: Salaries, &c. - - - - -	10,000 - -	4,258 4 1	5,741 15 11	—
B.—Part I.—Barracks and Hospitals: New Works, Additions, Repairs, &c., at Home, amounting to 2,000% each and upwards - - - - -	101,050 - -	18,120 18 6	82,929 1 6	—
C.—Part II.—Hospital Services, Home and Colonial, under 2,000% - - - - -	12,000 - -	6,391 - 5	5,608 19 7	—
D.—Part III.—Hospital Services, Home and Colonial (Repairs and Maintenance) - - - - -	15,000 - -	18,214 11 5	—	3,214 11 5
E.—Purchases of Land for Barrack Construction Services at Home - - - - -	4,427 - -	22 6 10	4,404 13 2	—
£.	142,477 - -	47,007 1 3	98,684 10 2	3,214 11 5
			Realised.	
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
F.—Appropriations in Aid:† Receipts connected with Barrack Construction - - - - -	15,000 - -	5,291 5 -	—	9,708 15 -
NET TOTALS, Subheads A to F - - -	127,477 - -	41,715 16 3	98,684 10 2	12,923 6 5

* *Vide* Paper, No. 9, pages 89-108.

† *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

VOTE 10.

for WORKS and BUILDINGS, in the year ended the 31st March 1907;
upon each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Owing to the retardation of expenditure on Subhead B, less staff was employed on the works than was provided in the estimate.

Surplus.—The following items were abandoned :

Northern Command—Strensall—Drainage for hutments.
Warrington—Remodel latrines.
Warrington—Reconstruction of drainage.

Scottish Command—Ayr—Remodel drainage.

The following items were not commenced during the year :—

Aldershot Command—Cambridge Hospital, Quarters for Nursing Sisters, Infantry Barracks, Remodel latrines and urinals.

Southern Command—Devonport—Accommodation for Nursing Sisters.

Eastern Command—Woolwich—Cambridge Barracks, Remodel drainage.

London District—Rochester Row Hospital—Remodel "A" Block.

The progress made with the following items was less than anticipated :—

Southern Command—Portsmouth—New Hospital to replace accommodation handed over to the Admiralty.

Portsmouth—Stables for horses for heavy batteries.

Netley Lunatic Hospital—Provision of Infirmary Ward.

Devonport—Raglan Barracks—Regimental Institute, &c.

Eastern Command—Kingston—Reconstruct Drainage.

Woolwich—Artillery Place—Married Quarters.

Woolwich—Royal Army Medical Corps Officers' Mess and Quarters.

Irish Command—Fermoy—Provision of Sergeants' Mess.

Cork—Rebuild Officers' Mess.

Mullingar—Reconstruct Drainage.

London District—Kensington Barracks, Reprovision of Buildings.

On the other hand the following service, which it was expected to complete in 1905-6, ran over into the year 1906-7 :—

Eastern Command—Chatham—Reprovision of accommodation handed over to the Admiralty (with corresponding credit under Subhead F). *See* Correspondence, pages 160-162.

The following additional service was undertaken, with Treasury sanction :—

London District—Windsor—Improvement of married quarters; and the expenditure on the following item was more than anticipated, Treasury sanction being obtained for the excess. *See* Correspondence, page 162.

Eastern Command—Brighton—Drainage of Preston Barracks.

Surplus.—Owing to delays from various causes, the works, though put in hand, were not sufficiently forward to admit of payment of the whole sum provided within the year.

Deficit.—Under-estimated—The expenditure on maintenance of hospitals had been included with that of barracks in previous years; and there were no adequate data for estimating this Subhead accurately. *See* Letters 24, 25, pages 162-3.

Surplus.—The principal purchase provided for in the Estimate was not proceeded with owing to the postponement of the scheme with which it was connected. *See* Paper 10, Statement A., page 110.

Deficit.—Due to the fact that the progress made with the Portsmouth Hospital was slower than estimated. On the other hand there was a credit from Naval Funds in respect of the Chatham re-provision. *See* under Subhead B.

VOTE 10.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with					
SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.		
			Less than grant.	More than grant.	
VOTE 10— <i>continued.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS:					
G.—Staff for Engineer Services: Salaries, &c.	173,000 - -	172,277 2 11	722 17 1	—	
H.—Incidental Expenses of War Department Lands and Property - - - - -	19,000 - -	17,951 3 11	1,048 16 1	—	
J.—Permanent Telegraph, Telephone, and Signal Stations: Working Expenses - - - - -	3,700 - -	2,341 5 -	1,358 15 -	—	
K.—Contingent Engineer Services - - - - -	32,700 - -	26,925 4 6	5,774 15 6	—	
PART I.—NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, &c., AMOUNTING TO 2,000 <i>l.</i> EACH AND UPWARDS:					
L.—Fortifications and Artillery Ranges - - - - -	16,300 - -	10,806 10 6	5,493 9 6	—	
M.—Army Ordnance Buildings, &c. - - - - -	32,250 - -	31,692 16 7	557 3 5	—	
Carried forward - £.	276,950 - -	261,994 3 5	14,955 16 7	—	

the sum granted, for Works and Buildings.—*continued.*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The amount taken for men employed in the care of electric light stores, etc., was somewhat over-estimated.

Surplus.—The sum provided to meet contingencies was not all spent.

Surplus.—There was a reduction in the number of signal stations maintained, and savings resulted from new regulations as to extra duty pay, which took effect during the year.

Surplus.—Due to a saving on the item for experiments and proof of ammunition, etc., at Shoeburyness, the expenditure on which cannot be closely estimated in advance (*see* also Vote 9, subhead N).

Surplus.—Due to the suspension of certain works in consequence of changes in Coast Defence Armaments.

Surplus.—The progress made with the following items was less than anticipated :—

Southern Command—Plymouth, Bull Point : Electric Lighting.

Eastern Command—Colchester : Accommodation for general stores.

Woolwich Arsenal, etc.—Weedon, Workshops, Stores, and Armouries.

Various Stations—Central Armourers' Shops.

An excess for which Treasury sanction was obtained, occurred on the item :—

Woolwich Arsenal, &c. : Wharves, duplication of railway lines.

The following new items were opened with Treasury sanction :—

Southern Command.—Portsmouth : Gun Wharf. Reprovide accommodation destroyed by fire.

Woolwich Arsenal.—Repairs to Army Ordnance and Ordnance Factory buildings after explosion.

Repairs to buildings of the Chemical Research Department after explosion.

Jamaica.—Kingston : Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Depot after the earthquake.

VOTE 10.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.		EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.		EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
					Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 10— <i>continued.</i>						
FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS— <i>continued.</i>	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Brought forward - - -	276,950	- -	261,994	3 5	14,955	16 7
PART I.—NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, &c., AMOUNTING TO 2,000 <i>l.</i> EACH AND UPWARDS— <i>continued.</i>						
N.—Barracks (except as provided in Subhead B.) -	100,000	- -	115,860	7 9	—	15,860 7 9
Carried forward - - - £.	376,950	- -	377,854	11 2	14,955	16 7

the sum granted, for Works and Buildings—*continued*.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Deficit.—Due to the reconstruction of barrack and hospital buildings destroyed by the earthquake in Jamaica, and to a number of other urgent new services undertaken during the year, with Treasury sanction. The following service was not proceeded with :—

Hong Kong—General service.

The progress made with the following items was less than anticipated :—

Southern Command—Salisbury Plain. Water supply to camps.

Cape of Good Hope—Married quarters.

Straits Settlements—Water supply at Blakin Mati.

Various Stations—Upkeep of rifle range appliances.

Improvements to rifle ranges.

Improve and add to existing married quarters.

Improve sewage disposal in Thames and Medway.

Excesses were incurred on the following items, with Treasury sanction :—

Southern Command—Salisbury Plain. Repair of roads.

Eastern Command—Sheerness. Well Marsh pumping stations.

Various stations—Fit certain War Department laundries with machinery.

The following new services were commenced, with Treasury sanction :—

Aldershot Command—Renew defective floors in certain barrack rooms.

Southern Command—Netheravon Cavalry School. Removal of huts from Bulford.

Eastern Command—Chatham. Improvement of workshops at School of Military Engineering.

Chatham. Complete Electrical School.

Shoeburyness. Improve water supply.

China—Pekin. Buildings for accommodation of British Legation Guard.

Gibraltar—Purchase of electric light fittings.

Jamaica—Reconstructions after the earthquake :—

Up Park Camp—Hutting for hospital, etc.

Up Park Camp—Permanent reconstruction.

Greenwich and Newcastle—Repair of barrack buildings.

This subhead includes a sum of 12*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* compensation to contractors for the service :—

Cape Colony, fixtures, Cavalry and Infantry Lines.

VOTE 10.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with													
SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.			EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.		EXPENDITURE compared with grant.							
						Less than grant.		More than grant.					
VOTE 10— <i>continued.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS— <i>continued.</i>													
Brought forward - - -	376,950	-	-	377,854	11	2	14,955	16	7	15,860	7	9	
PART II.—NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, &c., AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN 2,000 <i>l.</i> EACH.													
O.—Fortifications and Artillery Ranges - - -	21,000	-	-	18,654	1	7	2,345	18	5	—			
P.—Army Ordnance Buildings, &c. - - -	43,500	-	-	39,928	17	10	3,571	2	2	—			
Q.—Barracks and Rifle Ranges - - -	132,500	-	-	136,897	8	6	—		4,397			8	6
PART III.—ORDINARY AND CURRENT REPAIRS, RENEWALS AND MAINTENANCE.													
R.—Fortifications and Artillery Ranges - - -	53,000	-	-	52,380	14	5	619	5	7	—			
S.—Army Ordnance Buildings, &c. - - -	42,000	-	-	40,987	7	8	1,012	12	4	—			
T.—Barracks and Rifle Ranges - - -	449,000	-	-	453,698	13	1	—		4,698			13	1
Carried forward - - - £.	1,117,950	-	-	1,120,401	14	3	22,504	15	1	24,956	9	4	

the sum granted, for Works and Buildings—*continued*.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due to the suspension of certain works in consequence of changes in coast defence armaments.

Surplus.—Mainly due to the difficulty of arranging sites for proposed buildings at Woolwich Arsenal, and to the postponement of a sewerage scheme at Purfleet. Minor savings also occurred in the Aldershot, Irish and Northern Commands.

Deficit.—Excesses were incurred, with Treasury sanction, on various urgent services at home, and on alterations necessitated in Egypt by the increase in the Army of Occupation.

Surplus.—The requirements at home stations were somewhat over-estimated.

Surplus.—Due to minor savings at home and abroad.

Deficit.—Mainly due to services undertaken, with Treasury sanction, in Egypt, consequent on the increase of the Army of Occupation, and at Hong Kong, in repairing damages caused by typhoon. This Subhead includes £100 paid, with Treasury sanction, as compensation to the tenant of a sewage farm at Malta on the termination of his agreement.

VOTE 10.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant	More than grant.
VOTE 10— <i>continued</i> .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FORTIFICATIONS AND WORKS— <i>continued</i> .				
Brought forward - - -	1,117,950 - -	1,120,401 14 3	22,504 15 1	24,956 9 4
U.—Grants in Aid of Works - - - - -	19,500 - -	8,561 10 3	10,938 9 9	—
V.—Purchases of Land (other than those provided in Subhead E) - - - - -	8,300 - -	15,294 4 10	—	6,994 4 10
W.—Rents (other than those of Buildings hired temporarily to supplement Barracks, provided in Vote 6) - - - - -	70,000 - -	75,486 4 7	—	5,486 4 7
£.	1,215,750 - -	1,219,743 13 11	33,443 4 10	37,436 18 9
<i>Deduct,—</i>	Estimated.	Realised.	Realised. More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
X.—Appropriations in Aid* (other than Subhead F)	71,750 - -	77,292 7 4	5,542 7 4	—
NET TOTALS, Subheads G to X £.	1,144,000 - -	1,142,451 6 7	38,985 12 2	37,436 18 9
Y.—Repayments under the Barracks and Military Works Acts - - - - -	1,081,523 - -	1,081,522 16 8	- 3 4	—
NET TOTALS, Vote 10 - - £.	2,353,000 - -	2,265,689 19 6	137,670 5 8	50,360 5 2
Deduct - - - - -	2,265,689 19 6		50,360 5 2	
Net Surplus - - £.	87,310 - 6	—	87,310 - 6	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

the sum granted, for Works and Buildings—*continued*.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The repayment to the General Post Office for the laying of position-finding cables was much less than anticipated, pending a revision of coast defences, and the provision made for Special Grants for Roads and Bridges proved to be considerably in excess of the actual requirements during the year. *See* Paper No. 9, pages 106, 107.

Deficit.—Due to the purchase of the Remount Farm at Melton Mowbray in the circumstances explained in the Correspondence with the Treasury. *See* pages 183–185. For a detail of the purchases made, *see* Paper No. 10, Statement A, page 110.

Deficit.—Under-estimated. This is covered to the extent of 2,434*l.* by a surplus on Vote 6, Subhead C. The hire of land and buildings was first divided between this Subhead and Vote 6, Subhead C, in 1905–6, and the division of the amount provided between the two Subheads was not quite accurate.

Surplus.—The credits in respect of barrack damages and miscellaneous receipts, which cannot be accurately foreseen, were greater than anticipated, and the rents received in respect of War Department property were under-estimated. The surplus was reduced by the fact that certain sales provided for in the Estimate were not effected within the year.

Surplus.—A fractional difference.

NOTES.—A.—Loss at Sea:—Loss and damage to stores on s.s. “Lismore” (London to Mauritius) which met with an accident at sea on 29th November, 1904, 269*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* (total loss 1,543*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*). *See* also under Votes 7, 8 and 9.

B.—Losses by Fire:—

Estimated Amount.	Station.	Date.	Total Loss.	See also Notes under Votes.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
376 - -	Potchefstroom - -	27th November, 1905.	1,141 4 -	7 and 8.
5,118 - -	Woolwich Arsenal - -	18th April, 1906.	8,071 16 3	8, 9 and O. F.
2,880 - -	Middleburg, C.C. - -	28th August, 1906.	2,990 17 8	7 and 8.
25,000 - -	Portsmouth - -	2nd January, 1907.	76,986 19 1	8 and 9.
1,200 - -	Harrismith - -	4th February, 1907.	1,320 - 2	8.
1,000 - -	Pretoria - -	5th March, 1907.	1,187 13 4	2, 7 and 8.
1,200 - -	Pretoria - -	15th March, 1907.	Recovered from Insurance Co., and credited in 1907–8.	
C.—By Explosion:—				
5,403 - -	Woolwich Arsenal - -	11th February, 1907.	7,703 - -	12 and O. F.

D.—By Typhoon:—At Hong Kong in September, 1906.—*See* also Vote 9.

	£.	s.	d.
Buildings, &c., destroyed - Barracks	3,200	-	-
Fortifications	3,000	-	-
Buildings, &c., damaged - Barracks	4,369	-	-
Fortifications	1,026	-	-

Total structural loss £11,595 - -

E.—By Earthquake at Jamaica on 14th January, 1907:—*See* also Votes 7, 8, 9.

Value of Buildings and Works destroyed—

	£.	s.	d.
Up Park Camp - - - - -	98,000	-	-
Trafalgar - - - - -	5,300	-	-
Port Royal - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Fortifications - - - - -	26,200	-	-
Electrical installations, piers and miscellaneous - - - - -	9,000	-	-
Total - - - - -	£ 140,500	-	-

Repairable damages—

	£.	s.	d.
Up Park Camp - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Newcastle and Greenwich - - - - -	1,600	-	-
Port Royal - - - - -	3,000	-	-
Rock Spring - - - - -	1,200	-	-
Kingston—Army Ordnance Dépôt - - - - -	3,200	-	-
Fort Augustus—Army Ordnance Dépôt - - - - -	800	-	-

Total - - - - - £ 11,800 - -

Total structural loss by the earthquake £152,300.

VOTE 11. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MILITARY the surplus or deficit upon

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 11.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MILITARY EDUCATION.				
A.—Royal Military Academy - - - - -	37,400. - -	36,736 14 7	663 5 5	—
B.—Royal Military College - - - - -	60,200 - -	58,905 6 -	1,294 14 -	—
C.—Staff College - - - - -	9,360 - -	9,065 7 1	294 12 11	—
D.—Regimental and Garrison Schools - - -	61,700 - -	57,766 10 2	3,933 9 10	—
E.—Duke of York's Royal Military School - -	13,700 - -	13,634 11 -	65 9 -	—
F.—Royal Hibernian Military School - - -	11,500 - -	11,446 19 3	53 - 9	—
G.—School of Music, Kneller Hall - - - -	2,940 - -	2,951 11 7	—	11 11 7
H.—Examination Expenses - - - - -	5,900 - -	6,106 9 11	—	206 9 11
J.—Rewards for Proficiency in Languages - -	2,400 - -	2,590 - -	—	190 - -
Administrative Training of Officers - - -	—	1,900 - -	—	1,900 - -
£.	205,100 - -	201,103 9 7	6,304 11 11	2,308 1 6
			Realised.	
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
K.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - - -	73,100 - -	66,780 2 11	—	6,319 17 1
£.	132,000 - -	134,323 6 8	6,304 11 11	8,627 18 7
Deduct - - -		132,000 - -		6,304 11 11
Net Deficit - - £.	—	2,323 6 8	—	2,323 6 8

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

VOTE 11.

EDUCATION, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus—} Owing to the reduction of the Army, the number of cadets was somewhat less than
 Surplus—} had been provided for. There is a corresponding deficit under Appropriations-
 in-Aid, Subhead K.

Surplus—Due to vacancies on the Staff, and to an overestimate of students' allowances.

Surplus—Due to reductions of Staff owing to reductions in the Army, and to a decrease in the number of schoolmasters in receipt of the higher rates of pay, owing to retirements.

Surplus—A casual variation.

Surplus—A casual variation.

Deficit—A casual variation.

Deficit—The number of candidates examined by the Army Qualifying Board was greater than had been anticipated, the extra expenditure being balanced by increased receipts for fees under Subhead K.

Deficit—The number of officers qualifying for rewards cannot be foreseen.

Deficit—A new subhead opened, with Treasury authority, to provide for the fees paid in respect of officers attending courses of instruction at the London School of Economics (*see* Correspondence, letters 108-9 page 185).

Deficit—Due to decreased contributions owing to the reductions in the number of cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst, partly balanced by an increase in the amounts received as fees for the examinations held by the Army Qualifying Board (*see* Subheads A, B and H,

VOTE 12.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted for MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTIVE
upon each subhead

S E R V I C E.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 12.				
MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A.—Grants in Aid of certain Institutions, &c. - -	5,290 - -	4,891 16 1	398 3 11	—
B.—Commission to Bankers* - - - -	100 - -	252 10 1	—	152 10 1
C.—Compensation for Losses - - - -	3,600 - -	3,407 17 8	192 2 4	—
Contribution in respect of damages caused by the explosion at Woolwich: Supplementary Estimate - - }	20,000 - -	9,935 9 2	10,064 10 10	—
D.—Medals - - - - -	5,750 - -	5,361 12 2	388 7 10	—
E.—Police at other than Ordnance Stations - -	4,500 - -	4,748 8 11	—	248 8 11
F.—Extra Regulation Expenditure - - - -	11,500 - -	5,391 6 8	6,108 13 4	—
G.—Postal and Telegraphic Expenses - - -	46,400 - -	39,839 5 2	6,530 14 10	—
H.—Miscellaneous - - - - -	560 - -	2,625 18 6	—	2,065 18 6
Technical Instruction of Soldiers - - -	—	888 14 -	—	888 14 -
Original - - - £77,700 } Supplementary - - £20,000 }	£. 97,700 - -	77,372 18 5	23,682 13 1	3,355 11 6
			Realised.	
Deduct,—	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
I.—Appropriations in Aid † - - - - £.	700 - -	4,763 14 9	4,063 14 9	—
	£. 97,000 - -	72,609 3 8	27,746 7 10	3,355 11 6
Deduct, - - -	72,609 3 8		3,355 11 6	
Net Surplus - £	24,390 16 4	—	24,390 16 4	—

* Note.—The net gain on raising money for the various Treasury Chests abroad for advances to Army Services in 1906-1907 amounted to 2,011*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

† Vide Paper, No. 3, page 14.

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187¹-192).

VOTE 12.

SERVICES, in the year ended the 31st March 1907 showing the surplus or deficit of the Vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The sum provided for grants to Lock Hospitals was not all spent.

Deficit.—Due to an unforeseen increase in the payment to the Bank of Bermuda and to an arrear claim in connection with the payment of the New Zealand contingent during the South African War.

Surplus.—The amounts required for compensation for personal injuries to civilians were less than estimated, and include a sum of 1,777*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to individuals in respect of the earthquake at Jamaica on 14th January, 1907.

Surplus.—Due to an over-estimate of the sum required to meet compensation claims, the extent of which could not be assessed when the Supplementary Estimate was presented.

Surplus.—The requirements were somewhat over-estimated.

Deficit.—Due to expenditure on Civil Police in South Africa for which no provision had been made in the Estimate.

Surplus.—The sum taken under this Subhead represents the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and General Officers Commanding-in-Chief for use as occasion may require, and these amounts were not all spent.

Surplus.—There has been a fall in this expenditure, which was first provided under a separate Subhead in 1905-6. The Estimate has been reduced in 1907-8.

Deficit.—Due mainly to special payments, made with Treasury authority, in connexion with the Mediterranean Fever Enquiry, and in connexion with presentations to Port Officials in South Africa; to payments to the General Post Office for the services of postal clerks at the Military Post Office, Tidworth; and to unforeseen charges for Committee Pay to members of certain War Office Committees.

Deficit.—A new Subhead, opened with Treasury authority, for expenditure incurred in starting classes for the Technical Instruction of Soldiers. *See* Correspondence, pages 185 and 186, Letters Nos. 110 and 111.

Surplus.—Due to "gains by exchange" owing to the rise in the official value of the dollar at Hong Kong, and to new arrangements under which interest on the monthly bank balances of cashiers in the South African Command was received to the credit of Army Funds.

VOTE 13.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for the WAR OFFICE and ARMY ACCOUNTS deficit upon each

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 13.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WAR OFFICE AND ARMY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.				
A.—Salaries and Allowances of the War Office - -	267,550 - -	259,356 1 7	8,193 18 5	—
B.—Pay of Copyists, &c., employed at the War Office	6,900 - -	6,690 15 5	209 4 7	—
C.—Salaries and pay of Office Keepers, Messengers, } &c., at the War Office - - - - }	18,600 - -	18,686 7 7	—	86 7 7
D.—Contingent Expenses of the War Office - . .	1,200 - -	2,458 13 11	—	1,258 13 11
E.—Pay, &c., of Army Accounts Department -	265,000 - -	268,167 14 -	—	3,167 14 -
£.	559,250 - -	555,359 12 6	8,403 3 -	4,512 15 6
			Realised.	
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
Deduct.—				
F.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - -	250 - -	589 3 5	339 3 5	—
£.	559,000 - -	554,770 9 1	8,742 6 5	4,512 15 6
Deduct - - - -	554,770 9 1		4,512 15 6	
Net Surplus - - £.	4,229 10 11	—	4,229 10 11	—

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 14.

- - - - - VOTE 13.

DEPARTMENT, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or subhead of the vote.

E X P L A N A T I O N

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—The progress made during the year with the Histories of the South African and Russo-Japanese Wars was less than estimated; a saving was made by the cessation during the year of the work of reconnaissance of the United Kingdom; certain appointments provided for in the estimate were not made, and others were filled at lower rates of pay, and various minor economies were effected.

Surplus.—Due to a saving on the sum provided for translations in the Military Operations Division.

Deficit.—A casual variation.

Deficit.—The removal of the War Office to the New Buildings necessitated the renewal of the technical equipment of the Topographical Section of the General Staff and other unforeseen contingencies. The excess charge was partly balanced by receipt under Subhead F for the sale of old equipment.

Deficit.—Due mainly to an increase in the amount paid to the Canadian Government as commission on payment made to pensioners and reservists residing in Canada, after withdrawal of the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt. The expenditure on Colonial allowances of civilians and on extra pay to paymasters and others was underestimated.

Surplus.—Due mainly to the proceeds of sale of old equipment from the Topographical Section (*see* under Subhead D).

VOTE 14. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for HALF-PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND showing the surplus or deficit upon

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 14.				
HALF - PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND OTHER NON - EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFICERS, &c.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, &c. :				
A.—Rewards to Officers for Distinguished or Meri- torious Services - - - - -	14,400 - -	14,372 5 8	27 14 4	—
HALF-PAY, &c. :				
B.—Half-pay, &c. of Field Marshals and General Officers eligible for Employment - - - - -	21,000 - -	21,712 15 7	—	712 15 7
C.—Half-pay of Regimental and Departmental Officers eligible for Employment - - - - -	48,000 - -	55,155 18 3	—	7,155 18 3
£.	69,000 - -	76,868 13 10	—	7,868 13 10
RETIRED PAY, GRATUITIES, AND COMPEN- SATION AWARDED BY THE ARMY PUR- CHASE COMMISSION :				
D.—Retired pay of General Officers - - - - -	168,000 - -	169,196 5 11	—	1,196 5 11
E.—Retired Pay, &c. of Regimental and Departmental Officers - - - - -	1,596,000 - -	1,590,169 15 1	5,830 4 11	—
-Gratuities to Officers in Lieu of Pensions, &c. -	22,000 - -	9,749 8 4	12,250 11 8	—
Carried forward - - £.	1,786,000 - -	1,769,115 9 4	18,080 16 7	1,196 5 11
	83,400 - -	91,240 19 6	27 14 4	7,868 13 10

VOTE 14.

OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFICERS, &c., in the year ended the 31st March 1907 each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—A casual variation.

Deficit.—The number of Major-Generals unemployed during the year was somewhat greater than was anticipated.

Deficit.—An unusually large number of Lieutenant-Colonels elected half-pay in preference to retired pay on completing the terms of their appointments. This caused a corresponding saving under Subhead E. (Retired Pay).

Deficit.—Due mainly to arrear payments previously unclaimed in respect of the previous year.

Surplus.—Due to the large number of Lieutenant-Colonels who elected half-pay, as explained under Subhead C.

Surplus.—The number of officers who elected to retire on gratuity instead of retired pay was unexpectedly small. The estimate, which was reduced by £6,000, has been further reduced in 1907–8, the remaining number of officers having this option being small.

VOTE 14.—ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for Half-pay, Retired pay, and other

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	E X P E N D I T U R E, 1906-1907.	E X P E N D I T U R E compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 14—continued.				
HALF-PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFI- CERS, &c.—continued	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	83,400 - -	91,240 19 6	27 14 4	7,868 13 10
	1,786,000 - -	1,769,115 9 4	18,080 16 7	1,196 5 11
RETIRED PAY, GRATUITIES, &c.—continued.				
G.—Compensation by the Army Purchase Com- mission to Officers on Retirement - - -)	400 - -	75 - -	325 - -	—
H.—Commutation of Retired Pay, &c. of Officers) of the Regular Army - - - - -)	25,312 - -	25,312 5 -	—	- 5 -
£.	1,811,712 - -	1,794,502 14 4	18,405 16 7	1,196 10 11
WIDOWS' PENSIONS, &c.:				
J.—Pensions and Gratuities to Widows, &c. of) Officers - - - - -)	184,500 - -	183,140 15 6	1,359 4 6	—
K.—Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities to) Children of Deceased Officers - - -)	18,500 - -	18,899 4 5	—	399 4 5
L.—The Relief Fund - - - - -	1,250 - -	1,290 - -	—	40 - -
M.—Pensions, Compassionate Allowances, and Gra- tuities to Widows and Children of Civil Officers, &c. - - - - -)	550 - -	632 4 10	—	82 4 10
£.	204,800 - -	203,962 4 9	1,359 4 6	521 9 3
PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS:				
N.—Pensions and Gratuities to Wounded Officers, &c.	31,000 - -	29,735 17 4	1,264 2 8	—
O.—Commutation of Pensions for Wounds - -	268 - -	267 16 -	- 4 -	—
£.	31,268 - -	30,003 13 4	1,264 6 8	—
Carried forward - - - £.	2,131,180 - -	2,119,709 11 11	21,057 2 1	9,586 14 -

non-effective charges for officers, &c., in the year ended the 31st March 1907, &c.—*continued*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—There was only one award of compensation during the year.

Deficit.—A fractional difference.

Surplus.—The number of deaths was above the average.

Deficit.—Due to payments hitherto unclaimed in respect of previous years.

Deficit.—Due to payments in respect of the previous year.

Deficit.—The anticipated savings from casualties were not realised.

Surplus.—Due to commutations during the year and to the cessation of pensions of officers who recovered from their wounds.

Surplus.—A fractional difference.

VOTE 14.—Account of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for Half-Pay, Retired Pay, and other

SERVICE.	GRANT.		EXPENDITURE,		EXPENDITURE compared with grant.			
	1906-1907.		1906-1907.		Less than grant.		More than grant.	
VOTE 14—continued.								
HALF-PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR OFFICERS, &c. —continued.								
Brought forward - - -	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
	2,131,180	- -	2,119,709	11 11	21,057	2 1	9,586	14 -
RETIRED ALLOWANCES, &c., TO OFFICERS OF THE AUXILIARY FORCES:								
P.—Retired Allowances to Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Officers - - - }								
	16,000	- -	16,035	12 4	—		35	12 4
Q.—Commutation of Retired Allowances to Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Officers - }								
	241	- -	241	7 -	—		-	7 -
£.	16,241	- -	16,276	19 4	—		35	19 4
GROSS TOTALS - - - - - £.								
	2,147,421	- -	2,135,986	11 3	21,057	2 1	9,622	13 4
					Realised.			
					More than estimate.		Less than estimate.	
Deduct,—								
R.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - - - £.	453,421	- -	462,550	6 9	9,129	6 9	—	
NET TOTALS - - - - - £.								
	1,694,000	- -	1,673,436	4 6	30,186	8 10	9,622	13 4
Deduct - - - - -	1,673,436	4 6			9,622	13 4		
Net Surplus - - - - - £.								
	20,563	15 6	—		20,563	15 6	—	

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 15.

non-effective charges for officers, &c., in the year ended the 31st March 1907, &c.—*continued.*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Deficit—A casual variation.

Deficit—A fractional difference

Surplus.—Due to payments by India on the final settlement of the non-effective account for 1905-6 and to the refund by an officer of a gratuity, in consequence of the award to him of retired pay for additional service during the South African War.

VOTE 15. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for PENSIONS and other NON-EFFECTIVE OTHERS, in the year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the

SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 15.				
PENSIONS AND OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MEN, AND OTHERS.				
IN-PENSIONS :				
A.—Chelsea Hospital - - - - -	£. s. d. 29,100 - -	£. s. d. 27,053 7 -	£. s. d. 2,046 13 -	£. s. d. —
B.—Kilmainham Hospital - - - - -	6,850 - -	6,784 3 -	65 17 -	—
£.	35,950 - -	33,837 10 -	2,112 10 -	—
OUT-PENSIONS :				
C.—Chelsea Pensions of Warrant Officers, Non- Commissioned Officers, Men, and others, and Gratuities in Commutation and in lieu of Pensions - - - - -	2,061,000 - -	2,106,903 2 10	—	45,903 2 10
D.—Maintenance of Lunatics for whom Pensions are not drawn - - - - -	2,850 - -	2,817 18 4	32 1 8	—
E.—Pensions of Army Schoolmistresses and Nurses -	7,500 - -	8,356 18 5	—	856 18 5
£.	2,071,350 - -	2,118,077 19 7	32 1 8	46,760 1 3
REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, &c.				
G.—Rewards to Warrant Officers and Non-Commis- sioned Officers for Distinguished or Meritorious Services - - - - -	7,690 - -	7,700 12 9	—	10 12 9
H.—Victoria Cross Pensions - - - - -	850 - -	803 12 9	46 7 3	—
I.—Yeoman Warders of the Tower of London - -	967 - -	967 5 10	—	- 5 10
J.—Gratuities to Soldiers for Distinguished Conduct, and for Long Service and Good Conduct - -	3,750 - -	6,618 12 -	—	2,868 12 -
£.	13,257 - -	16,090 3 4	46 7 3	2,879 10 7
WIDOWS' PENSIONS, &c.				
K.—Pensions, Compassionate Allowances, and Gra- tuities to Widows and Children of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, &c. - - - - -	59,000 - -	56,379 2 4	2,620 17 8	—
GROSS TOTALS - - - £.				
	2,179,557 - -	2,224,384 15 3	4,811 16 7	49,639 11 10
Deduct,—				
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
L.—Appropriations in Aid* - - - - -	495,557 - -	507,639 19 1	12,082 19 1	—
NET TOTALS - - - £.	1,684,000 - -	1,716,744 16 2	16,894 15 8	49,639 11 10
Deduct - - - - -		1,684,000 - -		16,894 15 8
Net Deficit - - - £.	—	32,744 16 2		32,744 16 2

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 15.

VOTE 15.

CHARGES for WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MEN, and surplus or deficit upon each subhead of the vote.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due to a fall in the contract price of provisions, to a reduction in the number of sick, and to reductions in the clerical staff, in consequence of a falling off in the extra work resulting from the South African War.

Surplus.—A casual variation.

Deficit.—Owing to the reduction of the Army, an unexpectedly large number of Non-Commissioned Officers were pensioned. There was also an increase during the year in the rates of pension granted to campaign veterans.

Surplus.—Owing to the removal of insane soldiers from Bow Asylum to Bethnal House, the charges for a portion of the March Quarter, 1906, came into payment in 1905-6 instead of 1906-7. On the other hand, there were fewer deaths than usual.

Deficit.—The gratuities to Nurses were more numerous than was expected, and the awards of pensions to Schoolmistresses were considerably above the average.

Deficit.—A casual variation.

Surplus.—Several of the recipients of these pensions were serving in India during the year, their pensions being meanwhile chargeable to Indian revenues.

Deficit.—A fractional difference.

Deficit.—The number of discharges of men entitled to these gratuities was unusually large in consequence of the reductions in the Army.

Surplus.—The gratuities issued to soldiers' widows on re-marriage were fewer than estimated.

Surplus.—Due mainly to extra receipts from India on the final settlement of the 1905-6 non-effective account. There were also some arrear payments by Colonial Governments of contributions towards the pensions of Non-Commissioned Officers employed by them.

VOTE 16.

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, for CIVIL SUPERANNUATION,
year ended the 31st March 1907, showing the

S E R V I C E.	G R A N T, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE. 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE compared with grant.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
VOTE 16. CIVIL SUPERANNUATION, COMPENSATION, COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A.—Superannuation Allowances - - - - -	117,000 - -	116,172 9 7	827 10 5	—
B.—Compensation Allowances - - - - -	53,200 - -	51,810 15 3	1,389 4 9	—
C.—Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	550 - -	459 12 11	90 7 1	—
D.—Gratuities - - - - -	8,000 - -	12,742 7 3	—	4,742 7 3
E.—Payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act - - - - -	500 - -	1,104 4 10	—	604 4 10
F.—Commutation of Compensation Allowances, &c. - - - - -	883 - -	879 3 -	3 17 -	—
	£. 180,133 - -	183,168 12 10	2,310 19 3	5,346 12 1
			Realised	
	Estimated.	Realised.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
Deduct, —	—	—	—	—
G.—Appropriations in Aid * - - - - -	133 - -	313 10 3	180 10 3	—
	£. 180,000 - -	182,855 2 7	2,491 9 6	5,346 12 1
Deduct - - -	—	180,000 - -	—	2,491 9 6
Net Deficit - £.	—	2,855 2 7	—	2,855 2 7

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this vote (*vide* pages 187-192).

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE AND CLAIMS ABANDONED -	—	5,318 - 3	—	5,318 - 3
Deduct,—	—	—	—	—
Balances unsupported by adequate accounts, &c. -	—	1,211 12 4	—	1,211 12 4
NET DEFICIT - £.	—	4,106 7 11	—	4,106 7 11

Copy of the application to the Treasury, and of the Treasury reply, respecting this head of service (*vide* pages 187-192).

* *Vide* Paper, No. 3, page 15.

- - - - - VOTE 16.

COMPENSATION, COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, in the surplus or deficit upon each subhead of the vote.

E X P L A N A T I O N

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—A casual variation.

Surplus.—The savings owing to deaths were larger than usual.

Surplus.—Due to allowances remaining undrawn during the year.

Deficit.—Due to discharges of civilian subordinates, mainly due to the reduction of garrisons abroad.

Deficit.—There were several unexpected commutations of weekly allowances, and the current payments were also heavier than usual.

Surplus.—A casual variation.

Surplus.—Due to a credit in correction of a charge wrongly made against this Vote in a previous year, in respect of the pension of an Ordnance Factory employé.

The sum of 5,318*l.* —*s.* 3*d.* is the total amount of the cash liabilities from which Army Accountants and others have, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, been relieved during 1906–1907. *See* Paper, No. 11 (pages 114 to 122), in which the details are given.

PAPER, No. 5.

SHOWING the details of expenditure under Vote 7, subheads H., PAY, WAGES, &c., OF CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c., and M., MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c., BOUGHT READY MADE, for the year ended the 31st March 1907.

PAPER, No. 5.—Details of expenditure under Vote 7, subheads H., PAY, WAGES, &c., OF
READY MADE, for the year

	Grant, 1906-1907.	Expenditure, 1906-1907.	Expenditure.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
H.—PAY, WAGES, &c., OF CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Custody, Issue, and Inspection of Clothing :				
(1.) Establishments - - -	7,500	6,165 17 7	1,334 2 5	—
(2.) Wages - - - - -	58,200	55,785 13 2	2,414 6 10	—
Payment for Services performed at Regi- ments - - - - -	70,000	54,806 6 6	15,193 13 6	—
TOTALS - - - £	135,700	116,757 17 3	18,942 2 9	—
Surplus - -			£18,942 2 9	
M.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c., BOUGHT READY MADE.				
Garments - - - - -	31,600	34,571 9 5	—	2,971 9 5
Boots and Leggings - - - -	221,200	195,803 17 4	25,396 2 8	—
Head-dresses - - - - -	52,000	34,329 9 7	17,670 10 5	—
Necessaries and Gloves - - -	139,000	134,561 11 10	4,438 8 2	—
Badges and Miscellaneous Articles -	11,900	8,196 4 1	3,703 15 11	—
Charge for Clothing brought by Regi- ments from India - - - -	13,000	11,513 3 3	1,486 16 9	—
TOTALS - - - £	468,700	418,975 15 6	52,695 13 11	2,971 9 5
Surplus - -			£49,724 4 6	

Note.—The Clothing and Equipment Ledgers of the 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, from 1/4 to 20/10/06 were lost in the move from South Africa to India. Treasury approval for the balances as returned by the Unit to be accepted as correct was obtained. See Correspondence Letters 9 and 10, pages 158 and 159.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c., and M., MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c., BOUGHT ended the 31st March 1907.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due to sundry reductions in the Establishment.

Surplus :—It was found possible to reduce the number of writers and temporary storehousemen employed.

Surplus :—The surplus still remaining of made-up kilts and shirts was greater than had been anticipated, and shoulder straps fitted at Pimlico were substituted for cords fitted locally on service dress jackets ; with the result that there was a large diminution of local work.

Deficit :—The expenditure on clothing for discharged soldiers was greater than estimated, owing partly to an improvement in the quality of the suit.

Surplus :—There was a great scarcity of the better description of leather, and delay in contractors' deliveries.

Surplus :—A delay in settling the pattern of the new forage cap prevented orders from being placed in time for payment in the year, and there was some reduction in requirements of other items.

Surplus :—Certain services provided for in the Estimate were not proceeded with during the year, and there was some delay in contract deliveries.

Surplus :—Due partly to an overestimate and partly to the fact that fewer metal badges were required, the stocks of embroidered badges having lasted longer than anticipated.

Surplus :—Provision was made for an increase in the value of clothing brought home, in consequence of changes in Indian Regulation ; but the effect on the expenditure of the year was less than was anticipated.

PAPER, No. 6.

SHOWING the details of expenditure under Vote 8, subheads A., ESTABLISHMENTS
and WAGES, &c., of ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, and D., EQUIPMENT STORES,
for the year ended the 31st March 1907.

PAPER, No. 6.—Details of expenditure under Vote 8, subheads A., ESTABLISHMENTS and the year ended the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than grant.	More than grant.
A.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND WAGES, &c., OF ARMY ORDNANCE DEPART- MENT.				
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Inspection of Stores - - - - -	25,850	26,229 12 7	—	379 12 7
2. Custody and issue of Stores - - - - -	266,150	250,105 5 9	16,044 14 3	—
TOTALS - - - £.	292,000	276,334 18 4	16,044 14 3	379 12 7
Surplus - - - £15,665 1 8				
D.—EQUIPMENT STORES.				
1. Harness and Saddlery - - - - -	95,000	100,000 19 1	—	5,000 19 1
2. Camp Equipage - - - - -	104,000	99,523 9 7	4,476 10 5	—
3. Accoutrements - - - - -	52,000	44,192 - 11	7,807 19 1	—
TOTALS - - - £.	251,000	243,716 9 7	12,284 9 6	5,000 19 1
Surplus - - - £7,283 10 5				

WAGES, &c., of ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, and D., EQUIPMENT STORES, during
31st March 1907.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Deficit.—Some additional labour was taken on to meet temporary pressure towards the end of the year.

Surplus.—Due to reductions of labour establishments at home and abroad.

Deficit.—The contract deliveries of certain articles were more rapid than could be anticipated.

Surplus.—Due to reduction in the requirements of the Army.

Surplus.—Due to delay in the settlement of patterns of equipment.

PAPER, No. 7.

SHOWING the details of expenditure under Vote 9, for ARMAMENTS and ENGINEER STORES during the year ended the 31st March 1907.

NOTE.

Free exchanges of Stores between the War Department and the Admiralty.

(a) *Guns, Mountings, &c., and Ammunition received from the Admiralty.*

These have been valued at Vocabulary rates, full, three-quarters, or half according to whether the condition was serviceable, repairable, or doubtful, except in certain cases where assessed values have been obtained from the local Naval authorities, and in other cases where the guns, mountings, &c. were obviously only fit for disposal as old metal.

The value thus arrived at is £1,504,250.

No attempt has been made to assess the actual value of the Stores to this Department, because there are no local officers at Army stations with the necessary knowledge and experience to enable them to do this; but seeing that many of the guns and mountings were surplus to Army requirements, that others could be used only for practice batteries, and that some were disposed of as produce, it is obvious that the actual value was only a fraction of the above amount.

The Admiralty valuation of these Stores at the time of handing over was £1,481,029.

(b) *Submarine Mining Stores, Boats and Vessels transferred to the Admiralty.*

These have been valued at Vocabulary rates, full, three-quarters, or half according to whether the condition was serviceable, repairable, or doubtful, for the Stores and at original cost or assessed value for the Boats and Vessels.

The amounts are as follows :—

S.M. Stores (including rowing and sailing boats)	-	£269,809.
S.M. Vessels (steam craft and lighters)	-	£105,452.

These figures are exclusive of the issues made at Portsmouth and in the Irish Command. As regards Portsmouth, only a summary has been received and it does not distinguish between Stores, Boats, and Vessels. The total amount according to the summary is £75,718. No return from Ireland of Submarine Mining Stores has yet been received.

The value of these stores to the Admiralty was obviously much less than the amount mentioned above, and that Department having facilities for local valuation according to condition and capability of use for Admiralty requirements, values the Stores and Boats at £115,587 and the Vessels at £67,405.

This valuation includes £16,442 in respect of vessels taken over at Portsmouth and in the Irish Command which are not included in the Army valuation. On the other hand it is exclusive of the value of three vessels included in the Army Statement at £9,700 which will be dealt with by the Admiralty in 1907-8.

The figures detailed above represent the values taken from all the returns completed up to date in the two Departments, and do not necessarily correspond exactly as to the period covered. As indicated above, several returns of transfers in 1906-7 have not yet been received and there are further transfers in 1907-8, which will be noted in the Appropriation Account for that year.

These figures are exclusive of all transfers of land, buildings and machinery.

PAPER, No. 7.—Details of expenditure under Vote 9 for the ARMAMENTS and

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Grant, 1906-1907.	Expenditure, 1906-1907.	Expenditure.	
			Less than grant.	More than grant
H.—INSPECTION OF WARLIKE AND ENGINEER STORES.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Establishments - - - - -	19,570	18,746 13 -	823 7 -	—
2. Wages of Civilian Subordinates - -	136,630	133,564 15 9	3,065 4 3	—
TOTALS - - - £.	156,200	152,311 8 9	3,888 11 3	—
Surplus - - - £3,888 11 3				
J.—GUNS AND CARRIAGES.				
1. Armaments - - - - -	98,000	59,078 15 9	38,921 4 3	—
2. Field Artillery - - - - -	636,000	638,457 13 5	—	2,457 13 5
TOTALS - - - £.	734,000	697,536 9 2	38,921 4 3	2,457 13 5
Surplus - - - £36,463 10 10				
K.—AMMUNITION.				
Cordite, Gunpowder, &c. :				
1. Total value - - - - -	112,000	62,524 - 7	49,475 19 5	—
Deduct,—				
2. The value of Issues from Store to Ordnance Factories and Trade for filling Cartridges and Projectiles - - - - -	Deduct,— 106,000	Deduct,— 50,737 9 10	—	55,262 10 2
	6,000	11,786 10 9	49,475 19 5	55,262 10 2
3. Projectiles - - - - -	317,000	82,235 17 11	234,764 2 1	—
4. Gun Cartridges, Fuzes, and Tubes - -	552,000	488,182 19 -	63,817 1 -	—
5. Small-Arm, and Machine Gun Ammunition -	261,000	288,724 11 7	—	27,724 11 7
TOTALS - - - £.	1,136,000	870,929 19 3	348,057 2 6	82,987 1 9
Surplus - - £265,070 - 9				

ENGINEER stores during the year ended the 31st March 1907.

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus. —Due to casualties during the year.

Surplus.—Due to reductions in the numbers of subordinates engaged in the examination of ammunition.
(See Subhead K.)

Surplus.—Due mainly to decreased expenditure on maintenance and experimental services, and to increased credits for stores transferred to the Navy.

Deficit.—The expenditure on the new batteries for Horse and Field Artillery was slightly underestimated.

Surplus.—Due to delays in contractors' deliveries, to credits for cordite transferred to the Navy, and to reduced expenditure on maintenance and experiments.

Deficit.—Owing to reductions in the scale of ammunition for the new Q.F. equipments and in coast defence armaments the cordite, etc., required for filling cartridges and shells was less than was anticipated.

Surplus.—The Q.F. ammunition for re-armaments of Horse and Field Artillery, partly estimated for under Projectiles, was largely obtained in complete rounds and the whole cost charged to Gun Cartridges. The surplus on the two items taken together is due to reduced requirements of ammunition in connexion with the conversion of certain Field Batteries into Training Brigades, to a fall in prices, to delays in contractors' deliveries, and to the fact that a larger portion of the year's deliveries than was anticipated was assigned to India, to compensate for deliveries diverted from India in the previous year.

Deficit.—Due to increased consumption of small arm ball cartridges at practice.

ENGINEER stores during the year ended the 31st March 1907—*continued.*

EXPLANATION

Of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

Surplus.—Due to postponement of an order for bayonets pending settlement of new pattern.

Surplus.—Due to postponement of an order for experimental swords.

Deficit.—Owing to delay in the transfer of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Sparkbrook to the purchasing firm charges were incurred for the manufacture of rifle components, for which no provision had been made in the Estimates. The payment subsequently made by the firm for these components did not come into account till 1907-8. Unforeseen expenditure was also caused by retarded deliveries on orders placed in the previous year and by replacement of parts of rifles issued on repayment to Colonies. (See Subhead P.)

Surplus.—Due to reduced cost of maintenance.

Surplus.—Due to reduced cost of maintenance.

Surplus.—Due to the closing of the Brennan Torpedo Factory.

Surplus.—The amount provided under this Item included the cost of certain plant which was afterwards found to be of a nature properly chargeable to Vote 10.

PAPER, No. 8.

STATEMENT showing the particulars of the payments under Vote 9, subhead G.
REWARDS TO INVENTORS, for the year ended 31st March 1907.

PAPER, No. 8.

Particulars of the payments under Vote 9, subhead G, REWARDS to INVENTORS.

See paper No. 4, page 42.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. D. Doig, late Principal Foreman of Forgemen, Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich :			
For designs of tools (a) punching nave flanges of wheels and (b) stamping the plate portion of limber hooks - - - - -	75	-	-
Mr. W. Sherman, Clerk of Works, Building Works Department, Woolwich :			
For process of mixing an acid resisting composition - - - - -	10	-	-
Mr. T. Windebank, Examiner in Inspection Department, Woolwich :			
For improvement in swingletrees - - - - -	10	-	-
Mr. Monck, Examiner in Inspection Department, Woolwich :			
For lever releasing spring in naves of wheels - - - - -	5	-	-
Messrs. J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds :			
For design for traction wagons for transport purposes - - - - -	300	-	-
Mr. W. Quadling, Foreman, No. 3 Cartridge Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich :			
For (1) Necking and Bulleting machine for Small Arm Cartridges and (2) Combination of (1) with machine for indenting and coning -	100	-	-
Colonel A. Hamilton-Gordon, Assistant Director Military Training, War Office :			
For design of reciprocating goniometric sight for 5 in. B.L. Howitzer	100	-	-
Captain K. St. G. Kirke, R.F.A.:			
For services in connection with (1) Multiscreen Chronograph ; (2) Target for practice camps - - - - -	250	-	-
Mr. J. J. Speed, Manager, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield :			
For payment in consideration of the loss of profits caused by the withdrawal of permission to negotiate licences in connection with patents relating to the short rifle - - - - -	400	-	-
Mr. James Crawford, Foreman Printer, Military Operations Department, War Office :			
For services in connection with a process for taking indelible "off-sets" on stone or plates - - - - -	50	-	-
Sergeant-Major E. J. Roll, R.E.:			
For services in connection with an improved portable telephone apparatus - - - - -	50	-	-
Mr. H. Travis, M.I.M.E., &c., Superintendent Engineer and Constructor of Shipping, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich :			
For all claims against the Government in respect of automatic rake and recording apparatus for use with high-speed towing appliances	100	-	-
Mr. G. J. Allen, late Clerk of Works, Bulford Camp :			
For compensation for invention for clearing drains - - - - -	10	-	-
Mr. J. C. Thompson :			
For compensation for expenses incurred in connection with his mechanical distance fuze - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Major F. T. Fisher, R.A., Superintendent } Royal Carriage Department, Mr. F. W. C. Dean, Manager } Woolwich :			
For process of bullet-proofing shields for Q.F. 13 & 18 pr. Horse and Field Artillery—Equipment - - - - -	750	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	£.	3,210	-

PAPER, No. 9.

SHOWING the expenditure under Vote 10 for WORKS and BUILDINGS, with the surpluses and deficiencies upon each of the grants for NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ORDINARY and CURRENT REPAIRS, for the year ended the 31st March 1907.

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, WORKS and BUILDINGS,
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, and ORDINARY and CURRENT

BARRACK CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.			
BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS AT HOME.	£.	£. s. d.	
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.			
<i>Aldershot Command.</i>			
Cambridge Hospital :—Quarters for Nursing Sisters - - -	5,300	- 5 5	1.
Infantry Barracks :—Remodel latrines and urinals - - -	2,000	—	2
New Gas Holders - - - - -	1,250	1,523 13 9	3
TOTAL - - £.	8,550	1,523 19 2	4
<i>Southern Command.</i>			
Portsmouth :—New hospital to replace accommodation handed over to Admiralty - - - - -	34,400	1,396 3 2	5
Portsmouth :—Stables for horses for heavy batteries - - -	3,000	1,050 - -	6
Netley :—Royal Victoria Hospital : Renew defective drainage -	500	33 12 6	7
Netley Lunatic Hospital :—Provision of an infirmary ward - -	2,500	1,329 17 11	8
Devonport :—Raglan Barracks : Provide new buildings for regi- mental institutes, workshops, schools, offices, &c. - - -	2,000	58 17 11	9
Devonport :—Re-appropriation and re-modelling for accommodation of Nursing Sisters - - - - -	3,000	—	10
TOTAL - - £.	45,400	3,868 11 6	11
<i>Eastern Command.</i>			
Brighton :—Drainage of Preston Barracks - - - - -	1,000	1,855 7 6	12
Chatham :—Re-provision of accommodation handed over to Admiralty -	—	4,035 15 9	13
Kingston :—Re-construct drainage throughout barracks - - -	2,200	288 9 11	14
Woolwich : Artillery Place : Provide 42 married quarters - -	11,500	905 - -	15
Woolwich :—R.A.M.C. officers' mess and quarters - - -	8,000	2 19 3	16
Woolwich :—Cambridge Barracks :—Re-model drainage - - -	3,000	—	17
TOTAL - - £.	25,700	7,087 12 5	18
<i>Irish Command.</i>			
Fermoy :—Provision of sergeants' mess - - - - -	1,500	778 12 -	19
Cork :—Rebuild officers' mess destroyed by fire - - - - -	3,000	970 11 5	20
Mullingar :—Re-construct drainage system - - - - -	2,500	—	21
Kilbride :—Improvements and additions to camp - - - - -	1,500	1,278 1 2	22
TOTAL - - £.	8,500	3,027 4 7	23
<i>Northern Command.</i>			
Strensall :—Drainage for hutments - - - - -	1,000	—	24
Warrington :—Orford Barracks :—Re-model latrines - - -	2,500	4 - 10	25
Warrington :—Orford Barracks :—Re-construction of drainage -	2,600	—	26
TOTAL - - £.	6,100	4 - 10	27
<i>Scottish Command.</i>			
Ayr :—Re-model drainage - - - - -	2,000	—	28
<i>London District.</i>			
London :—Rochester Row Hospital : Re-model "A" Block - -	2,000	—	29
London :—Kensington Barracks : Re-provision of buildings handed over to the Kensington Borough Council, and provision of additional stabling, &c., for Army Service Corps - - -	2,800	2,035 19 2	30
Windsor :—Improvement of Married Quarters - - - - -	—	573 10 10	31
TOTAL - - £	4,800	2,609 10 -	32
TOTAL—PART I. - - £	101,050	18,120 18 6	33
PART II.			
HOSPITAL SERVICES, HOME AND COLONIAL, UNDER £2,000 -	12,000	6,391 - 5	34
PART III.			
HOSPITAL SERVICES, HOME AND COLONIAL : REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE - - - - -	15,000	18,214 11 5	35
TOTAL SUBHEADS B, C AND D.	128,050	42,726 10 4	36
SURPLUS - - - £. 85,323 9 8			

with the surpluses and deficiencies upon each of the grants for NEW WORKS, REPAIRS, for the year ended the 31st March 1907.

BARRACK CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. . d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	5,299 14 7	—	8,300	— 5 5	—	
2	2,000 — —	—	3,000	—	—	
3	—	273 13 9	2,500	1,523 13 9	—	Letters 12 and 13, page 159.
4	7,299 14 7	273 13 9				
5	33,003 16 10	—	119,100	86,357 18 2	—	Repayable by the Admiralty up to £99,500.
6	1,950 — —	—	6,000	1,050 — —	—	
7	466 7 6	—	10,000	1,845 — 6	—	
8	1,170 2 1	—	5,500	1,329 17 11	—	
9	1,941 2 1	—	15,000	11,542 1 1	—	
10	3,000 — —	—	3,000	—	—	
11	41,531 8 6	—				
12	—	855 7 6	2,090	1,855 7 6	—	Letters 14 and 15, page 160.
13	—	4,035 15 9	178,474	45,893 5 11	—	Letters 16 to 21, pages 160 to 162.
14	1,911 10 1	—	4,700	288 9 11	—	
15	10,595 0 0	—	16,500	905 — —	—	
16	7,997 0 9	—	12,500	2 19 3	—	
17	3,000 — —	—	3,000	—	—	
18	23,503 10 10	4,891 3 3				
19	721 8 —	—	2,500	778 12 —	—	
20	2,029 8 7	—	5,500	970 11 5	—	
21	2,500 — —	—	5,000	—	—	
22	221 18 10	—	2,500	1,598 1 2	—	
23	5,472 15 5	—				
24	1,000 — —	—	3,480	—	—	} Abandoned.
25	2,495 19 2	—	2,500	4 — 10	—	
26	2,600 — —	—	2,600	—	—	
27	6,095 19 2	—				
28	2,000 — —	—	2,000	—	—	Abandoned.
29	2,000 — —	—	3,000	—	—	
30	764 — 10	—	3,700	2,877 17 10	—	£2,300 repaid by the Borough Council of Kensington in 1905-6.
31	—	573 10 10	2,600	573 10 10	—	Letters 22 and 23, page 162.
32	2,764 — 10	573 10 10				
33	88,667 9 4	5,738 7 10				
34	5,608 19 7	—				
35	—	3,214 11 5				Letters 24 and 25, pages 162 and 163.
36	94,276 8 11	8,952 19 3				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings,

FORTIFICATIONS AND ARTILLERY RANGES.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.			
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.	£.	£. s. d.	
AT HOME.			
<i>Aldershot Command :</i>			
Balloon Factory :—Elongated Balloon-erecting house - - - -	—	70 - -	1
<i>Southern Command :</i>			
Portland Breakwater :—Repairs to Foundations - - - -	250	52 10 1	2
<i>Various Stations :</i>			
Adapting works to modern requirements - - - -	3,000	554 19 1	3
Emplacements, &c., for Militia and Volunteer Artillery - -	1,000	722 12 1	4
Maintenance of revetments and sea walls - - - -	5,000	4,858 17 8	5
Works in connexion with range and position finding and chains of command - - - - -	550	272 15 8	6
Torpedo Installations - - - - -	300	1,900 11 8	7
TOTAL - - £.	9,850	8,309 16 2	8
TOTALS, HOME, carried below - - - - £.	10,100	8,432 6 3	9
ABROAD.			
<i>Malta :</i>			
Patrol Path round the Island - - - - -	1,000	1,016 17 4	10
Positions for guns, field-works, entrenchments, &c. - - -	500	440 11 5	11
<i>Various Stations :</i>			
Adapting works to modern requirements - - - -	1,000	582 19 3	12
Works in connexion with range and position finding, and chains of command - - - - -	2,000	284 16 1	13
Torpedo installations - - - - -	1,700	49 - 2	14
TOTALS, COLONIAL - - - - - £.	6,200	2,374 4 3	15
TOTALS, HOME - - - - - £.	10,100	8,432 6 3	16
TOTALS, HOME and COLONIAL - - - £.	16,300	10,806 10 6	17
Surplus - -	£ 5,493	9 6	

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued*.

FORTIFICATIONS AND ARTILLERY RANGES.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	—	70 - -	3,600	4,019 8 2	419 8 2	{ Letters 86 and 87, page 180. Completed.
2	197 9 11	—	5,500	2,391 4 9	—	{ Service carried out by Admiralty. Half cost borne by Army Votes. Estimate under revision.
3	2,445 - 11	—	—	—	—	Item discontinued.
4	277 7 11	—	—	—	—	
5	141 2 4	—	—	—	—	
6	277 4 4	—	—	—	—	
7	—	1,600 11 8	—	—	—	{ Excess covered by the saving under the Colonial allotment. Item discontinued.
8	3,140 15 6	1,600 11 8				
9	3,338 5 5	1,670 11 8				
10	—	16 17 4	13,000	4,623 2 7	—	
11	59 8 7	—	3,550	1,632 - 2	—	
12	417 - 9	—	—	—	—	
13	1,715 3 11	—	—	—	—	
14	1,650 19 10	—	—	—	—	See above, under Home.
15	3,842 13 1	16 17 4				
16	3,338 5 5	1,670 11 8				
17	7,180 18 6	1,687 9 -				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Building

ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, &c.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.—continued.			
AT H E.	£.	£. s. d.	
<i>Aldershot Command:</i>			
Erect a double storeyed barrack store - - - - -	—	73 6 -	1
Additional accommodation and improvements to the Army Ordnance Establishment - - - - -	320	191 16 6	2
Total - - £.	320	265 2 6	3
<i>Southern Command.</i>			
Plymouth :—Bull Point :—Installation of electric lighting - - -	3,650	536 - -	4
Portsmouth :—Gun Wharf :—Re-provide accommodation destroyed by fire - - -	—	119 13 5	5
Total - - £.	3,650	655 13 5	6
<i>Eastern Command:</i>			
Colchester :—Provide accommodation for general stores - - -	1,000	68 - 2	7
Warley :—Reprovision of storage accommodation handed over to Admiralty - - - - -	50	37 1 4	8
Shorncliffe Ordnance Depôt :—Provide storehouses for harness and saddlery - - - - -	750	774 2 7	9
Sheerness :—Dredging of Basin - - - - -	500	—	10
Total - - £.	2,300	879 4 1	11
<i>Irish Command:</i>			
Curragh :—Additional storage accommodation - - - - -	1,800	1,406 4 4	12
<i>Woolwich Arsenal, &c.</i>			
Woolwich Arsenal :—Shop for painting projectiles - - -	1,000	1,356 17 2	13
Weedon :—Workshops, stores, and armouries - - - - -	3,000	1,855 16 6	14
Woolwich Arsenal :—Provision of new bay at South Proof Butt - - -	2,000	2,162 9 3	15
Woolwich Arsenal :—Provide section house for police - - -	1,037	966 8 1	16
Woolwich Arsenal :—Raise height of wall by providing curb - - -	590	105 14 4	17
Weedon :—Extend receipt and issue store - - - - -	1,000	1,026 1 3	18
Woolwich Dockyard :—Erect shed to hold cases, barrels, &c. during inspection - - - - -	1,000	679 9 7	19
Wharves :—Duplication of railway line between wharves - - -	1,250	2,325 2 9	20
T Pier :—Renew piles, decking and defective timbers - - -	3,000	3,021 6 2	21
Repairs to Army Ordnance and Ordnance Factory Buildings after explosion - - - - -	—	3,347 - -	22
Repairs to Buildings of the Chemical Research Department, after explosion - - - - -	—	1,767 - -	23
TOTAL - - - - £.	13,877	18,613 5 1	24
<i>Various Stations:</i>			
Stores for tent bottoms - - - - -	1,000	952 11 11	25
Central Armourers' Shops - - - - -	3,000	2,234 4 -	26
Storehouses for Veterinary mobilization and reserve stores - - -	3,500	3,348 5 3	27
TOTAL - - - - £.	7,500	6,535 1 2	28
TOTALS, HOME - - £	29,447	28,354 10 7	29
ABROAD.			
<i>Hong Kong:</i>			
Tramway from Magazines to Arsenal Yard - - - - -	100	126 - 7	30
Reconstruction of workshops and refitting stores handed over to Admiralty - - - - -	1,040	840 13 9	31
Provide a landing and shipping shed - - - - -	1,003	1,114 15 -	32
<i>Jamaica:</i>			
Kingston :—Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Depôt, after earthquake - - -	—	546 3 2	33
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>			
Accommodation for Army Ordnance Department - - - - -	660	710 13 .6	34
TOTALS, COLONIAL - - - - £.	2,803	3,338 6 -	35
TOTALS, HOME AND COLONIAL - £.	32,250	31,692 16 7	36
Surplus - -	£557 3 5		

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued.*

ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, &c.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	—	73 6 —	9,127	9,167 8 4	40 8 4	{ Carried over from the 1905-6 item. Completed.
2	128 3 6	—	8,830	8,661 12 8	—	{ Estimate reduced from £9,000. Completed.
3	128 3 6	73 6 —				
4	3,114 — —	—	3,650	536 — —	—	{ Work being carried out by the Admiralty.
5	—	119 13 5	25,000	119 13 5	—	{ Letters 26 and 27, page 163.
6	3,114 — —	119 13 5				
7	931 19 10	—	3,500	955 10 2	—	
8	12 18 8	—	1,000	715 1 6	—	{ Repayable by the Admiralty. Estimate reduced from £2,000. Completed.
9	—	24 2 7	1,500	1,430 9 7	—	{ Estimate reduced from £2,940. Completed.
10	500 — —	—	3,000	—	—	{ Admiralty execute work and bear five-sixths of cost.
11	1,444 18 6	24 2 7				
12	393 15 8	—	3,300	2,516 4 4	—	Completed.
13	—	356 17 2	26,000	9,893 5 3	—	{ Excess for the year mainly provided for by a saving on the item "Erect shed to hold cases, etc."
14	1,144 3 6	—	27,000	24,342 — 1	—	{ Estimate increased from £25,380. Letters 28 and 29, page 163.
15	—	162 9 3	11,880	3,205 19 5	—	
16	70 11 11	—	2,074	966 8 1	—	{ Half cost borne by Admiralty. Completed.
17	484 5 8	—	2,360	105 14 4	—	{ Half cost borne by Ordnance Factory Vote, Quarter cost borne by Admiralty.
18	—	26 1 3	4,400	1,026 1 3	—	
19	320 10 5	—	2,390	679 9 7	—	{ See note above "Shop for Painting Projectiles."
20	—	1,075 2 9	10,000	2,325 2 9	—	{ Letters 30 and 31, page 164.
21	—	21 6 2	12,000	3,021 6 2	—	
22	—	3,347 — —	5,580	3,347 — —	—	
23	—	1,767 — —	3,557	1,767 — —	—	{ Letters 32 to 35, pages 164 and 165.
24	2,019 11 6	6,755 16 7				
25	47 8 1	—	30,000	14,940 9 3	—	Item discontinued.
26	765 16 —	—	16,000	4,313 17 9	—	
27	151 14 9	—	20,000	12,564 1 10	—	
28	964 18 10	—				
29	8,065 8 —	6,972 18 7				
30	—	26 — 7	8,500	885 — 11	—	{ Estimate raised from £8,200 to 180. This cost borne by the Admiralty. Completed.
31	199 6 3	—	2,290	2,090 17 1	—	{ Estimate reduced from £5,000. Completed.
32	—	111 15 —	2,480	1,114 15 —	—	
33	—	546 3 2	3,750	546 3 2	—	{ Letters 69 to 85, pages 174 to 180.
34	—	50 13 6	54,180	27,392 4 6	—	{ £25,470 repaid by Admiralty. Estimate reduced from £55,520. Completed.
35	199 6 3	734 12 3				
36	8,264 14 3	7,707 10 10				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, Works and Buildings,

BARRACKS.

HEADS OF SERVICE	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.— <i>continued.</i>	£.	£. s. d.	
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS, AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.			
AT HOME.			
<i>Aldershot Command :</i>			
<i>Renew defective floors in certain Barrack Rooms - - - -</i>	—	2,646 8 3	1
<i>Renew Stable Flooring and Paving around Stable Blocks, Cavalry, E. W. and S. Wellington Lines and Infirmary Stables - - - }</i>	1,500	1,497 7 -	2
<i>Instructional Railway at Bordon :—Workshop, Engine Shed, Earthwork, &c. - - - - - }</i>	4,400	4,891 15 8	3
TOTAL - £	5,900	9,035 10 11	4
<i>Southern Command :</i>			
<i>Netheravon Cavalry School :—Removal of Huts from Bulford - -</i>	—	1,728 18 3	5
<i>Netley :—R.V. Hospital: Installation of Electric Light and Improve- ment of Ventilation - - - - - }</i>	—	—	6
<i>Salisbury Plain :—Water supply to camps - - - - -</i>	824	262 6 10	7
<i>Salisbury Plain :—Repair of Roads - - - - -</i>	4,100	5,601 9 4	8
Total - - £.	4,924	7,592 14 5	9
<i>Eastern Command :</i>			
<i>Chatham :—District generally—reconstruct roads and parades -</i>	1,000	999 15 3	10
<i>Chatham :—Improvement of Workshops at School of Military Engineering</i>	—	2,923 1 1	11
<i>Chatham :—Completion of New Electrical School - - - -</i>	—	2,351 10 8	12
<i>Colchester :—Royal Engineer Workshop - - - - -</i>	1,000	1,438 14 7	13
<i>Sheerness :—Well Marsh Pumping Station—Repair and improve- ment of wells and pumping machinery - - - - - }</i>	2,000	2,590 5 4	14
<i>Shoeburyness :—Improve water supply - - - - -</i>	—	1,500 7 1	15
<i>Shorncliffe :—Royal Engineer Workshop - - - - -</i>	1,000	962 7 10	16
TOTAL - £.	5,000	12,766 1 10	17
Carried forward - - - £.	15,824	29,394 7 2	18

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued.*

BARRACKS.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	—	2,646 8 3	2,650	2,646 8 3	—	{ Letters 36 and 37, page 166. Completed.
2	2 13 —	—	13,000	5,506 17 6	—	Item discontinued.
3	—	491 15 8	6,418	4,891 15 8	—	Letters 86 and 87, page 180.
4	2 13 —	3,138 3 11				
5	—	1,728 18 3	8,000	1,728 18 3	—	Letters 42 and 43, page 167.
6	—	—	13,900	13,398 4 11	—	{ See 1905-6 Account, { Final pay- pages 96 and 97. { ment not yet made.
7	561 13 2	—	20,250	19,573 11 8	—	
8	—	1,501 9 4	9,300	7,900 9 1	—	Letters 38 to 41, pages 166 and 167.
9	561 13 2	3,230 7 7				
10	— 4 9	—	9,000	6,998 6 6	—	
11	—	2,923 1 1	3,270	2,923 1 1	—	Letters 48 and 49, page 169.
12	—	2,351 10 8	6,000	2,351 10 8	—	Letters 44 to 47, page 163.
13	—	438 14 7	3,500	1,438 14 7	—	Letters 86 and 87, page 180.
14	—	590 5 4	4,600	3,736 18 1	—	{ Estimate increased from £2,000. Letters 50 and 51, page 169.
15	—	1,500 7 1	4,730	1,500 7 1	—	Letters 52 and 53, page 170.
16	37 12 2	—	3,500	962 7 10	—	{ Completed, so far as neces- sary.
17	37 16 11	7,803.18 9				
18	602. 3 1	14,172 10 3				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings,

BARRACKS.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
	£.	£. s. d.	
PART I.— <i>continued.</i>			
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS, AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.			
AT HOME— <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward - - - -	15,824	29,394 7 2	1
<i>Western Command:</i>			
Pembroke Dock :—Additional accommodation - - - -	1,500	1,498 19 9	2
Trawsfynydd :—Drainage and other works for preparation of practice grounds and camp - - - - - }	3,000	2,999 17 5	3
Total - - £.	4,500	4,498 17 2	4
<i>London District:</i>			
Tower of London :—Improve drainage - - - - -	3,500	3,576 8 -	5
<i>Woolwich Arsenal.</i>			
Woolwich Dockyard :—Supply Reserve Dépôt: Provide warehouse with offices for Director of Supplies, &c. - - - - }	5,000	4,840 5 3	6
Carried forward " - - £.	28 824	42,309 17 7	7

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued.*

BARRACKS.

	EXPENDITURE,		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	602 3 1	14,172 10 3				
2	1 - 3	—	6,800	6,789 3 5	—	Estimate reduced from £8,000. Completed.
3	- 2 7	—	22,270	10,651 16 -	—	Estimate increased from £16,220. Letters 54 and 55, page 170.
4	1 2 10	—				
5	—	76 8 -	3,500	3,576 8 -	—	First section completed. Letters 56 to 58, pages 170 and 171.
6	159 14 9	—	12,176	9,847 5 6	—	Estimate reduced from £13,800.
7	763 - 8	14,248 18 3				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings,

BARRACKS.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.— <i>continued.</i>			
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS, AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.	£.	£. s. d.	
AT HOME— <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward - - -	28,824	42,309 17 7	1
<i>Various Stations:</i>			
Provide hot water supply to baths in barracks - - - -	1,000	788 3 4	2
Upkeep of rifle-range appliances - - - - -	10,500	9,051 18 3	3
Improvements to rifle ranges - - - - -	—	—	4
Improvements to rifle ranges (new programme) - - - -	7,500	6,740 4 -	5
Warming modified gymnasias and closed-in drill sheds, and provide gymnastic apparatus - - - - -	400	370 11 6	6
Improved lighting in certain barracks - - - - -	3,000	2,752 11 3	7
Military Prisons: Additional accommodation, and improvements -	2,000	1,855 5 -	8
Provide new pattern guard beds in certain guardhouses - - -	100	96 17 3	9
Fit certain War Dept. laundries with machinery for calendering -	800	931 14 8	10
Improve and add to existing married quarters - - - -	10,000	9,245 8 5	11
Improve sewage disposal in Thames and Medway - - - -	1,500	764 1 11	12
Improvements for the prevention of fire in barracks - - -	2,000	1,967 16 6	13
Desks for schools - - - - -	750	1,088 3 3	14
Improvements to certain serjeants' messes - - - - -	—	—	15
Provide district laboratories for special sanitary officers - - -	—	—	16
TOTAL - - - £.	39,550	35,652 15 4	17
TOTALS, HOME, carried to pages 102 and 103 - £.	68,374	77,962 12 11	18

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued*.

BARRACKS.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	763 - 8	14,248 18 3				
2	211 16 8	—	25,000	22,346 - -	—	Item discontinued.
3	1,448 1 9	—	—	—	—	
4	—	—	20,000	18,983 19 11 ^(a)	—	{ Carried over from the 1904-5 item. Completed. See also Appropriation Account for 1905-6, pages 100 to 103.
5	759 16 -	—	20,000	9,468 8 9 ^(a)	—	
6	29 8 6	—	4,500	4,371 14 9	—	
7	247 8 9	—	15,000	11,917 13 3	—	
8	144 15 -	—	92,900	69,439 18 - ^(a)	—	
9	3 2 9	—	—	849 16 6	—	Item discontinued.
10	—	131 14 8	3,600	3,239 6 8 ^(a)	—	{ Letters 59 and 60, page 171 Item discontinued.
11	754 11 7	—	95,000	28,789 9 4 ^(a)	—	
12	735 18 1	—	7,000	2,064 19 5	—	
13	32 3 6	—	—	4,836 7 5 ^(a)	—	Total estimate under consideration.
14	—	338 3 3	2,000	1,252 10 11 ^(a)	—	{ Item discontinued. Letters 86 and 87, page 180.
15	—	—	—	14,289 8 8 ^(a)	—	{ Items discontinued in 1905 6. Re-opened to take small carry-over Colonial charges.
16	—	—	5,000	2,922 15 - ^(a)	—	
17	4,367 2 7	469 17 11				
18	5,130 3 3	14,718 16 2				

^a Including expenditure at Colonial stations, pp. 102, 103.

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of the expenditure under Vote 10, for Works, and Buildings,

BARRACKS.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
PART I.—continued.			
NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO £2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.	£.	£. s. d.	
ABROAD.			
Cape of Good Hope :			
Additional water storage - - - - -	900	597 13 10	1
Fixtures for Cavalry and Infantry Lines - - - - -	2,120	1,996 4 6	2
Married soldiers' quarters - - - - -	3,100	932 1 7	3
Wynberg :—Drainage of camp - - - - -	560	3 11 10	4
China :			
Pekin.—Provision of buildings for accommodation of British Legation } Guard - - - - - }	—	9,873 8 8	5
Gibraltar :			
Moorish Castle :—Remodel drainage system - - - - -	96	96 - -	6
Hutting accommodation for small-pox patients - - - - -	—	230 8 6	7
Purchase of electric light fittings - - - - -	—	3,004 15 9	8
Hong Kong :			
General Services, including Headquarter Offices, Army Service } Corps Stores, &c. - - - - - }	5,000	—	9
Married Quarters - - - - -	5,000	2,684 3 2	10
Jamaica :			
Up-Park Camp :—Temporary Hutting for Hospital and for Royal } Engineers, and Details after earthquake - - - - - }	—	2,823 15 9	11
Up-Park Camp :—Permanent Re-construction after earthquake - - -	—	4,265 1 8	12
Newcastle and Greenwich :—Repair of buildings after earthquake -	—	344 19 5	13
Malta :			
Improvements to Mellicha, Ghain Tuffieha and Pembroke Camps	1,000	681 19 5	14
Imtarfa :—Convert dry-earth system of drainage into water-carriage } system - - - - - }	1,500	1,158 19 5	15
Straits Settlements :			
Water supply at Blakin Mati - - - - -	2,000	1,232 6 4	16
Various Stations :			
Upkeep of rifle range appliances - - - - -	5,000	3,636 6 3	17
Improvements to rifle ranges - - - - -	—	2 8 9	18
Improvements to rifle ranges (new programme) - - - - -	500	547 1 4	19
Military prisons :—additional accommodation, and improvements -	1,000	821 10 3	20
Fit certain War Department laundries with calendering and } other machinery - - - - - }	300	670 11 8	21
Improve and add to existing married quarters - - - - -	2,300	1,181 18 3	22
Improvements for the prevention of fire in barracks - - - - -	1,000	943 10 10	23
Desks for schools - - - - -	250	164 7 8	24
Improvements to certain serjeant's messes - - - - -	—	3 10 -	25
Provide district laboratories for special sanitary officers - - - - -	—	1 - -	26
TOTALS, COLONIAL - - - - - £.	31,626	37,897 14 10	27
TOTALS, HOME, from pages 100 and 101 - - - - - £.	68,374	77,962 12 11	28
TOTALS, HOME AND COLONIAL - - £.	100,000	115,860 7 9	29
Deficit -		£15,860 7 9	

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued.*

BARRACKS.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31 March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	Reference to correspondence and remarks.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	302 6 2	—	5,400	597 13 10	—	Provisional estimates.
2	123 15 6	—	3,130	1996 4 6	—	
3	2,167 18 5	—	3,100	932 1 7	—	
4	556 8 2	—	7,550	7,147 8 2	—	
5	—	9,873 8 8	14,500	9,873 8 8	—	{ Letters 67 and 68, pages 173 and 174. Completed.
6	—	—	2,696	2,691 1 8	—	Completed.
7	—	230 8 6	2,200	1,172 12 3	—	{ See letters 20 to 23, pages 162 and 163, 1905-6 Account. Completed.
8	—	3,004 15 9	3,000	3,004 15 9	4 15 9	{ Letters 61 to 66, pages 171 and 172. Completed.
9	5,000 — —	—	—	—	—	{ Abandoned. A modified scheme is under consideration.
10	2,315 16 10	—	7,000	2,684 3 2	—	
11	—	2,823 15 9	6,750	2,823 15 9	—	{ Letters 69 to 85, pages 174 to 180.
12	—	4,265 1 8	55,000	4,265 1 8	—	{ The "Total estimates" are provisional only, at present.
13	—	344 19 5	2,700	344 19 5	—	
14	318 — 7	—	6,075	3,280 13 5	—	Item discontinued.
15	341 — 7	—	3,250	1,158 19 5	—	
16	767 13 8	—	8,500	1,232 6 4	—	Provisional estimate.
17	1,363 13 9	—	—	—	—	{ See under Home, pages 100 and 101.
18	—	2 8 9	—	—	—	
19	—	47 1 4	—	—	—	
20	178 9 9	—	—	—	—	
21	—	370 11 8	—	—	—	
22	1,118 1 9	—	—	—	—	
23	56 9 2	—	—	—	—	
24	85 12 4	—	—	—	—	
25	—	3 10 —	—	—	—	
26	—	1 — —	—	—	—	
27	14,695 6 8	20,967 1 6				
28	5,130 3 3	14,718 16 2				
29	19,825 9 11	35,685 17 8				

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of the expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings,

FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, AND BARRACKS.

		PART II.								
		NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND CERTAIN REPLACEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £2,000 EACH.								
		GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE.						
Less than grant.				More than grant.						
		FORTIFICATIONS AND ARTILLERY RANGES.								
HOME.		£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
I.	Aldershot Command - - -	—	1,318	—	2	—	1,318	—	2	1
II.	Southern Command - - -	3,470	3,027	6	1	442 13 11	—			2
III.	Eastern Command - - - (Including Shoeburyness)	3,700	2,657	7	9	1,042 12 3	—			3
IV.	Irish Command - - -	1,670	1,610	13	3	59 6 9	—			4
V.	Scottish Command - - -	600	746	16	4	—	146 16 4			5
VI.	Northern Command - - -	280	246	4	3	33 15 9	—			6
VII.	Western Command - - -	650	696	7	9	—	46 7 9			7
VIII.	London District - - -	—	—			—	—			8
	Channel Islands - - -	30	29	19	8	— - 4	—			9
TOTALS - - - £.		10,400	10,332	15	3	1,578 9 -	1,511 4 3			10
COLONIES (for detail of ex- penditure see page 108). - }		10,600	8,321	6	4	2,278 13 8	—			11
TOTALS, HOME and } COLONIAL - - }		£. 21,000	18,654	1	7	3,857 2 8	1,511 4 3			12
Surplus £2,345 18 5										
		ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, &c.								
HOME.										
I.	Aldershot Command - - -	2,200	1,824	—	7	375 19 5	—			13
II.	Southern Command - - -	2,800	2,592	12	6	207 7 6	—			14
III.	Eastern Command- - - (Including Shoeburyness)	2,850	2,878	8	7	—	28 8 7			15
IV.	Irish Command - - -	5,560	5,185	16	—	374 4 -	—			16
V.	Scottish Command- - -	450	401	10	9	48 9 3	—			17
VI.	Northern Command - - -	700	376	2	2	323 17 10	—			18
VII.	Western Command - - -	2,300	2,637	7	6	—	337 7 6			19
VIII.	London District - - -	—	31	8	5	—	31 8 5			20
	Woolwich Arsenal District - - -	20,000	17,574	4	8	2,425 15 4	—			21
	Channel Islands - - -	140	114	6	10	25 13 2	—			22
TOTALS - - - £.		37,000	33,615	18	—	3,781 6 6	397 4 6			23
COLONIES (for detail of ex- penditure see page 108) - }		6,500	6,312	19	10	187 - 2	—			24
TOTALS, HOME and } COLONIAL - - }		£. 43,500	39,928	17	10	3,968 6 8	397 4 6			25
Surplus £3,571 2 2										

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued*.

FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS AND BARRACKS.

PART III. ORDINARY AND CURRENT REPAIRS, RENEWALS AND MAINTENANCE.					Reference to correspondence and remarks.	
GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE.		PART II.	PART III.	
		Less than grant.	More than grant.			
FORTIFICATIONS AND ARTILLERY RANGES.					Letters 88 and 89, pages 180 and 181.	
1	£. 500	£ s. d. 796 4 6	£. s. d. —	£. s. d. 296 4 6		
2	15,120	14,052 18 —	1,067 2 —	—		
3	14,200	12,984 9 6	1,215 10 6	—		
4	2,280	2,287 15 5	—	7 15 5		
5	2,500	2,210 12 4	289 7 8	—		
6	1,200	1,171 15 5	28 4 7	—		
7	1,400	2,299 6 5	—	899 6 5		
8	70	15 3 8	54 16 4	—		
9	430	922 1 1	—	492 1 1		
10	37,700	36,740 6 4	2,655 1 1	1,695 7 5		
11	15,300	15,640 8 1	—	340 8 1			Letters 90 and 91, page 181.
12	53,000	52,380 14 5	2,655 1 1	2,035 15 6		
Surplus £619 5 7						
ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, &c.						
13	320	285 7 3	34 12 9	—		
14	4,800	4,332 16 3	467 3 9	—		
15	4,400	3,951 2 3	448 17 9	—		
16	1,700	1,649 12 9	50 7 3	—		
17	620	513 5 6	106 14 6	—		
18	850	422 17 2	427 2 10	—		
19	150	444 1 7	—	294 1 7		
20	250	94 9 3	155 10 9	—		
21	23,500	24,219 19 11	—	719 19 11		
22	110	149 8 2	—	39 8 2		
23	36,700	36,063 — 1	1,690 9 7	1,053 9 8		
24	5,300	4,924 7 7	375 12 5	—		
25	42,000	40,987 7 8	2,066 2 —	1,053 9 8		
Surplus £1,012 12 4						

PAPER, No. 9, Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings,

FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS AND BARRACKS.

		PART II. NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND CERTAIN REPLACEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £. 2,000 EACH.				
		GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE.		
				Less than grant.	More than grant.	
HOME.		BARRACKS AND RIFLE RANGES.				
		£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
I. Aldershot Command	- . -	10,945	11,999 6 -	—	1,054 6 -	1
II. Southern Command	- . -	13,490	14,634 3 1	—	1,144 3 1	2
III. Eastern Command	- . - - (Including Shoeburyness).	21,200	19,258 2 8	1,941 17 4	—	3
IV. Irish Command	- . - -	17,250	19,201 13 4	—	1,951 13 4	4
V. Scottish Command	- . - -	5,595	7,035 12 9	—	1,440 12 9	5
VI. Northern Command	- . - -	7,050	6,848 3 11	201 16 1	—	6
VII. Western Command	- . - -	6,385	5,009 15 4	1,375 4 8	—	7
London District	- . - -	3,200	2,904 5 -	295 15 -	—	8
Woolwich Arsenal District	- . - -	1,400	1,500 8 10	—	100 8 10	9
Channel Islands	- . - -	1,685	1,294 13 11	390 6 1	—	10
TOTALS - - £.		88,200	89,686 4 10	4,204 19 2	5,691 4 -	11
COLONIES (for details of expenditure see page 108) -		44,300	47,211 3 8	—	2,911 3 8	12
TOTALS, HOME AND COLONIAL - - £.		132,500	136,897 8 6	4,204 19 2	8,602 7 8	13
Deficit £4,397 8 6						

GRANTS IN AID OF WORKS.

Home Stations :—Laying position-finding cables,—Repayment to General Post Office - - -	14
Templemore :—Water Supply—Contribution to Templemore Urban District Council - - -	15
Cyprus :—Maintenance of Limasol-Troödos Road - - -	16
Special Grants for Roads and Bridges - - -	17
Small Annual Charges - - -	18
South Africa :—Soldiers' Graves - - -	19
Miscellaneous - - -	20
TOTALS - - -	21

with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*continued*.

FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS AND BARRACKS.

PART III. ORDINARY AND CURRENT REPAIRS, RENEWALS AND MAINTENANCE.					Reference to correspondence and remarks.	
GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE.				
		Less than grant.	More than grant.	PART II.	PART III.	
BARRACKS AND RIFLE RANGES.						
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1	47,350	47,403 14 2	—	53 14 2		
2	51,340	50,357 8 6	982 11 6	—		
3	84,340	84,359 13 1	—	19 13 1		
4	67,800	68,207 4 6	—	407 4 6		
5	16,000	19,453 12 —	—	3,453 12 —		
6	22,300	20,289 11 10	2,010 8 2	—		
7	17,300	17,644 16 5	—	344 16 5		
8	15,500	15,315 3 8	184 16 4	—		
9	4,400	3,886 14 —	513 6 —	—		
10	3,670	3,892 16 2	—	222 16 2		
11	330,000	330,810 14 4	3,691 2 —	4,501 16 4	Letters 94 and 95, page 181.	Letters 86 and 87, page 180.
12	119,000	122,887 18 9	—	3,887 18 9	Letters 92 and 93, page 181.	Letters 90 to 93, page 181.
13	449,000	453,698 13 1	3,691 2 —	8,389 15 1		
Deficit £4,698 13 1						

GRANTS IN AID OF WORKS.

14 6,000	2,340 18 4	3,659 1 8	—		
15 500	500 — —	—	—		
16 240	233 6 8	6 13 4	—		
17 12,512	4,793 18 3	7,718 1 9	—	Letters 98 to 101, pages 182 and 183.	
18 148	147 7 —	— 13 —	—		
19 —	540 — —	—	540 — —	Letters 96 and 97, page 182.	
20 100	6 — —	94 — —	—		
21 19,500	8,561 10 3	11,478 9 9	540 — —		
Surplus £10,938 9 9					

PAPER, No. 9.—Details of expenditure under Vote 10, for Works and Buildings, with the surpluses and deficiencies, &c.—*cont.*

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN COLONIES.

	FORTIFICATIONS AND ARTILLERY RANGES.		ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS, &c.		BARRACKS.	
	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Africa, West Coast - -	230 2 8	513 2 4	693 8 10	158 - 8	2,353 19 4	2,735 5 -
Barbados - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	9 11 7
Bermuda - - - -	100 12 6	343 3 7	49 16 5	235 9 -	875 3 6	5,792 1 3
Cape Colony - - - -	295 16 6	633 - 4	515 1 2	466 3 2	3,189 16 2	9,720 3 1
Ceylon - - - -	163 16 6	408 - 9	—	239 8 3	715 1 10	3,362 19 4
Cyprus - - - -	—	—	—	18 17 8	387 15 3	712 16 11
Egypt - - - -	9 5 2	67 1 4	74 14 2	195 17 6	6,031 7 11	11,621 - 5
Esquimalt - - - -	—	3 9 5	—	—	—	10 4 5
Gibraltar - - - -	2,768 6 5	4,688 12 6	622 4 11	531 - 7	6,357 8 9	11,571 4 6
Hong Kong - - - -	726 16 1	2,038 18 7	1,103 13 1	793 16 -	1,250 4 3	11,652 5 2
Jamaica - - - -	161 3 4	520 13 6	56 - 5	109 10 7	1,928 13 3	7,042 19 8
Malta (including Crete) -	953 18 6	3,607 3 1	214 4 7	492 10 5	4,613 9 11	14,544 1 10
Mauritius - - - -	1,102 3 6	995 6 5	491 2 -	199 14 1	1,546 7 11	3,828 17 11
Natal - - - -	—	—	347 1 11	94 10 6	257 9 11	1,966 10 11
North China - - - -	—	7 12 6	—	12 2 6	861 9 4	4,300 6 5
Nova Scotia - - - -	—	—	—	—	2 11 7	27 4 4
Orange River Colony - -	—	- 14 4*	24 13 5	709 5 7	5,385 - 2	7,578 10 1
St. Helena - - - -	—	196 12 6	—	—	—	334 19 8
Straits Settlements - -	1,809 5 2	1,618 5 7	399 13 3	511 13 8	2,949 6 7	10,207 1 11
Transvaal - - - -	—	—	1,721 5 8	156 7 5	8,505 18 -	15,869 14 4
TOTAL COLONIAL - £.	8,321 6 4	15,640 8 1	6,312 19 10	4,924 7 7	47,211 3 8	122,887 18 9

* Credit.

PAPER, No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the TRANSFER of certain WAR DEPARTMENT LANDS — also
EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in connexion with the PURCHASES and SALES of LANDS
during 1906-7.

PAPER, No. 10.

A.—STATEMENT showing details of expenditure incurred in connexion with the PURCHASE of LAND during 1906-7.

Description of Property.	Valuation.	Purchase Money and Costs.		
		To 31 March, 1906.	In 1906-7.	Total to 31 March, 1907.
	£.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ALDERSHOT, BRAMSHOTT ESTATE—Right of Way - - -	150	5 - -	153 9 10	158 9 10
COLCHESTER, MIDDLEWICK—Land for Camping Ground - -	750	5 - -	747 8 6	752 8 6
MELTON MOWBRAY—Remount Farm, Land and Buildings - -	14,000	Nil.	13,375 - -	13,375 - -
MULLINGAR—Land for Drainage - - - - -	210	209 5 -	22 6 10	231 11 10
MALTA— Artillery Land Range - - - - -	*	11,516 - 1	166 15 10	11,682 15 11
Defence Positions - - - - -	*	1,561 4 1	190 17 9	1,752 1 10
Patrol Path round the Island - - - - -	*	996 10 9	144 7 6	1,140 18 3
St. Paul's Bay, &c., Road - - - - -	*	952 19 10	Nil.	952 19 10
Acquisition of Land for Zon Kor-San Rocco Road - -	13	Nil.	12 6 7	12 6 7
Benghisa Battery, Clearance Rights - - - - -	67	Nil.	125 - -	125 - -
St. Julian's, Ta Silch Fort, &c., various Clearance Rights	†	Nil.	378 18 10	378 18 10
		Total -	£15,316 11 8‡	

* Valuation not published pending completion of purchase.

† No Valuations, Decision of Courts.

‡ Vote 10 E. £22 6s. 10d., Vote 10 V. £15,294 4s. 10d.

B.—STATEMENT showing details of receipts over £1,000 in connexion with the SALE of WAR DEPARTMENT LANDS or BUILDINGS during 1906-7.

Description of Property.	To whom sold.	Sums Received.
		£ s. d.
CAPE TOWN—Main Barracks, Part of - - -	Mr. Morrison - - - - -	1,087 14 4

C.—STATEMENT showing the TRANSFERS during the year 1906-07 of LAND, the property of the WAR DEPARTMENT, in which either the money that passed represented only a portion of the consideration, or no money at all passed.

To whom Transferred.	Description of Property.	Remarks.
Colonial Government of Natal.	6 acres, 3 roods, 14 poles of Military Reserve Land at Pietermaritzburg.	Surrendered to the Colony under the terms of Colonial Office Circulars 9/6/90 and 30/12/94.
Enniskillen Urban District Council.	Main approach road to Enniskillen Barracks.	Transferred free of charge on condition that the Council undertook future maintenance.
States of Guernsey.	A plot of land on the road from St. Peter Port to St. Sampson's, known as Belle-greve Battery.	Transferred free of charge to widen a roadway; the site had no military value.
Colonial Government of Sierra Leone.	2 acres, 0 roods, 8 poles of land near Wilberforce.	Transferred for a Mountain Railway under the terms of Colonial Office Circulars of 9/6/90 and 30/12/94.
Dominion Government of Canada.	About 140 acres of land at Esquimalt with buildings thereon.	Transferred free of charge on condition that the properties will not be diverted from military purposes, and that if they cease to be used for military purposes they will revert to the Imperial Government. Treasury Letter 7/4/06, No. 6283/06.
Colonial Government of Cape Colony.	About 116 acres of land at King William's Town, on which stand the Barracks.	Transferred free of charge on condition that if at any future period His Majesty's troops are sent to the Colony at request of the Governor, or in furtherance of Colonial interests, then the Colonial Government shall provide such troops with equivalent Barrack accommodation or lodging to the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government.
Colonial Government of Sierra Leone.	Part of site of old rifle range at Grassfields.	Transferred in exchange for a larger area for a new rifle range, War Department agreeing to compensate squatters on the new area, to indemnify Colonial Government against claims for compensation, and to divert certain roads.
Colonial Government of Cape Colony.	Defence rights over piece of land known as Kloof Block House Battery and Reserve, Cape Town.	Transferred in exchange for similar rights over an equal area in the vicinity of higher military value.
Borough Council of Woolwich.	The cross road at the northern end of R.M. Academy grounds.	Transferred free of charge on condition that the Council would maintain in future. It was almost exclusively used by the public and required frequent repairs.

PAPER NO. 10—*continued.*

To whom Transferred.	Description of Property.	Remarks.
Mrs. E. E. Hamilton.	Plot of land at King Tom, Sierra Leone, about 179 feet × 83 feet.	Transferred in exchange for a plot in the vicinity, about 165 feet × 90 feet, in order to increase the area of the parade ground. Compensation was also paid to Mrs. Hamilton for the fruit trees on her land.
Civil Administration of Wei-hai-Wei.	About 250 acres of land with buildings thereon at Wei-hai-Wei.	Transferred free of cost on the understanding that if at any future time troops are sent to Wei-hai-Wei at request of Colonial Office or in furtherance of its interests the Civil Administration will provide them with barrack accommodation or other lodgings to satisfaction of Army Council, provided the Civil Administration becomes self-supporting. Treasury Letter 31/5/06, No. 9419, 9715/06.
Colonial Government of Bermuda.	Road of approach (about 240 yards long) to Crow Lane Battery.	Transferred free of cost, subject to its being kept in good repair by the Colonial Government and to a perpetual right-of-way being reserved to Army and Navy. Treasury Letter 27/9/06, No. 16963/06.
Corporation of Chatham.	A small piece of land opposite St. Mary's Church.	Transferred free of charge for the widening of Dock Road, the work being done by and at the expense of the Corporation.
Colonial Government of Ceylon.	About 19½ acres of land near Colombo on which stand Mount Lavinia Barracks.	Surrendered to the Colony under the terms of Colonial Office Circulars of 9/6/90 and 30/12/94.
Colonial Government of Cape Colony.	A plot of land about 130 square yards, in connexion with the widening of New-market Street, Cape Town.	Surrendered to the Colony under the terms of Colonial Office Circulars of 9/6/90 and 30/12/94.

PAPER, No. 11.

SHOWING the detail of the amount of BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE and CLAIMS ABANDONED,
including moneys, &c., lost, or insufficiently accounted for, during the War in
South Africa.

PAPER, No. 11, showing the detail of the amount of BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE and CLAIMS ABANDONED including moneys, &c., lost, or insufficiently accounted for, during the War in South Africa.

SUMMARY.

	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. LOSSES DUE TO THEFT OR FRAUD - - - - -	4,642 - 4	537 5 4
II. LOSSES OTHER THAN THEFT OR FRAUD :—		
(a) Store losses, &c., in South Africa - - - - -	45,471 9 11	—
(b) Deficiencies at Stocktakings (as against surpluses amounting to 81,491l. 15s. 11d.)	33,710 13 7	—
(c) Other Losses - - - - -	2,925 17 6	4,780 14 11
TOTAL - £	86,750 1 4	5,318 - 3

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		LOSSES CONSEQUENT ON THEFT OR FRAUD.		
9 April, 1906. 4,200	1	Deficiency in accounts of "H" Co., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, due to defalcations of a Non-Commissioned Officer, who has been tried and convicted. Total defalcations, 203l. 8s. 3d., of which 103l. 18s. 6d. has been recovered from various officers held responsible for neglect - - - - -	—	99 9 9
29 June, 1906. 6,365.	2	Stolen from safe of "C" Co., Dépôt, R.A.M.C., Aldershot. Suspicion rests on a soldier-clerk, who deserted and has not been found - - - - -	—	23 13 4
28 July, 1906. 12,922.	3	Specie to the amount of 400l., under conveyance in Sierra Leone for payment of outlying Companies of the West African Regiment, was stolen by some of the escort. The deserters were captured and 364l. 13s. 6d. of the money recovered - - - - -	—	35 6 6
12 November, 1906. 19,432.	4	Value of clothing and necessaries stolen from store of the 9th Co. A.O.C. at Ordnance Dépôt, Roberts' Heights. The Stores were broken into on two occasions, but no trace of the thieves was discovered on either occasion - - - - -	57 - 4	—
21 December, 1906. 21,526.	5	Value of leather soles and lifts deficient at Stock-taking at Ordnance Store, Pietermaritzburg, in June, 1906, presumably stolen. The thieves were not traced. The Storekeeper, held to blame for not discovering the deficiency earlier, has been punished	29 1 2	—

PAPER, No. 11—continued.

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
28 January, 1907. 587.	6	Public money stolen in transit from the Bank to the Barracks at Freetown, Sierra Leone. No trace of the thief or the money has been discovered. Half the loss (50%) falls on the officer in charge of the escort, who is not considered to have taken all the precautions he might - - - - -	--	50 -- --
24 October, 1906. 18,475. and 30 January, 1907. 1,400.	7	Deficiency of 491 Shirts in the accounts of the Dublin Garrison Needlework Association, probably attributable to defalcations of a Warrant Officer who destroyed the books of the Association and committed suicide - - - - -	98 15 9	--
5 February, 1907. 17,549.	8	Value of Gun Fittings stolen from Fort Frederick, Trincomalee. The thieves were not traced - -	52 -- 4	
8 February, 1907. 18,333.	9	Loss in consequence of frauds in Hospital Diet Accounts, Straits Settlements; due to collusion between a Clerk in the Supply Office (who has been convicted and punished) and the Native Contractor (who died before trial). Total over-payment, \$19,856, of which \$11,543. was recovered from the estate of the Contractor - - - - -	796 17 6	—
9 February, 1907. 18,332.	10	Losses through fraud on the part of an Officer of the Ordnance Department in South Africa in 1904 and 1905, who sold stores privately and appropriated the proceeds. On discovery he committed suicide. Owing to loss and destruction of documents, etc., the greater portion of the loss can only be estimated - - - - -	2,955 16 7	—
25 February, 1907. 3,407.	11	Deficiencies, presumably due to theft, in kits of a draft of R.A. <i>en route</i> from England to Bloemfontein. Through an error on the part of the Railway Company, the kits were too late for the transport on which the men sailed, and on arrival they were found, in some cases, open and contents missing -	22 14 5	—
4 March, 1907. 2,509.	12	Value of lead stolen from R.E. Yard, Up Park Camp, Jamaica, in April, 1905. The thieves were not traced - - - - -	23 6 8	—
7 June, 1907. 6,583.	13	Sums paid for Quarry Licences at Pretoria embezzled by a temporary Civil Draftsman who absconded. The man surrendered in England, but, as the sum involved was too small to justify extradition proceedings, he was released - - - - -	29 5 --	—
	14	Loss due to the defalcations of an Assistant Commissary, Army Ordnance Department, who absconded in December, 1906. All attempts to discover the defaulting officer have failed, and he has been removed from the Army - - - - -	—	205 1 8
25 June, 1907. 8,577.	15	Value of Lightning Conductors stolen from Hilsea Lines and Long Curtain Battery during February, 1906. The thieves have not been traced - -	30 -- --	—
1 August, 1907. 12,699.	16	Pension of a deceased pensioner fraudulently drawn from October, 1905, to March, 1907. The pensioner's brother, to whom the theft of the amount for the June quarter, 1907, was brought home, has been convicted and punished - -	13 14 --	27 8 --

PAPER, No. 11—continued.

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22 August, 1907. 14,743.	17	Clothing, &c., stolen from Store of 60th Battery, R.F.A., Athlone. A portion of the missing articles was recovered and five men were convicted and sentenced - - - - -	29 4 8	—
	18	Corrugated Iron stolen from Royal Engineers' siding at Middelburg, Cape Colony. The thieves were not traced - - - - -	46 2 2	—
23 August, 1907. 11,617.	19	Value of Stores deficient at Stocktaking, Port Mauritius, presumably due to theft on the part of the Storekeeper, who has been discharged. He was tried by the Civil Power but was acquitted -	141 10 10	—
1 August, 1907. 12,699, and 24 August, 1907. 15,544.	20	Value of Fittings stolen in March, 1907, from a dismantled Fort at Bermuda. The thieves have not been traced - - - - -	42 6 2	—
30 August, 1907. 15,696.	21	Debtor Balance of a Gunner, R.F.A., on discharge. While a Non-commissioned Officer he falsified Company Accounts to the extent of 83 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> and was sentenced by Court Martial to reduction, imprisonment, and placed under stoppages to make good the amount. On discharge his Deferred Pay (20 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>) was withheld, and together with the amount recovered from his pay (4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>) was taken in reduction of his debt - - - - -	—	57 17 1
20 September, 1907. 16,516.	22	Deficiencies in consignment of provisions from Woolwich to Jamaica, probably due to theft shortly after the earthquake - - - - -	17 2 3	—
21 September, 1904. 13,916.	—	Sums not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> written off under Treasury authority - - - - -	242 4 3	38 9 -
15 April, 1907. 1,100.	—	Sums not exceeding 5 <i>l.</i> written off under authority of Army Council - - - - -	14 18 3	—
LOSSES OTHER THAN THEFT AND FRAUD.				
9 April, 1906. 4,200.	23	Advances were made to men of Mounted Infantry Co., 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment in February and March 1900, but owing to the mis-carriage of an advice they were not known to the Officer Commanding till 1902. Recovery of a portion of the advances has been effected, but, owing to the death or discharge of the men concerned, 28 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> remains unadjusted - -	—	28 15 -
10 May, 1906. 8,415.	24	Balance of amount due from a temporary Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on account of an erroneous double issue to him of the War Gratuity. Both payments were made in South Africa during a period of great pressure: on examination in this Office the second charge was disallowed. The Officer repaid 42 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> by monthly instalments, when, to avoid bankruptcy, a composition of 4 <i>s.</i> in the £ was offered and accepted - - - - -	—	46 - -
12 June, 1906. 10,424.	25	Rent of premises at Vereeniging occupied by the Field Force Canteen in 1901-1902. The claim, originally disallowed, was subsequently admitted by G.O.C. through a misunderstanding. The local legal advisers were of opinion that the money was irrecoverable - - - - -	—	115 15 6

PAPER, No. 11—*continued.*

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17 July, 1906. 12,340.	26	Further deficiency on the accounts of the Rhodesia Regiment (7,096 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> was written off in 1903-4)	—	15 - -
	27	Further deficiency in the accounts of the Base Company, Leinster Regiment (819 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> was written off in 1904-5, cases 74 and 82, and 36 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in 1905-6, case 54)	—	8 11 3
18 August, 1906. 14,638.	28	Debtor balance on the accounts of the Commandant of Naawpoort (an officer of the South African Irregular Forces). After many efforts to trace this officer it was found that he was an undischarged bankrupt, and there was no chance of recovering any of the amount. A sum of 75 <i>l.</i> due to this officer for rent of premises hired from him in South Africa has not been paid, so that the net loss is 157 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	—	232 19 6
19 September, 1906. 16,329.	29	Over issue of pay to a Quarter-Master, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was granted an increment in error before it was due. The total over-issue amounted to 61 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , of which 27 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> was recovered in equal shares from the officer and the agents concerned	—	33 15 -
15 October, 1906. 17,775.	30	Owing to a clerical error at a time of great pressure, an Officer accepted two tenders for the supply of oats for the same camp during manœuvres. The oats from the second contractor had to be accepted and were taken into general store, but the difference between contract prices for them at the Camp and at the Stores amounted to 78 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , of which the officer has been held liable for half	—	39 4 10
22 October, 1906. 18,253.	31	Further deficit on final accounts of the Imperial Yeomanry raised for service in South Africa (121 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> was written off in 1905-06—Case No. 114, and 28,971 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> in 1903-04)	—	10 2 2
15 December, 1906. 19,942.	32	Deficiency in consignment of Hay from Bowker's Park to Germiston in 1903. The hay was originally waybilled at 100 lbs. per bale, but the actual outcome was only 87 lbs. per bale, owing to conditions of active service—long storage, frequent handling, &c. It was therefore decided there was no claim against the contractor on account of the shortage	207 16 -	—
21 December, 1906. 21,526.	33	Forage for one horse from November, 1903, to March, 1904, apparently over-issued at Mooi River. The Officer, who was charged with forage for six horses, asserts that only five were sent by him to the station, and after prolonged inquiry it is not found possible to fix responsibility	20 3 11	—
4 January, 1907, 22,982.	34	Value of timber deficient on a consignment from Lorenzo Marques to Standerton in February, 1904. The Railway Co. repudiates liability as the goods were carried at owner's risk rates	129 10 6	—
25 January, 1907. 1,328.	35	Over-issues of Forage to Officers of the Headquarter Staff, Pretoria, between 1 September, 1902 and 31 July, 1903. It is considered that there is little or no loss to the Public as it is believed that most of the horses should have been regarded as on the strength of the Remount Department instead of as extra horses of the individual Officers	171 - -	—

PAPER, NO. 11—continued.

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
28 January, 1907. 587.	36	Charge for Excess Baggage of 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment, on moves from Pretoria to Mauritius in December, 1904 and January, 1905. Owing to a misreading of the Regulations by the O.C., the amount was not recovered at the time the moves took place, and when brought to notice on examination of the bills, it was decided, in view of the lapse of time, not to insist upon a refund - -	43 16 5	—
2 February, 1907. 1,675.	37	A horse in the possession of the Army authorities in South Africa was sold. It was subsequently claimed from the buyer by a Burgher, who alleged that the horse had been illegally taken from him during the War. The Courts allowed his claim, and the buyer was reimbursed the amount he had paid for the horse (£25) and his legal expenses (£38 4s. 1d.) - - - - -	—	63 4 1
5 February, 1907. 17,549.	38	A firm in Cape Town agreed to purchase certain maps from the Intelligence Department to the value of 500l.—payable in monthly instalments of 50l. After six payments, the firm became insolvent. The local legal adviser stated there was no hope of recovering any portion of the balance - - -	200 - -	—
11 February, 1907. 17,804.	39	Deficiency discovered at Stocktaking at Ordnance Depôt, Bloemfontein, between January, 1905 and May, 1906. (Surpluses 32,484l. 2s. 7d.) - - -	14,247 2 9	—
12 February, 1907. 21,277.	40	Deficiency at Stocktaking during June Quarter 1905, of Army Stores at the Royal Carriage Department for repair - - - - -	1,250 10 -	—
15 February, 1907. 18,150.	41	Over issue of Meat to Hospital Patients in South Africa. due to the continuance of issues upon a war instead of a peace scale. It is impossible to ascertain precisely the total expense involved, but this amount represents the excess as far as can be traced - - - - -	968 - -	—
2 March, 1907. 1,331.	42	Deficiency on Expense Store Account at Standerton for period from October, 1904 to April, 1906. In view of the surpluses brought to account, amounting in all to 2,532l. 10s. 9d., it is considered that the shortages are due to errors of accounting - -	1,588 8 8	—
	43	Final Deficit on accounts of the late Depot, 10th Hussars, which, during the War, was incorporated in the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars - -	—	43 17 1
4 March, 1907. 2,509.	44	Loss on sales of Canvas Shoes to Troops on Transports during the period from 1 April, 1902, to 3 May, 1906.—On 1 April, 1902, the price of shoes was raised from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. a pair, but, by inadvertence, no notification was made to the Director of Transports, who continued to charge the lower rate only. (See also Case 69.) - - - - -	212 17 9	—
6 March, 1907. 1,849.	45	Deficiency of cases issued to Contractors for packing cordite supplied under Contract with this Department. Of the total deficiency, the firm pay £43 8s. 11d. which is estimated to cover all loss, the balance being regarded as due to errors of accounting. - - - - -	304 2 5	—
16 March, 1907. 4,428.	46	Deficiency discovered at Stocktaking at Army Ordnance Department, Woolwich, during September Quarter, 1906 (Surpluses 3,225l. 3s. 2d.) - -	118 9 3	—

PAPER, No. 11—continued.

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 March, 1907. 4,951.	47	A firm of contractors for steel-work at Gibraltar incurred fines amounting to £88 15s. for delay in delivery. In consideration of the circumstances of the case (smallness of contract and difficulty experienced in obtaining raw material) fines amounting to £44 15s. only are enforced - - - - -	44 - -	—
8 April, 1907. 5,787.	48	A firm in India, who were Contractors for the supply of Tobacco to Indian Troops in Mauritius, failed to carry out their contract, and the excess cost of purchases in default amounted to 118 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> The supply was stopped, under a misapprehension, by the local authorities, and was only resumed for the last two months of the contract period, a time when it was impossible to obtain Tobacco of the quality required. As the supply for this period would have been obtained in advance had issues not been suspended indefinitely, it was decided to waive recovery of half the excess cost incurred - - - - -	59 2 10	—
15 April, 1907. 5,445.	49	Sums due from various Boer Farmers' Associations in South Africa on account of Stores sold to them on closing down the Concentration Camps. All the Associations are in liquidation and the Colonial Government repudiates all liability - - - - -	10,108 12 3	—
16 April, 1907. 6,352.	50	A civilian clerk employed at the School of Military Engineering retired with a gratuity. A portion of his service was in India, and the amount of the Gratuity applicable to such period was properly chargeable against Indian Funds, but, through inadvertence, the amount was not recovered at the time. The claim against Indian Funds has now been abandoned - - - - -	23 2 -	—
22 April, 1907. 6,919.	51	Claim against the Transvaal Volunteers for depreciation of Saddlery lent in 1903. A portion, if not all, the saddlery was part worn when lent, and as the Corps disputed liability, the claim was abandoned - - - - -	76 14 9	—
25 February, 1907. 970, and 26 April, 1907. 7,370	52	Deficiencies at Stocktaking of Royal Engineer Stores, Chatham, probably attributable to lax accounting and involving little if any actual loss to the public. Gross deficiency 84 <i>l.</i> Surplus in analogous stores 18 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	66 - -	—
26 April, 1907. 263.	53	Deficiencies at Stocktaking at Clothing Dépôt and Ordnance Stores, Roberts Heights, probably due to errors of accounting (surpluses 25,057 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) - - - - -	10,613 15 2	—
29 April, 1907. 6,782.	54	Compressed vegetables, emergency rations, pea soup, &c., sent from various stations in South Africa to Germiston for delivery to contractors who had contracted to purchase. The contractors subsequently returned the supplies as bad, and they were destroyed. Local legal opinion being adverse to the prosecution of a claim against the contractors, it was abandoned - - - - -	8,936 15 2	—
3 May, 1907. 7,436.	55	Short payment by a firm of contractors in Natal in respect of landing charges on oats bought from the Army in July, 1903. Legal action against the firm was taken, but, owing to the absence of certain essential evidence, was abandoned - - - - -	276 3 -	—

PAPER, No. 11—*continued.*

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c. over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 June, 1907. 6,583.	56	Deficit on accounts of A Company, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry during the War - -	—	16 3 10
	57	Clothing on charge at the Rifle Depôt, condemned on account of moth - - - - -	180 11 1	—
	58	Value of overcoats deficient in a consignment from South Africa to Bombay. The loss is probably due to defective packing - - - - -	72 1 4	—
7 June, 1907. 10,215.	59	Remission of an amount due from a Contractor for the supply of Rice Straw in Egypt on account of purchase in default. Owing to an unforeseen increase in the Garrison, the quantity demanded was about 60 per cent. in excess of estimate - - -	203 14 4	—
4 March, 1907. 2,509, and 11 June, 1907. 10,214.	60	Loss on meat purchased in default of Contractor at Sligo, Naas, and Birr in June, 1906. The Contractor was bankrupt and legal opinion was against further proceedings - - - - -	56 12 10	—
21 June, 1907. 11,201.	61	Wagon Transport, Railage and Departmental Expenses on materials supplied on repayment to the Wesleyan Chaplain, Pretoria, in 1905, for building a Church and Soldiers' Home. The stores were surplus, and the amount actually paid by the Chaplain was probably more than would have been otherwise realised by their sale - - - - -	192 4 9	—
25 June, 1907. 8,577.	62	Unadjusted balance of advances made between 1900 and 1903 to various officers recruiting in India for the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion R.A. It is considered that this charge represents legitimate expenditure, but, owing to inefficient accounting on the part of the recruiting officers, could not be properly brought to account - - - - -	—	29 10 -
	63	Deficiencies discovered at Stocktaking of Stores on charge of A.O. depôt, Woolwich, during December Quarter, 1906. Probably due to errors in accounting during time of War pressure. (Surpluses 927l. 17s. 8d.) - - - - -	730 6 3	—
25 June, 1907. 8,577.	64	Loss incurred through bankruptcy of a firm of clothing contractors. The claim was for (a) materials issued and not returned 27l. 5s. 9d. (b) excess cost of purchases in default 17l. 18s. 4d., less one dividend of 2l. 11s. 9d. - - - - -	42 12 4	—
11 July, 1907. 11,708.	65	Claim against the Orange River Colony on account of Rebates of Customs Duties and difference between Civil and Military Railage Rates on supplies purchased for the Army between January, 1903, and March, 1905, abandoned - - - - -	24,120 3 8	—
18 December, 1905. 20,046.	66	Further loss (reported to the Treasury on 31 July, 1907) in connection with case No. 68 of 1905-06 -	14 3 2	—
1 August, 1907. 12,699.	67	Over-issue, through misinterpretation of Regulations, of Working Pay to a Non-Commissioned Officer employed at Shoeburyness to assist the O.F. Artificer during the period from June, 1902, to April, 1906 - - - - -	70 18 8	1 8 -
	68	Deficiencies discovered at stocktaking of stores on charge of A.O. Department, Woolwich, during March Quarter, 1907. (Surpluses 482l. 10s. 1d.) -	195 9 -	—
	69	Loss on Sale of Canvas Shoes to Troops on Transports during the Trooping Season 1906-07. (Supplementary to Case No 44) - - - - -	34 17 -	—

PAPER, No. 11—*continued.*

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 August, 1907. 12,699.	70	Pay over-issued to an Officer for the period from 28 November, 1905, to 31 March, 1906. He was employed as Assistant Military Attaché at Tokyo till 28 November, 1905, but, owing to a misunderstanding, pay at special rates was issued till 31 March, 1906, while he was merely assisting in the office of the Military Attaché pending taking up studies as a Japanese Language Student from 1 April, 1906	64 17 -	—
	71	Over-issue of Servant Allowance to Officers on the Staff of the School of Musketry. These Officers, although not mounted, have, for several years, had the services of a soldier servant in addition to the allowance for a second servant. It is not now possible to ascertain the amounts overissued in prior years	—	22 15 -
7 August, 1907. 9,703.	72	Deficiencies at Stocktaking of Royal Engineer Stores at Howick, Mooi River, and Pietermaritzburg in March, 1906 (Surpluses 120 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	220 15 -	—
8 August, 1907. 12,699.	73	Over-issue of pay to a Lieutenant, 14th Hussars, who was appointed Adjutant of the Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry with temporary rank of Captain. Owing to an excusable misreading of the Regulations he was paid as a Captain instead of as a Lieutenant for the period from 3 August, 1904 to 31 March, 1906	161 12 -	—
14 August, 1907. 14,698.	74	Excess cost incurred through default of Contractor for washing and repairing Bedding at Bristol. The Contractor proved unable to carry out the work, and the amount represents the estimated extra cost of one year's washing. Due notice has been taken of the laxity on the part of the Officer who should have ascertained the instability of this Contractor	20 - -	—
14 August, 1907. 13,518.	75	Deficiencies at Stocktaking of Head L., Engineer Stores, at Middelburg, Transvaal, in March, 1906 (Surpluses 6,569 <i>l.</i>)	2,096 - -	—
21 August, 1907. 14,947.	76	Excess cost of erection of a Magazine and Store at Bloemfontein, due to default of a Contractor	30 1 8	—
23 August, 1907. 15,454.	77	Claim against the Bakery Contractor at Lydenburg in 1902, on account of flour and wood overdrawn by him, and depreciation in utensils lent under the contract. Recovery could not be effected from the Contractor, who was without means	64 5 11	—
19 September, 1907. 16,919.	78	On relinquishing tenancy of Roscommon Barracks in January, 1906, the tenant failed to carry out his obligations as regards repairs, &c. As the tenant was in negotiation for the purchase of the buildings, the question of dilapidations was allowed to stand over. The premises have now been sold to another party, and legal opinion is adverse to an action to recover	116 - -	—
20 September, 1907. 16,516.	79	Deficiencies at Stocktaking of the Stores of a Corps of R.G.A. Volunteers. Deficiencies to the amount of £166 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> were disclosed, but on investigation there appears no doubt that the amount now written off represents the value of ammunition legitimately expended, although not struck off charge, when the Corps had no Regular Adjutant	121 13 9	—

PAPER, No. 11—continued.

Treasury authority.	No.	Case.	Claims abandoned for pay, &c., over-issued in prior years, rents, value of stores, &c.	Cash.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 September, 1907, 16,516.	80	Bounties issued to three non-commissioned officers of the Royal Garrison Regiment who were erroneously discharged on the ground of "reduction of establishment" when they should have been discharged as "having attained the age limit." Men discharged for age were not entitled to the bounty, but, in the circumstances, it was decided not to recover -	—	53 — —
2 October, 1907, 17,566.	81	Rent-due from a tenant of War Department land at Pembroke Dock. Amount due, 24l. 0s. 7d., of which 1l. only has been received. As the man is bankrupt, with practically no assets, no further amounts will be received -	23 — 7	—
11 October, 1907, 18,036.	82	Excess cost of purchase of Boots in default. The Contractor, a Co-operative Society, went into liquidation. The total excess was 1,693l. 4s. 2d., of which 285l. 9s. 3d., was recovered in full—a dividend of 4s. 0½d. in the £., being paid on the balance	1,121 15 11	—
25 October, 1907, 18,957	83	Deficiency at Stocktaking of Electric Cable at the Electric Light School, Plymouth, attributable to unavoidable wastage in installing lights -	258 5 6	—
5 November, 1907, 19,219.	84	Deficiency at Stocktaking of Army Stores at the Ordnance Factories for repair, conversion, etc. (Surpluses 4,603l.) -	412 14 —	—
		Deficiency at Stocktaking of Stores at Army Ordnance Department during March Quarter, 1905 (Surpluses 5,489l. 1s. 10d.) -	1,487 1 10	—
9 August, 1901, 13,437.	—	Sums not exceeding 20l. written off by authority of the Army Council -	187 8 11	286 19 3
21 Sept., 1904, 13,916.	—	Over-payments (not exceeding 10l. in any one case) and Claims abandoned (not exceeding 20l.) written off by authority of General Officers Commanding -	142 11 8	473 13 1
9 August, 1901, 13,437.	—	Debtor balances on non-effective soldiers' accounts -	—	3,260 1 4
		Deduct :—	86,750 1 4	5,318 — 3
20 Feb., 1903. 2,712.		Amounts recovered in respect of sums written off in prior years - 367 9 7		
		Balances unsupported by adequate accounts - 844 2 9	—	1,211 12 4
		Total - - - £	86,750 1 4	4,106 7 11

PAPER, No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the strength of the REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the Army during the year 1906-1907, as recorded in the Adjutant General's monthly returns, compared with the numbers provided in the Army Estimates, Vote A.

PAPER, No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the strength of the REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the army during the year 1906-1907, as recorded in the Adjutant General's monthly returns, compared with the numbers provided in the Army Estimates, Vote A.

Numbers voted by the House of Commons.	DATE.	Number of Effectives (Regimental Establishments).	Number of Effectives.	
			More than voted.	Less than voted.
Total Vote A. - - - - 204,100				
Deduct,—				
Staff of Auxiliary Forces		7,500		
General and Departmental Staff - -		2,105		
Miscellaneous Establishments - - -		1,546		
		<u>11,151</u>		
Total Regimental Establishments		<u>192,949</u>		
	1 April 1906	188,996	—	3,953
	1 May „	190,396	—	2,553
	1 June „	189,672	—	3,277
	1 July „	189,228	—	3,721
	1 Aug. „	188,836	—	4,113
	1 Sept. „	188,674	—	4,275
	1 Oct. „	186,231	—	6,718
	1 Nov. „	184,912	—	8,037
	1 Dec. „	184,466	—	8,483
	1 Jan. 1907	181,801	—	11,148
	1 Feb. „	179,529	—	13,420
	1 March „	176,901	—	16,048

PAPER, No. 13.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE in the COLONIES, SOMALILAND and EGYPT, including the value
of the STORES supplied thereto for MILITARY PURPOSES.

PAPER, No. 13—SHOWING the MILITARY EXPENDITURE in the COLONIES, SOMALILAND—
MILITARY PURPOSES

Note.—Headquarter administrative expenses, deferred pay and recruiting expenses (home), non-effective charges,
For details of colonial contributions

COLONIES.	VOTE 1. Pay, &c., of Army.	VOTE 2 Medical establishment: pay, &c.	VOTE 3. Militia: pay, &c.	VOTE 5. Volunteer corps: pay, &c.	VOTE 6. Quartermings, Transport and remounts.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
AMERICA, NORTH, including WEST INDIES:					
Bermuda - - - -	69,546	4,162	2,101	1,063	18,859
Halifax, N.S. - - -	1,699	120	—	—	† 1,311
Jamaica - - - -	77,466	3,606	—	—	19,717
Barbados and St. Lucia -	788	29	—	—	1,684
Esquimalt - - - -	2,516	8	—	—	551
AFRICA, SOUTH - - - -	946,323	41,812	73	—	312,570
St. Helena - - - -	5,955	385	—	—	6,436
Mauritius - - - -	106,001	3,353	—	—	29,029
AFRICA, WEST COAST - - - -	95,909	10,332	—	—	27,422
CHINA, CEYLON, &c.					
Hong Kong (including North China).	274,810	7,302	—	—	89,945
Straits Settlements - -	108,310	2,841	—	—	29,764
Ceylon - - - -	70,818	3,217	—	—	22,554
Wei-Hai-Wei - - - -	5,405	59	—	—	1,422
MEDITERRANEAN:					
Gibraltar - - - -	244,292	8,794	—	—	33,747
Malta - - - -	340,351	15,521	7,459	—	62,200
Crete - - - -	29,192	1,172	—	—	13,560
Cyprus - - - -	3,403	319	—	—	1,367
TOTAL Colonies - - -	2,382,784	103,032	9,633	1,063	669,516
SOMALILAND - - - -	11,106	23	—	—	488
EGYPT - - - -	258,277	11,460	—	—	80,336
TOTAL - - - £.	2 652,167	114,515	9,633	1,063	750,340

† Credits.

and EGYPT, including the value of the STORES supplied thereto for
during the year 1906-1907.

expenditure under the Military Works Acts, and also contributions from colonial revenues are not included.
see Paper No. 3, page 12.

VOTE 7.	VOTE 8.	VOTE 9.	VOTE 10.	VOTE 11.	VOTE 12.	VOTE 13.	
Supplies and clothing.	Ordnance Department establishments and general stores.	Armaments and Engineer stores.	Works and buildings.	Establishments for military education.	Miscellaneous effective services.	Army Accounts Department.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
32,972	1,452	15,412	8,665	453	349	1,362	156,396
† 3,790	† 13,230	† 702	† 2,622	3	102	1,944	† 17,787
35,369	1,219	7,064	21,384	396	2,207	1,341	169,769
† 2,422	† 907	--	† 489	--	22	145	† 1,150
993	29	† 6	109	29	35	37	4,301
586,295	3,137	472,543	74,513	3,833	847	22,618	2,464,564
2,411	† 68	331	905	24	168	130	16,677
40,253	995	22,527	10,927	380	197	1,446	215,108
38,678	473	12,418	9,684	176	284	1,437	196,813
113,514	8,717	43,676	44,790	502	† 2,614	1,993	582,635
42,318	1,911	32,837	22,367	250	338	1,191	242,127
28,057	479	10,396	7,690	277	393	1,516	145,397
549	† 145	† 8	34	--	286	132	7,734
91,206	5,411	60,957	38,040	1,537	375	3,499	487,858
120,625	6,177	55,900	39,978	2,720	752	8,047	659,730
9,008	† 14	48	692	96	136	121	54,011
1,737	119	1	1,344	17	43	52	8,402
1,137,773	15,755	733,394	278,011	10,693	3,920	47,011	5,392,585
599	2,080	† 8	--	--	282	76	14,646
135,960	856	74,308	19,490	991	798	2,798	585,274
1,274,332	18,691	807,694	297,501	11,684	5,000	49,885	5,992,505

PAPER, No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the amount of EXTRA REMUNERATION received by OFFICERS of the STAFF of the WAR OFFICE and the SUB-DEPARTMENTS thereof, whose SALARIES, &c., are provided for in the ARMY ESTIMATES.

PAPER, No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the amount of EXTRA REMUNERATION received by officers on the staff of the War Office and the sub-departments thereof, whose salaries, &c., are provided for in the Army Estimates.—(Prepared in pursuance of Treasury circular letter, 28th August, 1897).

Votes of the Army Estimates in which ordinary salary, pension, or extra remuneration is provided.	Rank.	Department or sub-department of the War Office.	Service.	Department by which the extra remuneration is paid.	Amount.
					£ s. d.
1	Chief Instructor - -	School of Gunnery -	Examiner - - -	War Office - -	29 16 -
"	Instructor - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	36 16 -
"	Assistant Instructor -	School of Military Engineering.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	92 13 4
"	General Staff Officer -	Southern Command	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	105 16 -
"	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	Aldershot Command	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	72 5 -
"	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General	Eastern Command -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	31 - -
"	Brigade-Major - - -	Southern Command	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	79 4 -
"	Superintendent of Gymnasia	Eastern Command -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	156 - -
2	Lieutenant-Colonel - - -	Royal Army Medical Corps	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	9 - -
6	Superintending Engineer and Constructor of Shipping.	Woolwich Arsenal -	Inspector of Vessels and Boats	Board of Education -	72 10 -
9	Professor - - -	Ordnance College	Examiner - - -	War Office - -	24 10 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Assistant Examiner -	Civil Service Commission	27 - -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	Board of Education -	64 6 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Examiner - - -	Admiralty - -	145 6 2
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Lecturer - - -	School of Gunnery -	6 6 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Examiner - - -	Board of Education -	60 - -
"	Lecturer - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	25 - -
11	General Staff Officer -	Staff College - -	- ditto - - -	War Office - -	82 10 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	62 4 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	53 12 -
"	Chief Instructor - -	Royal Military Academy	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	76 16 -
"	Professor - - -	- ditto - -	Preparation of Official History of the War in South Africa.	- ditto - - -	112 10 -
"	Instructor - - -	- ditto - -	Examiner - - -	Admiralty - - -	92 12 7
"	Assistant Instructor in Workshops	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	29 18 6
"	Company Officer - -	Royal Military College	Assistant Examiner -	Civil Service Commission	12 - -
"	Inspector - - -	- ditto - -	Drawings for Lectures	Royal Military Academy	67 19 6
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Examiner - - -	War Office - -	91 16 -
"	Colonel - - -	Army Schools - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	70 14 -
"	Ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	80 12 -
"	Retired Pay - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	45 14 7

STATEMENT showing the amount of extra remuneration received by officers, &c.—*continued.*

Votes of the Army Estimates in which ordinary salary, pension, or extra remuneration is provided.	Rank.	Department or sub-department of the War Office.	Service.	Department by which the extra remuneration is paid.	Amount.
					£. s. d.
11	Colonel - - - -	Retired Pay - -	Examiner - - -	War Office- - -	51 12 4
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	286 10 -
"	Lieutenant-Colonel - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	157 12 11
"	Captain - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	112 17 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	53 13 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	83 11 6
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	46 8 6
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	74 17 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	52 3 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	58 3 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	32 14 -
13	General Staff Officer -	War Office- - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	219 17 6
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	113 13 6
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	6 3 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Preparation of Official History of the War in South Africa.	ditto - - - -	112 10 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Examiner - - -	ditto - - - -	171 12 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	40 2 6
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	25 10 -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Lecturer - - -	Admiralty - - -	38 - -
11 }	Ditto - - - -	Staff College - -	Examiner - - -	War Office - - -	8 5 -
13	Ditto - - - -	War Office - - -	Allowance - - -	India Office - - -	149 - 10
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	50 19 2
"	Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works	ditto - - - -	Examiner - - -	War Office - - -	32 8 -
"	Principal and Actuary -	ditto - - - -	Valuation of Teachers' Pension Fund, Ireland.	Treasury - - -	300 - -
"	War Department Valuer -	ditto - - - -	Valuations - - -	War Office - - -	865 - -
"	Staff Clerk - - - -	ditto - - - -	Clerical Assistance -	Admiralty - - -	72 4 9
"	Assistant Accountant -	Army Accounts Department.	Valuation Committee	Army Purchase Commission.	40 - -
"	Ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	St. Louis Exposition-	India Office - - -	25 - -
"	Retired Officer Clerk -	ditto - - - -	St. Louis Exposition-	Treasury - - -	52 10 -
"	Lieutenant-Colonel - -	War Office - - -	Assistance to South African War Stores Commission.	War Office - - -	50 - -
"	Lieutenant-Colonel - -	Retired Pay - -	Preparation of Official History of the War in South Africa.	War Office - - -	225 - -
"	Colonel - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	112 10 -
"	Captain - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	112 10 -
"	Lieutenant-Colonel - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	325 - -
11 }	Lieutenant-Colonel - -	ditto - - - -	Examiner - - -	ditto - - - -	69 12 7
"	Professor - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Board of Education -	240 18 -
16	Professor - - - -	ditto - - - -	ditto - - - -	Royal College of Science, Ireland.	20 8 -
				TOTAL - - - £	6,555 4 9

PAPER, No. 15.

Showing the accounts excluded from the ARMY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT,
1906-1907.

PAPER, No. 15.

STATEMENTS showing the accounts excluded from the
ARMY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1906-1907.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the number and amount of accounts relating to the year 1906-1907 which had been received in the War Office on the 30th September 1907, but which could not be allowed in time to be included in the Army Appropriation Account for 1906-1907.

NIL.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the accounts relating to the year 1906-1907 which had not been received in the War Office on the 30th September 1907, when the Appropriation Account for 1906-1907 was closed.

NIL.

PAPER, No. 16.

BALANCE SHEET, showing the LEDGER BALANCES on the 30th September 1907.

PAPER, No. 16.

BALANCE SHEET, showing the LEDGER BALANCES on the 30th September 1907, the date on which the foregoing APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT was closed.

N.B.—To obviate the necessity of introducing into the following statement the separate results of all the accounts, the balances in the ledger are shown in *Classes*, except in those instances in which it has been deemed advisable to add special explanations, with a view of illustrating the principle upon which the account has been prepared and the final balance struck. The account is one of receipt and expenditure within the year, and has been kept open for *six months* after the expiration of the year to which it refers, in order that all the payments within that period, relating to the said year, may be included, and the whole expenditure on *Imprest* be audited before declaring the balance.

Number of accounts.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.	Dr.			Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	H.M. EXCHEQUER, balance of Army grants unissued 1906-1907 -	1,149,762	17	8	—		
1	Ditto ditto 1907-1908 -	12,790,000	—	—	—		
1	Ditto Ordnance Factories Grants 1907-1908	100	—	—	—		
1	PAYMASTER GENERAL, Army Cash - - - - -	796,054	5	5	—		
1	WARRANTS PAYABLE:—Warrants issued but not cleared - -	—			627,096	10	11
114	DISTRICT, and other ARMY PAYMASTERS and MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTANTS, &c. - - - - -	5,146,918	12	11	58,462	19	6
35	ORDNANCE FACTORIES, GENERAL ACCOUNT - - - - -	1,226,535	17	7	1,874,238	3	2
1	DITTO - - - - ADVANCE ACCOUNT:—Advances for productions for the army - - - - -	1,054,043	4	7	—		
1	ORDNANCE FACTORIES SUPPLIES SUSPENSE - - - - -	—			97,532	11	11
1	MILITARY WORKS LOAN, SUPPLIES - - - - -	—			280,958	14	1
6	DITTO - - WORKS, &c. - - - - -	94,840	10	8	—		
1	LORDS OF THE TREASURY:—Payment to meet advances out of Treasury Chest abroad - -	1,097,138	12	3	—		
1	Law charges - - - - -	599	10	3	—		
1	Miscellaneous - - - - -	2	15	8	—		
1	Secret Service - - - - -	6,004	16	—	—		
1	LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY:—Advance of army funds - -	1,132	14	10	—		
1	Advance to army funds - -	—			14,743	—	1
1	Stores supplied - - - - -	615	3	3	—		
1	Miscellaneous services - - - - -	703	13	—	—		
1	BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:—Stores supplied -	6	10	—	—		
1	BOARD OF EDUCATION:—Stores supplied - - - - -	93	12	11	—		
1	BOARD OF TRADE: Miscellaneous services - - - - -	5	7	5	—		
1	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES:—Miscellaneous services	—	12	4	—		
1	EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT:—Allowances, &c., of South African Audit Staff - - - - -	30	11	11	—		
1	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS:—						
	Grant in connection with the operations in Somaliland - - - - -	33	6	8	—		
1	Miscellaneous services - - - - -	20	6	7	—		
1	Small Arms Suspense Account - - - - -	—			1,000	—	—
179	- - - - - Carried forward - - - £.	23,364,648	1	11	2,954,031	19	8

Number of accounts.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.	Dr			Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
179	Brought forward - - -	23,364,648	1	11	2,954,031	19	8
1	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA:—Advances for R.H.A. and R.F.A. Re-armament - - -	—	—	—	25,800	2	—
1	Allotments of pay of native troops - - -	—	—	—	2,707	16	7
1	Claims Suspense Account—China - - -	700	5	9	—	—	—
1	„ „ Somaliland - - -	—	—	—	1,188	11	3
1	Contingent for China - - -	38,312	9	9	—	—	—
1	Contribution for home effective services - - -	—	—	—	38,145	14	—
1	Establishment of British Forces - - -	13,073	15	—	—	—	—
1	Indian Medical candidates at Netley - - -	2,475	12	6	—	—	—
1	Miscellaneous services - - -	3,436	5	4	—	—	—
1	Native Regiments at Colonial Stations - - -	1,027	17	4	—	—	—
1	Pensions - - -	21,390	11	—	—	—	—
1	Proceeds of sales of old stores - - -	—	—	—	—	18	11
1	Regimental advances - - -	30	12	4	—	—	—
1	Stores and clothing supplied - - -	34,806	12	3	—	—	—
1	Troop service - - -	—	—	—	113	11	5
	COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, for stores, work, &c.:—						
1	Australian Commonwealth—South African Contingents - - -	79	8	7	—	—	—
1	Stores - - -	6,800	6	5	—	—	—
1	British South Africa Co.—Pensions - - -	30	—	—	—	—	—
1	Stores - - -	870	16	8	—	—	—
1	Canada—Stores - - -	70,471	4	3	—	—	—
1	Cape Colony—Stores - - -	13,733	11	10	—	—	—
1	Rebate of Customs Dues - - -	182,178	12	4	—	—	—
1	Ceylon—Barrack accommodation - - -	28	3	11	—	—	—
1	Natal—Stores - - -	1,366	17	4	—	—	—
1	New South Wales—South African Contingents - - -	—	—	—	42	8	7
1	New Zealand—South African Contingents - - -	—	—	—	1,040	16	9
1	„ Stores - - -	1,911	11	—	—	—	—
1	Northern Nigeria—Small-arm Ammunition - - -	—	—	—	776	11	8
1	Somaliland—Stores and Miscellaneous - - -	—	—	—	841	3	3
1	Transvaal—Advances for R.H.A. and R.F.A. Re-armament - - -	—	—	—	12	16	5
1	Victoria—Stores - - -	3,695	16	6	—	—	—
1	Western Australia—South African Contingents - - -	—	—	—	2,660	1	9
1	COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE:—Income duty, 1906–1907 - - -	—	—	—	27,986	16	2
1	„ „ 1907–1908 - - -	22,308	10	2	—	—	—
1	Miscellaneous - - -	—	—	—	2	—	—
1	COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS:—Rents and Miscellaneous - - -	—	—	—	75	8	8
1	COMMISSIONERS OF WORKS:—Engineer Services at the Tower, &c. - - -	3,107	7	1	—	—	—
1	Stores - - -	42	1	3	—	—	—
218	Carried forward - - - £.	23,786,526	10	6	3,055,426	17	1

Number of accounts.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.	Dr.			Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
218	- - - Brought forward - - -	23,786,526	10	6	3,055,426	17	1
1	CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES :—Advances in Somaliland -	3,223	6	8	—		
1	Miscellaneous - - -	5,032	19	7	—		
1	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS :—Stores and Miscellaneous - -	44	4	8	—		
1	FOREIGN GOVERNMENT :—Egypt—Stores and Miscellaneous -	1,217	1	5	—		
1	METROPOLITAN POLICE, for army proportion of police pensions -	5,200	—	—	—		
1	Stores - - - - -	64	5	3	—		
1	PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION, for pensions paid abroad - -	—			94	5	1
1	POSTMASTER GENERAL, Advances for payment by army money order of pensions, reserve pay, separation allowances, allotments of pay, &c. - -	1,542,960	11	7	—		
1	Advances for payment of army pensions and reserve pay of men employed in the Post Office - - - -	21,216	1	11	—		
1	Government Life Insurance Contracts -	4	16	—	—		
1	Postage collected from troops in Crete -	—			2	6	5
1	Savings bank deposits by soldiers abroad -	12,744	17	6	—		
1	Miscellaneous Services - - - - -	447	19	10	—		
1	Works for position finding - - -	993	7	6	—		
1	STATIONERY OFFICE, proceeds of sale of army books, &c. - -	—			487	13	4
1	„ „ for local expenditure incurred - - -	1,558	7	10	—		
1	Stores and Miscellaneous - - - - -	51	2	11	—		
3	ALLOTMENTS TO FAMILIES FROM SOLDIERS' PAY - - - -	5,090	4	11	—		
1	CABLEGRAMS SUSPENSE ACCOUNT - - - - -	—			1	10	3
1	CLAIMS AGAINST CORPS on transfer to Indian establishment -	352	—	9	—		
1	CLAIMS SUSPENSE ACCOUNT :—Claims outstanding on 30th September - - - - -	—			325,310	7	—
1	CONTRACTORS' DEPOSITS - - - - -	—			2,252	13	5
3	EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS - - - -	—			15,697	7	2
1	UNCLAIMED EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS (Stock account) :—						
	STOCK.						
	Cash invested in the purchase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. consolidated stock - - - - - £18,775 18 -	17,102	17	7	—		
	UNCLAIMED EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS (Investment account) :—						
1	Amount invested in purchase of stock - - - - -	—			17,102	17	7
247	- - - - - Carried forward - - - £.	25,403,830	16	5	3,416,375	17	4

Number of accounts.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.	Dr.	Cr.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
247	Brought forward - - -	25,403,830 16 5	3,416,375 17 4
	LEGACY STOCK ACCOUNTS :—		
	For bequests, &c., invested in 2½ per cent. consolidated stock, on account of :	STOCK.	
1	General Bowles' legacy to Coldstream Guards - - - - -	£. s. d. 4,850 2 -	
1	General Bowles' legacy to Scots Guards -	2,425 1 -	
1	Bequests of Colonel John Drouly, for the benefit of officers' widows - - -	12,000 15 11	
1	The Herbert Prize Fund - - - -	1,388 7 3	
1	Mrs. Reay's bequest to the Hibernian Military School - - - -	432 8 11	
1	Lieutenant-General Shortall's bequest to the Hibernian Military School - -	107 10 6	
1	Stock standing in name of Old Corporation of Hibernian Military School - -	5,753 7 -	
1	Bequest of the late Serjeant Thomas Hurford, 59th Foot, on behalf of soldiers' children - - - - -	1,218 13 2	
1	Proceeds of the sale of land and debentures formerly the property of the Kilmain- ham Hospital - - - - -	10,474 17 6	
	£	38,651 3 3	37,908 12 7
1	LEGACY INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS :—		
	For amount of bequests, &c., invested in the before-mentioned stock :	CASH.	
	General Bowles' Legacy, Coldstream Guards - - - - -	£. s. d. 4,965 5 8	
	General Bowles' Legacy, Scots Guards -	2,482 12 10	
	Colonel John Drouly's bequest - -	11,543 9 8	
	The Herbert Prize Fund - - - -	1,320 3 9	
	Mrs. Reay's bequest - - - - -	400 - -	
	Lieutenant-General Shortall's bequest -	100 - -	
	Old Corporation of Hibernian Military School - - - - -	5,667 - -	
	Serjeant Thomas Hurford's Charity Fund	1,203 8 4	
	Kilmainham Hospital Fund - - -	10,226 12 4	
	£	37,908 12 7	37,908 12 7
3	LEGACY, &c. DIVIDENDS :—Dividends on bequests, &c. - - -	—	60 10 8
1	HEADQUARTERS 2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION WEST YORKSHIRE REGT.: FREEHOLD SITE, REDEMP- TION OF MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND - - -	Stock Account £1,001 17 1	899 19 8
1	Investment in 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock.		—
1	DITTO : Investment Account	—	899 19 8
1	DITTO : Dividend Account -	—	5 18 11
263	Carried forward - - - £.	25,442,639 8 8	3,455,250 19 2

Number of accounts.	DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.	Dr.			Cr.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
263	Brought forward	25,442,639	8	8	3,455,250	19	2
1	LLOYD'S ASSOCIATION :—Signalling services at Bermuda	—			5	11	6
2	MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS	16,116	16	5	—		
2	REGIMENTAL CHARITABLE FUNDS	1,488	16	4	—		
1	COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT :— Cash invested in the under-mentioned stock belonging to the Fund for Military Savings Banks, viz. :— STOCK. 2½ per cent. consolidated stock - £159,209 8 10	138,875	19	11	—		
1	MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS INVESTMENTS :— Amount invested in the purchase of stock under the provisions of Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 71, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 27, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 71, and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 20	—			138,875	19	11
1	PAYMASTERS' ADVANCES, adjustments between army paymasters	—			916	7	3
4	REMITTANCES by officers and soldiers	5	15	8	5,052	16	1
1	TRAVELLING WARRANTS SUSPENSE :—Warrants not yet cleared	325	13	—	—		
1	CUSTOMS DUTIES ON SALES TO REPATRIATION DEPARTMENT, ORANGE RIVER COLONY	1,357	6	2	—		
1	DAMAGE TO ROADS	9,932	12	8	—		
1	DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL: New Building	42,963	1	6	—		
1	GARRISON INSTITUTES, SOUTH AFRICA-	* 3,246	6	2	—		
1	MAURITIUS (PURCHASE OF TEAK)	14,291	11	6	—		
1	MOORE PARK PURCHASE	300	—	—	—		
1	NORTH CHINA: ENGINEER SERVICES	452	15	6	—		
1	NOVA SCOTIA: EXPENDITURE ON WORKS	7,975	14	—	—		
1	PRETORIA JOINT DRAINAGE SCHEME	158	1	10	—		
1	RAINHAM RIFLE RANGE	350	—	—	—		
1	R.H.A. AND R.F.A. RE-ARMAMENT	177,947	8	1	—		
1	SALE OF REBEL STOCK	—			2,150	—	1
1	SUNDRY CONTRACTORS (3)	3,526	3	—	—		
1	VAN LAUN & CO. ARBITRATION	150	—	—	—		
195	ARMY SUPPLIES, surplus, 1906-7	—			1,294,678	10	9
184	DITTO - available balance, 1907-1908	—			20,965,173	5	8
669	TOTAL	£. 25,862,103	10	5	25,862,103	10	5

War Office,
30 November, 1907. }

Guy Fleetwood Wilson,

Director-General of Army Finance.

* This Account has since been cleared.

PAPER, No. 17.

STATEMENT showing the value of CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES on 31st March, 1906 and 1907.

PAPER, No. 17.

CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES.

VOTE 7.

VALUE of STOCK in Store at home and abroad on 31st March, 1906, and on 31st March, 1907.

Note.—The stocks have been valued out at approximate average prices.

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.	VALUE.	
	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.
	£	£
DISINFECTANTS - - - - -	7,940	— ‡
FORAGE :		
Compressed - - - - -	5,210	5,780
Hay - - - - -	24,220	17,920
Oats - - - - -	15,900	10,200
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,230	14,270
FUEL AND LIGHT :		
Candles - - - - -	6,100	5,740 *
Coal and Coke - - - - -	21,120	6,270 *
Miscellaneous (including Oils, various) - - - - -	17,430	4,180 *
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES :		
Meat Essences and Extracts - - - - -	40,800	7,820 †
Miscellaneous - - - - -	5,930	4,730 †
Wines and Spirits - - - - -	16,380	19,180 †
PROVISIONS :		
Biscuit - - - - -	25,560	27,630
Flour - - - - -	8,840	7,850
Meat, Preserved - - - - -	103,750	125,780
Miscellaneous - - - - -	19,800	22,860 †
Rations, Emergency - - - - -	9,530	4,910
Wheat - - - - -	39,110	40,730
PACKAGES - - - - -	19,410	37,010 †
TOTALS - - - - -	393,260	362,860

* Does not include stocks held by units.

† Includes stocks held at large hospitals (which act as depôts for the supply of smaller hospitals). The small working stocks held by the latter are not included.

‡ As the supply of disinfectants is a Vote 6 service the value has this year been omitted.

The above totals are exclusive of the value of supplies at Tientsin, which are held by the Indian Government on behalf of the Imperial Government.

PAPER, No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the value of CLOTHING in RESERVE DEPÔTS on 31st March
1906 and 1907.

PAPER, No. 18.

CLOTHING IN RESERVE DEPÔTS.

VOTE 7.

VALUE of STOCK in STORE at the ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, PIMLICO, and in Ordnance Stores at home and abroad, *including decentralized Mobilization Stock*, on 31st March 1906 and on 31st March 1907.

Description of stock valued at cost rates, except repairable articles, which are assessed at 75 per cent.	At Pimlico.		At other Stations.		TOTALS.	
	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Badges - - -	30,500	22,000	11,000	9,200	41,500	31,200
Caps, forage and field -	13,200	16,100	15,200	15,300	28,400	31,400
Head-dresses, bodies, &c. - - -	56,900	48,300	42,100	39,400	99,000	87,700
Clothing - - -	604,100	470,600	605,600	700,400	1,209,700	1,171,000
Metal furniture for head-dresses - -	6,700	5,700	1,800	1,800	8,500	7,500
Buttons, hooks, &c. -	11,400	7,400	600	700	12,000	8,100
Cloth - - -	397,100	360,400	3,200	4,600	400,300	365,000
Garniture - - -	11,700	10,000	800	800	12,500	10,800
Boots, &c. - - -	308,600	243,100	254,800	307,000	563,400	550,100
Necessaries, in bales -	188,700	169,900	175,500	165,000	364,200	334,900
Necessaries, in cases -	69,400	56,500	62,400	69,000	131,800	125,500
Cotton and linen piece goods - - -	89,900	60,100	600	600	90,500	60,700
Packages - - -	4,300	5,800	3,000	3,900	7,300	9,700
Sewings - - -	7,000	4,600	700	500	7,700	5,100
Tailors' tools, &c. -	—	300	—	100	—	400
TOTALS - £.	1,799,500	1,480,800	1,177,300	1,318,300	2,976,800	2,799,100

Note.—In addition to the above, material to the value of 32,100*l.* was in possession of contractors and Garrison Needlework Associations on 31st March 1907 being made into garments, &c., and the Royal Army Clothing Factory held materials uncut or in process of manufacture to the value of 16,000*l.*

Goods for which payment was not made till after 31st March 1907 are included in the above statement, to the value of 5,700*l.*

The value of the decentralized Mobilization Stock on 31st March 1907 was 617,300*l.*

PAPER, No. 19.

STATEMENT showing the Value of STORES in RESERVE DEPÔTS on 31st March
1906 and 1907.

PAPER, No. 19.

LAND SERVICE STORES IN RESERVE DEPÔTS

VOTE 8.

VALUE of STOCK on 31st March 1906 and on the 31st March 1907, as shown by the Ledger Balances of Store-keepers at Stations at Home and Abroad.

Section.	Description of Stock arranged in accordance with the current Vocabulary of Stores.	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.
		£	£
1	Accoutrements and Musical Instruments - - - - -	790,000	883,500
2	Camp equipment, etc. - - - - -	1,176,100	1,185,600
3 & 10	Metals, Ironmongery, Sail Cloth, etc. - - - - -	291,000	278,200
4	Timber - - - - -	28,300	23,700
5 & 6	Harness and Saddlery - - - - -	1,410,600	1,485,700
7 & 28 F	Tools - - - - -	137,200	139,700
8	Blocks, Boat and Signalling Stores and Drawing Instruments -	107,600	104,600
9	Oil, Paint, etc. - - - - -	89,600	83,000
11, 12 & 13	Barrack and Hospital Stores - - - - -	881,500	952,000
—	Packing Cases and old Stores - - - - -	65,600	95,100
	TOTAL - - - £.	4,977,500	5,231,100

NOTE.—For purposes of comparison an approximate amount of the percentage for inspection and departmental expenses, included in the vocabulary rates, has been deducted from the total of each section.

Serviceable stores are valued at vocabulary rates; repairable, doubtful, and unserviceable stores being valued at 75, 50 and 10 per cent. respectively of those rates.

The value of the Mobilisation Stores on 31st March 1907 was 618,263*l.*, and is included in the above totals.

The above totals are exclusive of the value of stores in the hands of contractors and other non-accountants.

PAPER, No. 19.—*continued.*

LAND SERVICE STORES IN RESERVE DEPÔTS.

VOTE 9.

VALUE of STOCK on 31st March 1906 and on 31st March 1907 as shown by the Ledger Balances of Store-keepers at Stations at Home and Abroad.

Section.	Description of Stock arranged in accordance with the current Vocabulary of Stores.	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.
		£	£
14	Carriages, Field, etc. - - - - -	911,300	1,244,100
15	„ Garrison, etc. - - - - -	724,400	711,000
16	Machine and mountain guns, etc. - - - - -	411,700	460,400
17	R.B.L., Q.F., and Q.F.C. Ordnance - - - - -	391,400	506,300
18	B.L. Ordnance - - - - -	842,400	973,200
	R.M.L. „ - - - - -	55,600	30,200
19	Side arms, etc. - - - - -	39,500	40,200
20	Half wrought stores, lifting apparatus, targets, etc. - - - - -	96,300	103,100
21	Carts and wagons - - - - -	778,200	821,700
22	Cartridges and projectiles, R.B.L., R.M.L. and S.B. - - - - -	357,400	306,100
23	„ „ „ B.L., Q.F., Q.F.C., under 4-in. - - - - -	1,610,500	2,033,000
24	„ „ „ B.L., Q.F., Q.F.C., 4-in. and above - - - - -	1,527,900	1,696,400
25	Cordite, guncotton, etc. - - - - -	282,900	240,700
26	Fuzes, rockets, etc. - - - - -	565,100	526,700
27	Ammunition, S.A. ball, etc. - - - - -	1,231,500	1,171,500
28	Electric light and range finding stores - - - - -	201,500	181,000
29	Telegraph equipment, etc. - - - - -	196,700	195,800
Weedon.	Rifles and carbines - - - - -	1,586,400	2,082,300
	Other S.A. and S.A. packages and tools - - - - -	512,300	532,100
	S.A. material - - - - -	212,400	191,700
Aldershot Balloon Factory, &c.	Balloons and other stores - - - - -	*	44,000
TOTAL - - - £.		12,535,400	14,091,500

NOTE.—For purposes of comparison an approximate amount of the percentage for inspection and departmental expenses, included in the vocabulary rates, has been deducted from the total of each section.

Serviceable stores are valued at vocabulary rates ; repairable, doubtful, and unserviceable stores being valued at 75, 50, and 10 per cent. respectively of those rates.

The value of the Mobilisation Stores on 31st March, 1907, was 1,997,563*l.* and is included in the above totals.

The above totals are exclusive of the value of stores in the hands of contractors and other non-accountants.

* Not included in Valuation statements prior to March, 1907.

PAPER, No. 20.

ACCOUNT of the BALLOON FACTORY, 1906-1907.

Paper, No. 20.

ACCOUNT of the Balloon Factory, 1906-1907.

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
To BALANCE ACCOUNT :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	By PRODUCTION ACCOUNT :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For Capital (land, buildings and machinery) on 1st April 1906, as per Capital Account - -	34,401 2 11		For articles manufactured and services performed		9,091 9 6
For stores in stock on 1st April 1906 - - -	3,420 5 11		By ARMY DEPARTMENTS :		
For semi-manufactures on 1st April 1906 - -	6,723 5 2	44,544 14 -	For stores issued - -	1,249 19 7	
To ARMY SUPPLIES :			„ Machinery and Buildings struck off capital charge	7,138 12 7	8,388 12 2
For amount expended during the year, viz. :			By SUNDRIES :		
Superintendent's and officer's pay, &c. -	1,183 2 2		For amounts recovered -	18 16 10	
Wages - - -	8,251 15 6		„ Charges for removal and re-erection of Factory Buildings and Machinery - - -	1,717 6 10	
Services by Contractors	175 9 -		„ Amounts undercharged to production to be debited in 1907-8 - -	534 4 11	2,270 8 7
Materials - - -	5,302 15 8				
Machinery - - -	37 3 5	15,108 16 7	By BALANCE ACCOUNT :		
Travelling expenses -	65 18 5		For Capital (land, buildings and machinery) on 31st March 1907, as per Capital Account - -	34,188 11 3	
Postage, &c. - - -	77 5 10		For stores in stock on 31st March 1907 - - -	4,714 11 9	
Fuel - - - - -	15 6 7		For semi-manufactures on 31st March 1907 -	6,679 4 9	45,582 7 9
To ARMY DEPARTMENTS :					
For stores received from Army Ordnance Dept. fuel „ „ „	1,086 13 1 869 19 7 466 - -	5,639 14 10			
„ Stores received from Commanding Royal Engineer - - -	3,217 2 2				
To SUNDRIES :					
For amounts overcharged to production to be credited in 1907-8 -		39 12 7			
TOTAL - - - £.		65,332 18 -	TOTAL - - - £.		65,332 18 -

Dr.		CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		Cr.	
To BALANCE ACCOUNT :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	BY ARMY DEPARTMENTS :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For net amount of Capital on 1st April 1906, viz. :			For Buildings struck off charge - - -	6,276 19 1	
Land - - -	100 - -		„ Machinery struck off charge - - -	861 13 6	
Buildings - - -	16,404 13 3				7,138 12 7
Machinery - - -	10,213 - 6		By PRODUCTION ACCOUNT :		
Services uncompleted on 1st April, 1906, viz. :			For depreciation during the year on :		
Buildings - - -	7,255 19 2		Buildings - - -	820 4 8	
Machinery - - -	427 10 -	34,401 2 11	Machinery - - -	1,021 6 -	1,841 10 8
To ARMY SUPPLIES :			By BALANCE ACCOUNT :		
For amounts expended during the year, viz. :			For net amount of Capital on 31st March 1907, viz. :		
Machinery - - -		37 3 5	Land - - -	100 - -	
To ARMY DEPARTMENTS :			Buildings - - -	23,487 17 1	
For machinery received		466 - -	Machinery - - -	10,440 14 2	
To PRODUCTION ACCOUNT :			Services uncompleted on 31st March 1907, viz. :		
For work on buildings -	6,924 8 5		Machinery - - -	160 - -	34,188 11 3
„ Machinery -	1,339 19 9	8,264 8 2			
TOTAL	£. 43,168 14 6		TOTAL	£. 43,168 14 6	

Guy Fleetwood Wilson,
Director General of Army Finance.

J. E. Capper, Colonel R.E., Superintendent.

PRODUCTION STATEMENT.

DESCRIPTION.	Number or Quantity.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balloons, 11,500 c. ft. - - - - -	3	<i>Each</i> 384 3 5	1,152 10 3
„ 4,500 c. ft. - - - - -	1	„ 166 4 2	166 4 2
„ 1,000 c. ft. - - - - -	3	„ 55 19 8½	167 19 2
„ 370 c. ft. - - - - -	7	„ 21 19 10½	153 19 2
„ 120 c. ft. - - - - -	9	„ 9 14 4½	87 9 7
„ pilot - - - - -	725	„ - 1 9½	64 3 -
Hose-skin, lengths - - - - -	7	<i>Length</i> 2 8 4	16 18 2
Gas, hydrogen, c. ft. - - - - -	110,000	<i>1,000 c. ft.</i> 10 5 4	1,129 3 8
Valves, balloon, 11" - - - - -	3	<i>Each</i> 14 3 7	42 10 9
„ „ collars - - - - -	19	„ 3 12 -	68 8 1
„ tube - - - - -	50	„ - 15 7	38 19 8
Nets, 13,000 c. ft. - - - - -	8	„ 9 16 -½	78 8 4
„ 11,500 c. ft. - - - - -	4	„ 8 14 7	34 18 3
„ 10,000 c. ft. - - - - -	1	„ 8 3 4	8 3 4
„ 4,500 c. ft. - - - - -	3	„ 2 7 5	7 2 3
„ 1,000 c. ft. - - - - -	7	„ - 12 4	4 6 5
„ 370 c. ft. - - - - -	6	„ - 5 10½	1 15 4
„ 120 c. ft. - - - - -	4	„ - 3 4½	- 13 7
„ Bridles - - - - -	2	„ - 11 6½	1 3 1
Blocks, snatch - - - - -	3	„ 6 15 11½	20 7 11
Kites, sets - - - - -	4	<i>Set</i> 171 2 1½	684 8 6
Repair and Maintenance - - - - -	-	—	2,500 19 9
Experiments - - - - -	-	—	2,182 14 9
Instruction - - - - -	-	—	413 2 3
Work for Other Departments - - - - -	-	—	65 - 1
		TOTAL £.	9,091 9 6

J. E. Copper, Colonel, R.E., Superintendent.

PAPER, No. 21.

ACCOUNT of the WAR DEPARTMENT BRICKWORKS, Connelmore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOTE 6.

Expenses of Delegates to Geneva Convention.

Sub-head E. E.

No. 1.

(9896—06)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 June 1906.

THE LORDS Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letters of the 23rd and 29th ultimo, (83—18. Q.M.G.F.a.)* relative to the expenses of the British Delegates at the forthcoming Conference for the revision of the Geneva Convention; and I am to request you to lay before the Army Council the following reply.

1. I am to remind you that subsistence allowance is not remuneration but a sum fixed, in relation to the circumstances of each case, in order to prevent the person receiving it being out of pocket in respect of absence from his home on the business of His Majesty's Government. In a town such as Geneva the rate usually allowed for this purpose would be 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* a night. But in view of the statement that prices at Geneva have been affected by the presence of the Conference My LORDS sanction the rate of 30*s.* a night for all members of the British Mission.

2. They further give covering sanction for the hire of two rooms as offices at the rate of 40 francs a day—but this arrangement should have been submitted for previous approval.

3. They sanction any necessary expenditure on the hire of carriages for official purposes—all payments to be supported by Vouchers.

4. In addition, They recognise that some entertainment allowance should be given to Sir J. Ardagh as Chairman of the British Representatives, and they suggest that a maximum sum of 50*l.* should be granted, and a detailed account rendered in due course of the manner in which it has been spent.

5. Actual travelling expenses will be paid, as is usual.

6. The whole expenditure should, in Their Lordships' opinion, be defrayed from Army Votes, a special subhead being raised for the purpose.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) W. Blain.

VOTE 7.

Claim for Supplies, &c., Requisitioned at Pretoria.

No. 2.

(53—Transvaal—146. Q.M.G.F.a.).

Sir,

War Office, 10 December 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to request that you will be good enough to lay before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the following case:—

On the 6th February 1905 the General Officer Commanding, South Africa, forwarded to this Office a claim made by Messrs. David Leith, Ltd., and Mr. Solomon Gillingham, on account of bread supplied to the troops at Pretoria in 1900, and groceries, &c., requisitioned by the Military Authorities in the same year. The claim was made up as follows:—

(a) 297,899 lbs. bread at 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. - - -	£7,447	9	6
56 lbs. flour at 3 <i>d.</i> per lb. - - -		14	0
	£7,448	3	6
Less value of 173,700 lbs. flour supplied by the Army Service Corps - - -	£2,605	10	0
	£4,842	13	6
(b) (1) Groceries and coal requisitioned and (2) rent of bakery, July 1900 (25 <i>l.</i>) - -	£2,184	12	6
	£7,027	6	0

After investigation, the General Officer Commanding was authorised on 17th March 1905 to pay in full for the quantity of bread made from the flour supplied by the Army Service Corps, viz., 217,125 lbs., but as there were reasons for believing that the remainder of the flour used belonged to the Government of the late South African Republic and not to Mr. Gillingham, it was considered that he should only be paid 2*d.* per lb. to cover the cost of baking the balance of 80,774 lbs. bread. A sum of 3,495*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* was accordingly paid in April 1905 reducing the amount claimed to 3,531*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

In the case of the groceries, &c., there was the same doubt as to the ownership as in the case of the flour, and it was considered that no payment should be made unless, in the opinion of the legal advisers of the General Officer Commanding in South Africa, the claim could be substantiated in a Court of Law.

On the 19th February last the General Officer Commanding, South Africa, reported that the Crown Law Officer advised the Military Authorities to decline to entertain the claim, and also to decline to submit to the jurisdiction of the South African Courts. Mr. Gillingham was so informed, and the matter was considered at an end so far as this Department was concerned.

At the

* Not printed.

At the instance, however, of Lord Selborne, the Army Council in April last consented to allow the matter to be referred to the arbitration of Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., whose award has now been given in the following terms:—viz., “that the defendants pay to the plaintiffs—

- (1) The sum of 3,531*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*
- (2) Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (which is the legal rate of interest in the Transvaal) on 7,027*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* from the 1st July 1900 up to 4th April 1905. (the date of the payment by the defendants to the plaintiffs of 3,495*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*.)
- (3) Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on 3,531*l.* from the 4th April 1905.
- (4) Costs of the Arbitration.”

(signed) *Richard Solomon.*

16/11/06.

It will be seen that the payment to be made under this award amounts to 5,882*l.*, of which 2,350*l.* is for interest, and the Army Council submit the case for Their Lordships' sanction before payment in full in accordance with the terms of the award, is made.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) *I am, &c.,
E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 3.

(21776—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 December 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 10th instant (53—Transvaal—146. Q.M.G.F.a.), with reference to a claim made by Messrs. David Leith, Limited, and Mr. Solomon Gillingham, on account of bread supplied to the troops at Pretoria in 1900, and groceries, &c., requisitioned by the Military Authorities in the same year.

The claim, which was forwarded to the War Department by the General Officer Commanding, South Africa, on 6th February 1905, was as follows:—

Bread	£4,842 13 6
Groceries, &c.	£2,184 12 6
Total	£7,027 6 0

A sum of 3,495*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* was paid in April 1905 in respect of the bread; but no payment was made in respect of the groceries, in view of the opinion of the Crown Law Officer in South Africa that the Military Authorities should decline to entertain the claim or to submit to the jurisdiction of the South African Courts.

At the instance, however, of Lord Selborne, the Army Council in April last consented to allow the matter to be referred to the arbitration of Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., who has awarded the plaintiffs the full amount of their claim (7,027*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*) and decided “that the defendants pay to the plaintiffs—

- (1) The sum of 3,531*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*
- (2) Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (which is the legal rate of interest in the Transvaal) on 7,027*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* from the 1st July 1900 up to 4th April 1905 (the date of the payment by the defendants to the plaintiffs of 3,495*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*.)
- (3) Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on 3,531*l.* from the 4th April 1905.
- (4) Costs of the Arbitration.”

The payment to be made under this award (exclusive of costs) amounts to 5,882*l.*,* of which 2,350*l.* is for interest; and under the circumstances the Army Council have no option but to pay.

My Lords, who were not consulted before the Council decided—in opposition to legal advice—to go to arbitration last April, confine Themselves to sanctioning the inclusion of the item in the Army Appropriation Account to be transmitted to the Comptroller and Auditor General on behalf of the War Department.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) *I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray.*

No. 4.

(53—Transvaal—229. Q.M.G.F.a.)

War Office, 9 April 1907.

Sir,

With reference to Treasury letter (No. 21776—06) dated 26th December last relative to a claim made by Messrs. David Leith, Limited, and Mr. Solomon Gillingham, on account of bread supplied to the troops and supplies requisitioned by the Military Authorities at Pretoria in 1900, which was referred to the arbitration of Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the payments made as a result of the arbitrator's award include the following sums:—

- (a). 344*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Cost of the Arbitration.
- (b). 223*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Bill of costs of Mr. Findlay, the legal adviser to the General Officer Commanding in South Africa.

These charges would normally be charged against the Vote for Law Charges but, in the special circumstances of the case, it is considered desirable that the previous sanction of Their Lordships to this course should be obtained. In these circumstances I am to request that you will be good enough to move Their Lordships to give Their sanction accordingly.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) *I am, &c.,
E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 5.

(6598—07.)

Treasury Chambers, 26 April 1907.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 9th instant (53—Transvaal—229. Q.M.G.F.a.), further respecting the claim made by Messrs. David Leith, Limited, and Mr. Solomon Gillingham, on account of bread supplied to the troops, and supplies requisitioned by the Military Authorities at Pretoria in 1900, which was referred to the arbitration of Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B.

In reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that My Lords sanction the charge against the Law Charges Vote of the following payments made as a result of the arbitrator's award, viz.:—

- (a). 344*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* Cost of the Arbitration.
- (b). 223*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Bill of costs of Mr. Findlay, the legal adviser to the General Officer Commanding in South Africa.

In order to bring the matter as a whole before Parliament, a note of these payments should be made on the Army Account.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) *I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray.*

* Additional interest, 28*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Somaliland Store Adjustment.

No. 6.

(5413-06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 9 April 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter (0165-5408 F.1.) of the 22nd ultimo further in regard to the adjustment of certain claims against the Somaliland Protectorate in respect of stores, etc., left in the Protectorate on the withdrawal of the Expeditionary Force, and I am to request you to submit to the Army Council the following reply.

The general principles on which efforts to arrive at a settlement have been based are that at the close of the operations your Department (1) should hand back free of charge to the Protectorate the full equivalent in kind of the animals, supplies, stores, etc., which passed to the control of the Imperial Authorities on assuming the conduct of the Campaign in 1902, (2) should also hand over on payment of an agreed value other stores, etc., not required for other purposes.

As however no record exists of the animals, supplies and stores handed over by the Protectorate in 1902, as the figures arrived at by the local Board of Investigation in 1904 are largely conjectural, and as many of the claims are of a contentious nature, it has proved impossible to arrive at a statement acceptable to both parties of the net balance due by the Protectorate on the whole transaction. Thus while the Protectorate authorities admit a liability to the War Office of some £1,253, Colonel Paul on behalf of your Department assesses the amount at some £15,660.

My Lords share the opinion of the Army Council that lapse of time, distance and the incompleteness of existing records render it very doubtful whether any satisfactory agreement on the figures can now be reached; and in view hereof, and of the fact that no loss to the Exchequer is involved, they are willing, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to approve the proposal that the sum of £1,253 4s. 10d. should be credited to Army Funds in final settlement of all claims outstanding between your Department and the Protectorate.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray.

Refund on surplus supplies sold to Messrs. Wilson and Worthington.

No. 7.

(53—Cape—9394. Q.M.G.F.a.)

War Office, 1 February 1907.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to item (p) of Schedule I. in the printed memorandum on cases referred to the Royal Commission on War Stores, forwarded for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury with the War Office letter (No. 4—S.A.W.S.—297) of the 16th October last, and subsequent correspondence, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of Their Lordships, that the remarks of the General Officer Commanding, South Africa, on the section of the Commissioners' Report dealing with the "Wilson and Worthington Refund, 14,988*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*," have now been received.

2. The General Officer Commanding is unable to concur with the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission that the rebate to Messrs. Wilson and Worthington of 25 per cent. on 460,624 lbs. of the 1,151,362 lbs. preserved meat on which it had been allowed by him, was unjustifiable.

3. The 460,624 lbs. is made up of the greater part of two consignments:—

(a). 372,092 lbs. sent from Durban in October, 1903.

(b). 95,136 lbs. from Modder River.

4. As regards (a), although this quantity was sold during the period of the contract of 13th July 1903, the essence of that contract, which, in the case of preserved meat, was for "first quality" only, was that the supplies should be taken over at depôts and their condition there settled by the firm's agent and the officer in charge of supplies. This consignment was, however, despatched from Durban without previous reference to Messrs. Wilson and Worthington, and the first opportunity they had of receiving the meat was on delivery to them at Germiston, when protest was made as to its quality.

The officer who ordered the despatch of the meat from Durban states that he was instructed from the office of the Director of Supplies to clear the depôt, but that he had no knowledge of the contract with Messrs. Wilson and Worthington and received no instructions with regard thereto. Major Walton, Army Service Corps, whose case has been dealt with from a disciplinary point of view (*vide* War Office letter 4—S.A.W.S.—312. Q.M.G.F.a. dated 13th November 1906), was at the time acting as Director of Supplies and must be held to bear such responsibility as attaches to this transaction. It is not clear, however, that there has been any real loss to Army Funds owing to the quality not having been agreed upon before the despatch of the meat, as, if Messrs. Wilson and Worthington had been called upon to agree to quality at the station, they would in all probability have rejected a proportion as unsound.

5. As regards (b), although the 95,136 lbs. was only struck off charge in the Modder River Supply Account for August 1903, the General Officer Commanding is of opinion that the transaction took place before July 1903, under a contract entered into with Messrs. Wilson and Worthington in May 1903, for the purchase of surplus preserved meat at Modder River.

Captain Fessenden, Army Service Corps, who was in charge of supplies at Modder River to 4th July 1903, states that to the best of his belief the order to send this meat to Germiston reached him about the middle of May 1903, but that, owing to the difficulty of getting trucks, the process of despatching it was spread over some weeks, and this would account for the consignment not having been struck off charge until August, 1903. In the circumstances the Army Council see no reason to disagree with the view of the General Officer Commanding, and as the contract of May 1903 was held by the law officers to be for sound meat only, the contractors were entitled to a rebate on account of unsound deliveries.

6. The matter was definitely closed with Messrs. Wilson and Worthington in May 1906, when the General Officer Commanding informed them of his final decision on the subject, so that in any case no recoveries could now be made from them.

7. With regard to the amount of the rebate itself, it will be seen from the printed memorandum above referred to that the law officers of the Crown saw no reason for saying that the allowance of 25 per cent. was other than a just and proper one.

8. The Council would remind Their Lordships that the opinion of the Royal Commission was based on incomplete information, many of the particulars now to hand not being available before the Report was issued.

9. In all the circumstances, therefore, the Army Council are of opinion that the amount rebated, viz., 14,988*l.* (which has been placed in suspense at the instance of the Comptroller and Auditor-General) is a legitimate charge against Army Funds, and propose, with Their Lordships' concurrence, to allow it accordingly in the account for 1906-7, noting the fact against the special subhead for recharging South African disallowances in the 1907-8 Estimates (with reference to paragraph 13 of the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1906).

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) I am, &c.,
E. W. D. Ward.

No. 8.

(2221—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 7 February 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter (53—Cape—9394 Q.M.G.F.a) of the 1st instant, on the subject of the refund of 14,988*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to Messrs. Wilson and Worthington, being a rebate of 25 per cent. on certain surplus supplies sold to that firm by the War Office (vide paragraphs 160-171 of the Report from the Royal Commission on South African War Stores).

This rebate was allowed by the General Officer Commanding on 5th April 1905; and on 20th February 1906 the Law Officers of the Crown advised as follows:—

"(1.) We are of opinion that Messrs. Wilson and Worthington are entitled to an allowance in respect of the unsound goods taken over by them.

In the case of biscuits and lime juice they offered for sound goods and the acceptance was general. It seems to us perfectly clear that the contract was for sound goods.

In the case of the meat, though the word 'sound' was not used, we think that both from the nature of the goods and from the course of dealing between the parties a warranty of soundness would be implied. With regard to the allowance of 25 per cent. the papers before us disclose ample evidence that a very large proportion of the goods were unsound, and we see no reason for saying that the allowance of 25 per cent. was otherwise than a just and proper one.

(2) In any case it is quite clear that the War Department is bound by the agreement of April 1905.

(3) The War Department should adhere to the agreement mentioned."

In paragraph 6 of the letter under reply the Council represent that the matter was definitely closed with Messrs. Wilson and Worthington in May 1906, when (presumably as the result of the foregoing opinion from the Law Officers) the General Officer Commanding informed them of his final decision on the subject, so that in any case no recoveries could now be made from them. In this conclusion My Lords agree. They also agree with the Council, in view of the facts now represented (which were not fully available for the Royal Commission), that the refund, which cannot be recovered from the firm, should be borne by Army Funds.

In paragraph 13 of their Fourth Report, the Public Accounts Committee of 1906 proposed to defer the consideration of this refund until the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Army Appropriation Account for 1905-6 was before them. The Comptroller and Auditor General has however recently suggested that, pending final decision, the amount in question (which has been brought to charge by the War Office against Army Vote 7 for 1905-6) should be removed from charge in that year. The Council having agreed to this suggestion, it is now too late to restore the charge in the 1905-6 account, and the proposal accordingly is to allow the refund in the account for 1906-7, which is the first open year. My Lords note that, in connexion with Army Estimates for 1907-8, it is proposed by the Council to open a special Subhead for re-charging the South African disallowances effected as the result of paragraph 6 of the Public Accounts Committee's Report; and, if the sum in question had been the subject of a specific disallowance, My Lords would have felt bound, whatever Their own view of the merits of the case, to require this refund to be included in the Subhead for the consideration of Parliament. But, as this refund has not been disallowed but only postponed by the Committee, Their Lordships feel justified in sanctioning its inclusion (with an explanatory note) in the Army Account for 1906-7 which, with such comments as the Comptroller and Auditor General may see fit to make, will come in due course before the Public Accounts Committee on behalf of Parliament.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) I am, &c.,
Reginald McKenna.

VOTES 7 AND 8.

Loss of Clothing and Equipment Ledgers of 84th Battery R.F.A.

No. 9.

(54—Artillery—3177. Q.M.G.F. b.)

Sir,

War Office, 30 May 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the clothing and equipment ledgers of the 84th Battery Royal Field Artillery, for the period 1st April 1906 to 20th October (the date of the marching out of the unit from Middelburg, Transvaal, to Pretoria en route for India) were lost on the journey to the new station, probably at the landing of the unit at Bombay. These ledgers were taken to India in order that the final transactions in connexion with the closing of the account might be entered in due course. The Officer in command of the battery at the time of marching out has certified that the balance of equipment and clothing was duly handed over to the Ordnance Department in South Africa, and that the vouchers in question have been receipted and returned to him, but the transactions forming the basis of the balances referred to cannot be audited in view of the loss of the ledgers.

While it would be possible to reconstitute the accounts to a considerable extent by calling for copies of all vouchers recording issues from store to the unit and receipts into store from the unit, and by the examination of the clothing vouchers in the monthly cash accounts rendered to the Army Accounts Department, such a reconstitution would be laborious and would not provide a complete or satisfactory record of all transactions, owing to the impossibility of obtaining copies of documents giving details of stores expended within the unit.

In view of the foregoing and of the fact that there is no reason to suspect the unit of any carelessness or incorrectness of accounting, I am to request the sanction of Their Lordships to dispense with the audit of the accounts in question, and to accept the balances of stores returned by the unit as correct.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) I am, &c.,
E. W. D. Ward.

No. 10.

(10288-07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 5 June 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter (54—Artillery—3177. Q.M.G.F.b.) of the 30th ultimo, relative to the loss of the clothing and equipment ledgers for the period 1st April to 20th October 1906 of the 84th Battery of Royal Field Artillery; and in reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that Their Lordships agree that, in the circumstances represented, the balance of stores returned by the unit may be accepted by the Council as correct—an explanatory note being added for the information of Parliament on the Army Appropriation Account for the year.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray.

Furnishing certain Barrack rooms set apart for temperance purposes.

No. 11.

(14467-06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 13 August 1906.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter of the 2nd instant (57—Tidworth—99. Q.M.G.9A.) requesting that the 2nd condition, attached by the Treasury Letter of the 12th June last (10271-06), to the grant of furniture (up to the amount of 2,000*l.*) to the rooms in Barracks set aside for temperance purposes, may be waived; and that an annual expenditure not exceeding 10 per cent. on that sum may be incurred on renewing and repairing the furniture provided.

In deference to the strong recommendation of the Army Council My Lords now sanction this proposal, which They note is not likely to cost, in practice, the full 10 per cent.

But They desire me to point out, with reference to the principle laid down *e.g.* in the Treasury Letter of the 18th April 1905 (5637-05), that Parliament should be aware of the full amount of grants made to Institutions, that this assistance to the Army Temperance Association, as well as any other indirect aid, should be clearly indicated on the face of the Estimates presented to Parliament.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray.

VOTE 10B.

PART I. BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS AT HOME.

Aldershot, New Gas Holders.

No. 12.

(Aldershot 18—828. W. F.)

Sir,

War Office, 5 January 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the item shown on page 69 of the Army Estimates—Aldershot, New Gas Holders, total Estimate 2,500*l.*; provided for 1906-7 1,250*l.*, leaving 1,250*l.* to be voted later.

As both of these holders are practically worn out and beyond repair, the Army Council are very desirous of having them replaced at an early opportunity.

A contract, which is now approaching completion, has been entered into for the erection of one of these gas holders, and as the contractors are willing to erect the second at the same price as the first, notwithstanding a considerable rise in cost of materials since the contract was signed, it would be distinctly advantageous from a financial point of view if the second holder were erected during the present financial year.

It may be remarked that as the contractors are on the site and the second holder is a repetition of the first, they are saved certain expenses, thus enabling them to disregard the rise in the cost of materials.

Under these circumstances the Army Council trust that Their Lordships will sanction 1,250*l.* being expended on the completion of the work during the present financial year. Funds are available on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) I am, &c.,
E. W. D. Ward.

No. 13.

(378-07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15 January 1907.

In the circumstances represented in your letter of the 5th instant (Aldershot 18—828. W. F.), I am to request you to convey to the Army Council the authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to accept the offer of the contractors for the erection of a gas holder at Aldershot to erect a second (which will complete the Service) at the same price as the first, *viz.* 1,250*l.* Their Lordships' sanction is given on the assumption that the existing contract was secured by competitive tender and that the expenditure can be met from savings on Army Vote 10 for the current year.

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) I am, &c.,
G. H. Murray

Brighton—Drainage of Preston Barracks.

No. 14.

(Eastern 2—162. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 21 September 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Vote 10 Service which appears on page 70 of the Army Estimates of 1906-7 and page 68 of those of 1905-6, Brighton—Drainage of Preston Barracks. Estimated cost 2,000*l*.

At the time the Estimates for 1906-7 were prepared it was anticipated that 500*l*. would be spent on this Service in 1905-6, and the sum of 1,000*l*. was provided in 1906-7, leaving a balance of 500*l*. to complete.

Owing to various reasons, the Service could not be commenced until 1906-7, and, as the barracks are to be specially vacated by the troops in order that the work may be expedited, a contract has been entered into for the completion of the work within the present financial year. The total estimated cost of the work is now 2,090*l*., the whole of which should fall within 1906-7. This will involve an excess of about 1,090*l*. over the amount provided for the year. This excess in 1906-7 will be met by savings on the Vote generally.

I am to request that Their Lordships will be pleased to approve of the action taken.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade*.

No. 15.

(16890—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 September 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 21st instant (Eastern 2—162. W.F.), relative to the Army Vote 10 Service, Brighton—Drainage of Preston Barracks, estimated cost 2,000*l*., which was provided for but not begun in 1905-6, and for which the sum of 1,000*l*. is included in the Army Estimates for the current year; and in reply I am to request you to convey to the Army Council the sanction of Their Lordships for the completion of the work within the present financial year at a total estimated cost of 2,090*l*.—on the understanding that the excess of 1,090*l*. thus incurred over the amount provided can be met from savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Chalmers*.

Chatham—Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty.

No. 16.

(Eastern 2—99. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 9 July 1906.

WITH reference to the service shown on page 68 of the Army Estimates for 1905-6, under Vote 10. A. "Chatham, Reprovision of accommodation handed over to the Admiralty," I am commanded by the Army Council to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that, when the Estimates for 1906-7 were being prepared, it was expected that the work actually in hand would have been completed in 1905-6. No provision was therefore made in 1906-7, as the general question of proceeding further with the service as a whole was under consideration. This was mentioned in the memorandum accompanying the War Office letter of the 22nd February, 1906 (10—421—F.1.).

It subsequently transpired, however, that the work in hand could not be completed in 1905-6, and that there would remain liabilities to the extent of some 2,500*l*. to be met during 1906-7. The Admiralty notified by letter dated 19th March, 1905 (D.W. 3480—2390) that funds would be available to meet these liabilities.

The general question is still being considered, but, in the meantime, I am to request Their Lordships, sanction to the re-opening of the item in 1906-7, to provide 2,500*l*. under Army Vote 10, Subhead B, with a corresponding Appropriation-in-Aid under Subhead F.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward*.

No. 17.

(12589—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 12 July 1906.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th inst. (Eastern 2—99. W.F.), I am to state, for the information of the Army Council, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the re-opening of the item, "Chatham, Reprovision of accommodation handed over to the Admiralty," in Army Votes. 1906-7 to provide 2,500*l*. under Vote 10, Subhead B (with a corresponding credit under Subhead F), against liabilities of that amount in respect of work in hand uncompleted on 31st March 1906.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray*.

No. 18.

(Eastern 2—185. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 March 1907.

WITH reference to recent correspondence, as in margin, relative to the Army Vote 10 Service, "Chatham, Reprovision of accommodation handed over to the Admiralty," I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it has been agreed between the Admiralty and the War Office that, subject to Treasury sanction, the total repayment by the Admiralty in respect of the service shall be limited to 45,000*l.*

As already explained, the total expenditure for this service has been approximately 45,444*l.*, but this has included 514*l.* for certain machinery which can be otherwise utilised.

In connexion with the further interdepartmental negotiation which took place in 1905, the Lords of the Admiralty seem to have understood that their liability in respect of the earlier re-provision would be restricted to 45,000*l.*, and, though the further negotiations fell through and the total expenditure incurred is therefore claimable from Navy funds, the Army Council have not thought it necessary to press the matter beyond the limit named.

The excess over the 2,500*l.* already sanctioned by the Treasury as against Army Vote 10, Sub-head B., 1906-7, has been caused by the non-settlement in 1905-6, as expected, of claims of subsidiary contractors, and by extra work found necessary on the main contract and charged for in the final bill. The following is a statement of expenditure on the service and the repayments by the Admiralty:—

	Charged to Army.	Repayments, Credited to Army Vote 10 Appropriations in Aid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1902-3 - - - - -	385 9 5	380 9 5
1903-4 - - - - -	2,025 13 1	2,025 13 1
1904-5 - - - - -	10,686 19 8	10,686 19 8
1905-6 - - - - -	28,759 8 0	28,764 8 0
1906-7 (Probable) - - -	3,586 1 10	3,142 9 10
	45,443 12 0	45,000 0 0

I am to request Their Lordships' sanction to the expenditure of 3,586*l.* in 1906-7, of which 444*l.* will be borne by Army Funds without recovery from the Admiralty.

In reply to Their Lordships' enquiry as to what return the Board of Admiralty would receive from the War Office, I am to state that some 22 acres of valuable land near the Chatham Dockyard were transferred to the Admiralty in 1903-4.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 19.

(5512—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 5 April 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 22nd ultimo (Eastern 2—185, W. F.) further respecting the Army Vote 10 service "Chatham, Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty."

In reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that My Lords sanction an expenditure on this work in 1906-7 of 3,586*l.*, of which sum 444*l.* will not be recoverable from the Admiralty as being beyond the agreed limit of 45,000*l.*

I am to add that on the 15th ultimo the matter referred to in the last paragraph of your letter was the subject of enquiry by the Public Accounts Committee of this Session in connexion with the Naval Works Acts account (Questions 1546-1561).

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 20.

(Eastern 2—302 W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 18 September 1907.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th April last (5512-07), I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that further reports have shown that the total amount expended on the Vote 10, Part I, item, "Chatham, Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty," was rather higher than that stated in the War Office letter of the 22nd March 1907 (Eastern 2—185 W.F.)

The revised figures are as follows:—

	Charged to Army Vote 10.	Repayments by Admiralty credited to Army Vote 10, Appropriations-in-Aid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1902-3 - - - - -	385 9 5	380 9 5
1903-4 - - - - -	2,025 13 1	2,025 13 1
1904-5 - - - - -	10,686 19 8	10,686 19 8
1905-6 - - - - -	28,759 8 0	28,764 8 0
1906-7 - - - - -	4,035 15 9	3,142 9 10
1907-8 - - - - -	43 3 1	— — —
Total	45,936 9 0	45,000 0 0

The effect will be that a sum of 936*l.* 9*s.* instead of 443*l.* 12*s.* will remain as a permanent charge against Army Vote 10, Subhead B, Part I, Barracks at Home.

* These letters are printed as Nos. 46 and 47, page 168.

The higher figure is mainly the result of the accidental omission of the 1906-7 charges for the pay of the officer in charge of the Reprovision Works, the pay of the special staff engaged on the service having been charged exceptionally to the item for the work, to facilitate recovery from the Admiralty. The small carry-over into 1907-8 has been caused by delay in finally settling with the contractors. I am to request the covering sanction of Their Lordships to the revised figures as now stated.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 21.

(17201-07.)

Treasury Chambers, 24 September 1907.

Sir,
I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 18th instant (Eastern 2—302 W.F.), submitting revised figures as to the expenditure on the Army Vote 10 Service—"Chatham, Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty."

In reply, I am to request you to inform the Army Council that My Lords give Their cover sanction for the following expenditure, viz:—

					£.	s.	d.
1906-7	...	...	...	...	4,035	15	9
1907-8	...	...	...	...	43	3	1

the permanent charge against Army Votes being thus increased from 443*l.* 12*s.* to 936*l.* 9*s.*

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Chalmers.*

Windsor—Improvement of Married Quarters.

No. 22.

(London 2—63. W.F.)

War Office, 12 June 1907.

Sir,
I AM commanded by the Army Council to request you to be good enough to bring the following facts to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In 1906-7, funds were authorised for Improvements to Married Quarters at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, but owing to the fact that the contractors were adjudicated bankrupts, it was not found possible to spend more than 574*l.* Fresh tenders having been obtained for the portion of the work remaining to be done, it is now found that a sum of about 2,026*l.* will be required in 1907-8 for the completion of the service.

Great inconvenience is being caused to the families who were displaced from the Barracks, and the temporary accommodation that has been found for them entails an increased cost to the public.

It is most essential that the work remaining to be done should be completed as early as possible, and I am to request that Their Lordships may be pleased to sanction the opening of a special Part 1 item at an estimated cost of 2,600*l.* to which the 574*l.* spent in 1906-7, and at present charged to the General Part 1 item, "Improvements to Married Quarters," will be transferred. That sum, and the balance of 2,026*l.*, falling upon 1907-8 funds, will be met from savings on Vote 10, 1906-7 and 1907-8 respectively.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 23.

(11203-07.)

Treasury Chambers, 17 June 1907.

Sir,
In the circumstances explained in your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to convey to the Army Council Their sanction for an expenditure not exceeding 2,600*l.* from Army Vote 10, on the provision of Improvements to Married Quarters at Windsor.

The amount of 574*l.*, a portion of the above, which was spent in 1906-7, and charged to the item "Improvements to Married Quarters," will be a charge on the new Part 1 item, now to be opened in Vote 10, and be met from savings on Vote 10, 1906-7, the balance of 2,026*l.* to be met from savings on the same Vote for 1907-8.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

VOTE 10D.

PART 3. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

No. 24.

(General No. 7—34. W.F.)

War Office, 22 December 1906.

Sir,
I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it has been found that the amount (15,000*l.*) provided in Vote 10, 1906-7, Sub-Head D. (page 67 of the Army Estimates), for repairs and maintenance of hospitals, is inadequate for necessary services, and that a further sum of 3,100*l.* is required, in order that these buildings may be kept in a proper state of repair.

I am, accordingly, to request that Their Lordships' sanction may be obtained to this excess of 3,100*l.*, which can be met out of savings on Vote 10 generally.

As the matter is very urgent, I am to ask that an early reply can be given.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 25.

(22777—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 27 December 1906.
In the circumstances detailed in Mr. Brade's letter of the 22nd instant (General No. 7-34 W.F.), and on the understanding that the increased expenditure can be met from savings on Army Vote 10, generally 1906-7, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to request you to convey to the Army Council, Their sanction for an excess of 3,100*l.* on the amount of 15,000*l.* provided in Vote 10, 1906-7, Sub-Head D., for repairs and maintenance of hospitals.

My Lords assume that this large excess is due to faulty Estimating in connexion with the re-organisation of classification of items under Vote 10 this year; and that the increase will not be permanent.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

VOTE 10*M.*

PART 1. ARMY ORDNANCE BUILDINGS.*

Portsmouth Gun Wharf, Reprovision after fire.

No. 26.

(Southern 12—41. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 28 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that, in view of the urgency of the case it is proposed to take in hand immediately the work of reproviding the Store Accommodation recently destroyed by fire in the Gun Wharf at Portsmouth.

Their Lordships will observe that the service is included under Vote 10, Subhead M, Part I., Army Ordnance Buildings, of the draft Army Estimates for 1907-8, which accompanied War Office letter of the 12th instant, No. 10—674. †The approximate estimate is 25,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* is for 1907-8.

It is proposed, however, to incur a small expenditure in 1906-7 in dismantling the walls of the Storehouse, where necessary, so as to ascertain the extent of the damage and how much will require rebuilding. The immediate reprovision of a store for timber is also necessary, as the timber has at present to be left in the open, thus rendering it liable to deterioration. For this purpose it is intended to erect a separate shed instead of, as heretofore, providing accommodation for the timber in the main storehouse.

I am, therefore, to request you to be good enough to move Their Lordships to give Their sanction to the commencement of the reprovision during the present financial year. The expenditure incurred in 1906-7 can be met from savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

(4007—07.)

No. 27.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 7 March 1907.

In reply to Mr. Brade's letter of the 28th ultimo (Southern 12—41. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that, in view of the urgency of the case, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the commencement during the present financial year, in anticipation of Parliamentary authority, of the work of reproviding the Store Accommodation recently destroyed by fire in the Gun Wharf at Portsmouth, for which provision is made in the Estimate of Army Vote 10, 1907-8,—on the understanding that the expenditure incurred in 1906-7 can be met from savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Weedon—Workshops, Stores and Armouries.

No. 28.

(Woolwich Arsenal 12—82. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 12 January 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the item, "Weedon—Workshops, Stores and Armouries," appearing on page 74 of the Army Estimates, 1906-7, under Part I. of Vote 10.

The Total Estimate for the Service is there shown as 25,380*l.*, but it has been found necessary to increase the item by effecting certain alterations in existing Armouries at Weedon to meet the urgent necessity for more accommodation for short rifles.

The Total Estimate for the work will now amount to 27,000*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* will run on into 1907-8, and the Council request that Their Lordships may be pleased to sanction this increase in the total estimate.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

(919—07.)

No. 29.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 23 January 1907.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant (Woolwich Arsenal 12—82. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the increase of the total estimate for the item, "Weedon—Workshops, Stores and Armouries" (under Subhead N. of Army Vote 10), from 25,380*l.* to 27,000*l.*—of which 2,000*l.* will be charged on Army Votes, 1907-8.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

* For correspondence relative to the new Part 1 Army Ordnance Buildings at Jamaica see letters 69 to 85, pages 174 to 180.

† Not printed.

Woolwich Arsenal—Duplication of Railway Line.

No. 30.

(Woolwich Arsenal 12—86. W.F.)

War Office, 5 March 1907.

Sir,
With reference to the item which appears on page 74 of Army Estimates, 1906-7, Woolwich Arsenal "Duplication of Railway Line between Wharves 1,250*l.*," and to Navy Vote 10, 1906-7, where a similar sum is provided, I am commanded by the Army Council, to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that this work has proceeded faster than was anticipated, and if continued without interruption during the present financial year, a further sum of 1,000*l.* can be advantageously expended. The total estimate of this service is 10,000*l.*, divided equally between Army and Navy Votes, and the provision of funds for the year 1907-8 is the same as that for 1906-7.

I am to request that Their Lordships will be pleased to sanction an excess of 1,000*l.* on the Army provision for 1906-7, thus reducing the amount required from Army Vote 10 in 1907-8 by a similar sum.

Savings on Vote 10 generally will be available to meet the excess in 1906-7.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 31.

(4346—07.)

Treasury Chambers, 13 March 1907.

Sir,
I AM to request you to inform the Army Council that, in the circumstances represented in your letter of the 5th instant (Woolwich Arsenal 12-86 W.F.) with regard to the accelerated progress of the work, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction an excess of 1,000*l.* on the 1906-7 provision (1,250*l.*) under Sub-head M of Army Vote 10 for the service "Woolwich Arsenal—Duplication of Railway Line between Wharves."

Their Lordships' sanction is given on the understanding that the excess can be met from the aggregate of Vote 10 for the current financial year. It is assumed that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who bear a moiety of the cost, agree to the proposal so far as it affects Navy Votes.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Woolwich Arsenal—Repairs to Buildings after the Explosion on 11th February 1907.

No. 32.

(15—Admiralty—420. W.F.)

War Office, 1 October 1907.

Sir,
I AM commanded to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the Army Council have had under consideration the question of repairing the Navy, Army and Ordnance Factory Buildings at Woolwich Arsenal which were damaged or destroyed, by the explosion in February 1907 of a Magazine which formed part of the Chemical Research Department.

The Magazine was a joint Army and Navy building and will have to be replaced.

The services in question classify themselves as under :—

	Estimate.	Expended 1906-07.	Estimated 1907-08.
	£	£	£
Repairs to Army Ordnance and Ordnance Factory Buildings	5,580	3,347	2,233
Repairs to the Buildings of the Chemical Research Department - - - - -	3,557	1,767	1,790
Repairs to Army Buildings - - - - -	44	44	—
Repairs to Navy Buildings - - - - -	465	288	177
	9,646	5,446	4,200

The Army Council propose to open under Vote 10 two Part I. items, in 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 for the two main services, viz. :—

	Total Estimate.
Repairs to Ordnance Buildings generally - - - - -	£5,580
Repairs to Buildings of the Chemical Research Department - - -	£3,557

and I am to request that Their Lordships' sanction may be obtained to this proposal.

The Admiralty are prepared to bear a half share of the outlay, both in 1906-07 and in 1907-08, for repairing the Chemical Research Buildings. The Army expenditure will be met by savings on Vote 10 generally.

The cost of the repairs to the Army Buildings will be borne by Vote 10, Part III., Barracks. As to the Navy Buildings, the whole cost is to be charged to Navy Votes.

In addition to the above, it has been found necessary to replace, at a cost of 1,504*l.*, the Magazine destroyed by the explosion, and to make certain alterations, at a cost of 1,413*l.*, to Climatic Huts, in order to render them more proof against explosion.

This expenditure will be incurred in 1907-08 and will be equally shared by Army and Navy funds. The Admiralty are prepared to find their moiety of the cost.

I am to request that Their Lordships will be pleased to sanction the provision in Army Estimates on Vote 10, Part II., Army Ordnance Buildings, being exceeded by the sum of $\left(\frac{1,504\text{ }l. + 1,413\text{ }l.}{2}\right) = 1,458\text{ }l.$, in view of the unforeseen character of the service.

An early reply is desired in view of the fact that the Appropriation Account for 1906-07 is concerned, and the necessity for proceeding at once with the work.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 33.

(17763—07.)

Sir,
I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 1st instant (15—Admiralty—420. W.F.), stating, that in consequence of the explosion in Woolwich Arsenal, the following expenditure has become necessary, viz. :—

Treasury Chambers, 4 October 1907.

Service.	Total Estimate.	Expended 1906-07.	Estimate 1907-08.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1. Repairs to Army Ordnance and Ordnance Factory Buildings.	5,580	3,347	2,233	
2. Repairs to the Buildings of the Chemical Research Department.	3,557	1,767	1,790	Half the cost to be borne by the Admiralty.
3. Repairs to Army Buildings - -	44	44	—	
4. Repairs to Navy Buildings - -	465	288	177	To be charged to Navy Votes.
5. Replacement of Magazine - -	1,504	—	1,504	Half the cost to be borne by the Admiralty.
6. Alterations to Climatic Huts - -	1,413	—	1,413	
Total - - - -	12,563	5,446	7,117	

This explosion occurred in February last, and My Lords observe that of the sum now in question no less than 5,446*l.* was expended before 31st March last. In these circumstances, My Lords would be glad to receive from the Army Council an explanation of the reasons why no communication on the subject has been made to this Board until the present month.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Chalmers.*

No. 34.

(15—Admiralty—519. W.F.)

Sir,
WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant (17763—07), enquiring why an earlier communication was not made regarding the cost of repairs to, and replacement of, Government buildings consequent on the explosion in the Chemical Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, on the 11th February last, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that considerable difficulty arose in settling the incidence of the cost as between the Army and Navy. There was also a question as to the sub-divisions of the Vote (Parts I, II. or III.) under which the services should be dealt with.

War Office, 16 October 1907.

As Their Lordships were aware of the circumstances generally from correspondence referring to damage to private property it was not considered necessary to acquaint Them specifically of the necessity of making good the damage within the Arsenal until the details had been worked out and a comprehensive and final statement of the case could be laid before Them. There was no delay in procuring the necessary information and in settling the various questions which arose, and a communication was made to Their Lordships as soon as the case could be fully laid before Them.

The work undertaken in 1906-7 (from funds available) was of an urgent character and could not have been postponed without serious inconvenience.

It is proposed to leave all the expenditure in 1906-7 as a charge against Army Votes, and to recover from the Admiralty on the 1907-8 Account their half of the expenditure on Chemical Research Buildings and the cost of the Repairs to Navy Buildings.

I am to request the favour of a very early reply, with Their Lordships' sanction to these arrangements, in order that the 1906-7 expenditure may be adjusted before the Account is closed.

A copy of the correspondence is being sent for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 35.

(18618—07.)

Sir,
I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 16th instant (15—Admiralty—519. W.F.), further respecting the repairs of buildings at Woolwich Arsenal; and in view of the explanation contained therein, My Lords now assent to a total expenditure on this service of 12,563*l.*, as detailed in the letter from this Department of the 4th instant (No. 17763—07).

Treasury Chambers, 21 October 1907.

Their Lordships accordingly give Their covering sanction for the expenditure of 5,446*l.* incurred in 1906-7, which, They note, will be left as a charge against Army Vote 10, the cost of repairs to Navy Buildings and half the expenditure on Chemical Research Buildings being recovered from the Admiralty, on the understanding that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have no objection to this arrangement, on the 1907-8 Account.

My Lords also sanction

(1) The opening of two Part I. items under Army Vote 10 in 1906-7 and in 1907-8 in respect of the services numbered 1 and 2 in the Treasury letter of the 4th instant, the Army expenditure in each year to be met from savings on the Vote generally; and

(2) An excess of 1,458*l.* on Subhead P. of Army Vote 10, 1907-8, in respect of the Army share of the services numbered 5 and 6 in the above quoted letter, to be met from the aggregate of the Vote.

In requesting that notes explaining the arrangements made should be appended to the Army Appropriation Accounts for 1906-7 and 1907-8, for the information of Parliament, I am to say that, if similar cases arise in future where large sums are involved, a rough estimate of the cost (even if no comprehensive statement is possible) should at once be communicated for the information of this Board.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

VOTE 10N.

PART 1. BARRACKS.

Aldershot—Renewal of Barrack Room Floors.

No. 36.

(Aldershot 2—133. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 27 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that a special allotment of 1,900*l.* was made out of Vote 10, Part III. Barracks, 1906-7, for the renewal of defective floors in certain Barrack rooms at Aldershot.

It has now been reported that the expenditure has already exceeded this sum, it having been considered desirable to undertake further renewals beyond what was originally contemplated, and that the total cost of the service will probably amount to 2,650*l.*, thus making the service a Part I. item.

In these circumstances, I am to request that Their Lordships will be good enough to give Their sanction to the opening of a Part I. item accordingly. Funds will be available under the Vote generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 37.

(3919—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 March 1907.

IN reply to Mr. Brade's letter of the 27th ultimo (Aldershot 2—133 W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the opening of a Part I. item under Army Vote 10, 1906-7, for 2,650*l.* in respect of the renewal of defective floors in certain Barracks at Aldershot.

My Lords note that 1,900*l.* was provided for this service under Part III. of the Vote, and that the excess can be met from savings on the Vote generally, 1906-7, in which year, They presume, the service will be completed.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Salisbury Plain—Repair of Roads.

No. 38.

(Southern 1—36. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 2 May 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to ask you to refer the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the item "Salisbury Plain—Repair of Roads, 9,300*l.*" shown on p. 73 of the Army Estimates for 1906-7. As there set forth, it was anticipated that the expenditure on this service in 1905-6 would amount to 5,200*l.*, and the sum of 4,100*l.* was therefore included in the present year's Estimates to complete the work.

It is now reported, however, that it has not been found possible to expend more than 2,300*l.* during the past year, the contractors for the supply of the materials having been greatly in arrears, mainly owing to the prevalence of bad weather toward the close of the year.

It is hoped that the total expenditure on the work will be reduced to 8,500*l.*, being a saving of 800*l.* on the printed estimate.

I am accordingly to request that Their Lordships' sanction may be obtained for the expenditure of 6,200*l.* in 1906-7, the excess of 2,100*l.* being met by savings on the Vote generally.

I am to add that the amendment of the Estimates for 1906-7 will be brought to the notice of Parliament when the Vote is being considered, should an opportunity occur.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 39.

(7942—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 8 May 1906.

IN the circumstances explained by the Army Council in your letter of the 2nd instant (Southern 1-36 W.F.) the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction an excess of 2,100*l.* (to be met by savings on Army Vote 10 generally) on the 1906-7 provision of 4,100*l.* for Repair of Roads on Salisbury Plain.

My Lords note that the total expenditure now estimated represents a saving of 800*l.* on the amount (9,300*l.*) sanctioned for the whole work.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 40.

(Southern 8—419. L.B.)

Sir,

War Office, 15 January 1907.

(1) WITH reference to your letter of the 20th July, 1905 (12726—05*), relative to the repair of certain roads in the Amesbury and Andover Rural District, at an estimated cost of 9,300*l.*, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the work has been completed at a total cost of 7,452*l.*, and the General Officer Commanding requests that the saving effected, viz. 1,848*l.*, may be utilised to carry out other urgent services, mentioned below, connected with the roads at Salisbury Plain.

(2) *Service No. 1.*—To make up the continuation of road "E" to its junction with the main road from Amesbury to Shrewton, &c. (shown on the accompanying plan), at an estimated cost of 950*l.*

This section is practically only a track and not a road in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and it is therefore necessary to entirely remake it, as it is essential for military traffic from Amesbury Station and Salisbury to the Camps on the Western side of Salisbury Plain.

If left as it is, it will become practically impassable for heavy Military traffic next spring, and if the traffic leaves the track the War Department are liable for claims for compensation from the adjoining owners. It is considered useless, from past experience, to approach the Amesbury Rural District Council in the matter, as the original condition of the road or track, was sufficient for the needs of the neighbourhood.

* Printed as No. 15, page 161, of the 1905-6 Account.

The question of making a claim against the War Department Contractor is under consideration. His liability, however, would appear to be limited to restoring the surface to its original condition.

(3) *Service No. 2.*—To construct the "Packway Road" leading to the Artillery Practice Camp at Lark Hill (shown on plan). This road is in a very bad condition but is not used at all by civilians, and it is therefore not considered that the local road authorities should be called upon to contribute towards the necessary work, which is estimated to cost 700*l.*

(4) *Service No. 3.*—The General Officer Commanding proposes that the balance of the money authorised, amounting to 198*l.*, should be expended in making a short length of road (shewn on plan) from Prospect Farm on the Salisbury-Devizes road towards Turner's Park, to the existing road in the West Down South Camp.

This connecting road is urgently required with a view to enabling Ordnance Stores to be carried on a proper road towards the Ordnance Depot at West Down South Camp, as the stores have at present to be carried across the Down under great difficulty.

(5) The Army Council recommend that the necessary work in connexion with the above-mentioned services should be carried out by the War Department, and that on completion, the Amesbury Rural District Council should be called upon to maintain the section of road, referred to at Service No. 1, in a condition suitable for War Department traffic.

(6) I am accordingly to request Their Lordships' sanction to the course proposed subject to the sum of 9,300*l.*, originally approved by Their Lordships, not being exceeded.

(7) I am to request the favour of an early reply as it is desired to put the work in hand at the earliest possible date.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

(1064—07.)

No. 41.

Treasury Chambers, 22 January 1907.

Sir,
I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 15th instant (Southern 8—419 L.B.) stating that a saving of 1,848*l.* has been effected on the sum (9,300*l.*) authorised by the letter from this Department of 20th July, 1905 (No. 12726/05) to be expended on the repair of certain roads in the Amesbury and Andover Rural District, and that the Army Council propose to utilize this saving (on the 1905-6 Votes for Army Services) to carry out in 1906-7 three other urgent services connected with the roads on Salisbury Plain.

On the understanding that the expenditure can be met by savings on Army Vote 10 for the current year, My Lords offer no objection to this proposal,—on condition (1) that, on completion of the section of the road referred to as Service No. 1, it shall be maintained by the Amesbury Rural District Council in a condition suitable for War Department traffic, and (2) that, if under the terms of his contract the War Department Contractor is legally responsible for some of the damage to this road, he shall be called on to pay his share of such damage.

My Lords assume that the Army Council are satisfied that they cannot call on the local authorities to maintain the other two roads now in question.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Salisbury Plain—Removal of Huts to Netheravon for Cavalry School.

No. 42.

(Salisbury 24—228—13. W.F.)

War Office, 3 December 1906.

Sir,
I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the question of providing additional accommodation for the Cavalry School at Netheravon has been further under consideration.

The service formed one of those which was to have been undertaken under the Military Works Loan, and was explained to Their Lordships in paragraph 4 (a) of the War Office letter of the 22nd November 1905, (Gen. No. 24—12 W.F.)* and in the earlier correspondence therein referred to.

In view of the decision to restrict the issues under the Loan, and of the general necessity to reduce expenditure, it has been proposed to meet the requirements of the Cavalry School by the removal to Netheravon of certain huts which can now be spared from Bulford, and by utilising military labour and transport as much as possible.

While the construction of a permanent School was roughly estimated to cost 66,000*l.*, it is hoped that the modified scheme now suggested can be carried out at a cost of 8,000*l.*, though this amount must be regarded as only an approximation at the present time. The estimate is for the removal and re-erection of some 36 huts and stables, for water supply, drainage, and incidentals.

Having regard to the necessities of the case, the Army Council are of opinion that this modified scheme should be carried out, and, as the matter is considered by them to be one of great urgency in the interests of Cavalry Training I am to request Their Lordships' sanction to the opening of a new Part 1 Service under Army Vote 10, Subhead N. 1906-7, for the purpose.

The actual sum that would be required in the present financial year cannot yet be stated, but it is anticipated that the cost can be met by savings on the Vote generally.

I am to request the favour of a very early reply.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 43.

(21176—06.)

Treasury Chambers, 4 December 1906.

Sir,
IN the circumstances explained in Mr. Brade's letter of the 3rd instant (Salisbury 24—228—13. W.F.), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Army Council that They assent, on the grounds of urgency, to the opening of a new Part 1 Service, under Army Vote 10, Subhead N., 1906-7, to provide for additional accommodation for the Cavalry School at Netheravon by the removal of huts from Bulford.

The sanction of My Lords to the above action is given on the following conditions, viz. :—

(1) That the total of the service does not exceed, approximately, the estimate of 8,000*l.*
(2) That the original plan by which 66,000*l.* was to be spent from the Military Works Loan is entirely dropped.

(3) That any of the cost falling on 1906-7 can be met from savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

* Not printed.

Chatham—Completion of New Electrical School.

No. 44.

(General No. 16—2549. W.F.)

War Office, 28 December 1906.

Sir,
I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the item "Chatham—Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty" which appears on page 68 of Army Estimates 1905-6.

Under the original arrangement with the Admiralty, buildings of an estimated value of 178,474*l.* were to be transferred to that Department, who were to find funds to that amount for the reprovision of Army buildings.

Up to the present, all the expenditure which has been incurred has been duly repaid out of Naval Loan funds, but it now appears that, in connexion with the abandonment of the proposal to remove the Royal Engineers from Chatham, the Admiralty do not wish the scheme of reprovision to be further proceeded with.

The chief work taken in hand has been the construction of an Electrical School, and as the Admiralty have declined to furnish any further funds beyond the amounts already expended, the only course which remains open, in order that the School may be efficiently completed, is for the remaining expenditure, which is estimated at 6,000*l.* to be borne by Army Funds.

The Army Council are desirous that there shall be no delay in the work being proceeded with, and accordingly request that Their Lordships' sanction be obtained to the opening of a new Part I item during 1906-7, "Chatham Complete Electrical School," and of the sum of 3,000*l.* being expended in the present year.

Funds on Vote 10 generally will be available to meet this expenditure.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

(22984—06.)

No. 45.

Treasury Chambers, 11 January 1907.

Sir,
With reference to Mr. Brade's letter (General No. 16—2549 W.F.), of the 28th ultimo, I am to request you to move the Army Council to cause the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to be informed what expenditure has been incurred, and on what specific purposes, in connexion with the scheme (now abandoned) of handing over to the Admiralty certain War Office buildings at Chatham to the estimated value of 178,474*l.*, on condition that the Admiralty paid for the reprovision of Army buildings to a similar amount.

As regards the particular case of the Electrical School, I am to enquire (1) what sums the Admiralty have already paid therefor, leaving 6,000*l.* to complete the total estimate of the work, and (2) whether, as the Admiralty are not taking over the old building, the War Office will, for a sum of 6,000*l.*, become possessed of a second School for which provision would not have been made but for the abortive scheme of transfer.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

(General No. 16—2598. W.F.)

No. 46.

War Office, 31 January 1907.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 11th instant (22984—06), I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the expenditure incurred on the service "Chatham—Reprovision of Accommodation handed over to the Admiralty" has been—

£41,858 to the end of 1905-6.
3,586 in 1906-7 (probable).

£45,444

All of this has been on the new Electrical School, including the pay of the extra staff employed on the construction, except £514 for the machinery for the Mechanical Transport Depot at one time proposed, as part of the scheme, at Fort Darland. This machinery will now be used, in part at least, at the School of Military Engineering.

The re-opening of the item in 1906-7 was sanctioned by Treasury letter 12589-06 of the 12th July last, to the extent of £2,500. A further reference will be made as to the excess on the conclusion of correspondence now passing with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The sum already paid by the Admiralty on account of the Electrical School is 41,344*l.* The further sum of 3,586*l.* yet to be claimed for 1906-7 will make a total of 44,930*l.*

There will not be a second Electrical School for the Army at Chatham. The present school is situated in a portion of an old casemated barrack, and the machinery is scattered and mostly of an old type. All the fittings which have any present value will be removed to the new building. The old buildings are now unfit for further use as a school, and cannot, so far as can be seen, be usefully adapted to any other Army purpose.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 47.

(2124—07.)

Treasury Chambers, 2 February 1907.

Sir,
In reply to your further letter (General No. 16—2598. W.F.) of the 31st ultimo, I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the proposal to expend, from savings on Army Vote 10 for 1906-7, the sum of 3,000*l.* towards completing the Electrical School at Chatham, a new Part I item to be opened accordingly in the account of the Vote, and the balance (3,000*l.*) of the necessary expenditure to be included in the Estimate of Vote 10 for the coming financial year.

I am to enquire what return the Board of Admiralty will receive from the War Office for their expenditure of 44,930*l.* on this School.*

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Chalmers.*

* For reply, see letter of 22 March 1907, printed as No. 18 page 161.

Chatham—Improvement of Workshops at School of Military Engineering.

No. 48.

(Eastern 2—217. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 December 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the necessity for the improvement of the Workshops at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, a service which was held over pending a decision as to the future location of the School, has been under consideration.

Some allotments have been made out of Vote 10, Part 2, Barracks, this year, with a view to carrying out at once certain portions of the improvement scheme, which comprises the reconstruction and extension of the Machine Shop and the provision and erection of new and additional machinery.

As, however, it is now found that funds can be made available out of savings on Vote 10 generally, and as it is very desirable to provide efficient and up-to-date Workshops as soon as possible, the Army Council now propose that the whole scheme should be taken up and treated as a Part 1 Service at a total estimated cost of 3,270*l.*, all of which can, it is expected, be spent in 1906-7, if an early decision is given.

In these circumstances, I am to request that Their Lordships will sanction the opening of a new item, "Chatham—Improvement of Workshops at the School of Military Engineering," under Part 1, Barracks, accordingly.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 49.

(22709—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 28 December 1906.

I AM to request you to inform the Army Council that, in the circumstances represented in your letter of the 22nd instant (Eastern 2—217. W.F.), the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the opening of a new item, "Chatham—Improvement of Workshops at the School of Military Engineering," under Part 1, Barracks, of Army Vote 10, for the current year, at a total estimated cost of 3,270*l.*

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Sheerness—Well Marsh Pumping Station.

No. 50.

(Eastern 1-67. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 14 August 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Item on page 75 of the Army Estimates for 1907-8—"Sheerness—Well Marsh Pumping Station."

It will be remembered that the Item as it now stands was sanctioned by your letter of the 16th October, 1905 (No. 19202), in answer to War Office letter of the 12th idem (Eastern 1-24), in which it was explained that, in view of the nature of the work, it was impossible to say with certainty that the revised estimate of 4,000*l.* was a final one.

It is found that, in order to secure the effective working of the two wells, and to obtain considerable economy in maintenance and supervision charges, it is very desirable to replace the antiquated and much worn pumping machinery in the second well. The work of clearing the old well and removing the gear has also proved more costly than was anticipated.

It is now estimated that the total amount required for the service is 4,600*l.*

The provision in Estimates has been—

	£
In 1905-6	2,000
In 1906-7	2,000
In 1907-8	250
based on the assumption that a total of 3,750 <i>l.</i> would be spent in the two preceding years.	

The actual expenditure has been—

	£
In 1905-6	1,147
In 1906-7	2,593
Leaving for 1907-8	860
	<u>£4,600</u>

I am to ask for Their Lordships' sanction to—

- (a) The increase of the total estimate to 4,600*l.*
- (b) The extra expenditure of 593*l.* in 1906-7.
- (c) An estimated extra expenditure of 610*l.* in 1907-8.

The result of this expenditure has been to place the water supply of this very important fortified port on a much more satisfactory footing than it has been for years. The supply is now ample, and considerable economy in working is anticipated, if the sum now asked for is approved.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 51.

(15239-07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 22nd August, 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 14th instant (Eastern 1-67. W.F.), with reference to the increase in the estimate of cost of the Well Marsh Pumping Station at Sheerness; and, in reply, I am to request you to convey to the Army Council the sanction of My Lords for the increase of the total estimate to 4,600*l.*; the extra expenditure of 593*l.* in 1906-7; and an estimated extra expenditure of 610*l.* in 1907-8.

The Secretary, War Office.
31a.I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Shoeburyness—Improve Water Supply.

(Eastern 1—76. W.F.)

No. 52.

Sir,

War Office, 22 December 1906.

1. I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is considered necessary to improve the Water Supply at Shoeburyness.

2. The source of supply consists of two wells called respectively the Old and New Well. The water in the New Well is steadily diminishing and is inadequate to meet Army requirements especially during the camping season. The use of the water from the Old Well is only allowed by the Sanitary Authorities provided no stratum above 48 feet 6 inches is tapped, and, as the source of supply comes from a stratum not generally recognised as a water-bearing one, it cannot be relied upon in the future.

3. It is proposed to ensure a proper and efficient water supply by—

- (a) Sinking the steining of the New Well another 50 feet. Estimated cost, 850*l*.
- (b) Duplicating the existing pumping machinery. Estimated cost, 1,380*l*.
- (c) Relaying trunk mains with 6-inch and 4-inch pipes. Estimated cost, 1,060*l*.
- (d) Providing storage tank on steel staging. Estimated cost, 1,440*l*.

Total Estimate, 4,730*l*.

4. It will not be necessary to do the whole immediately, but the local Military Authorities have reported the urgent necessity for putting part of the work in hand at once, to guard against a water famine and the dislocation of training arrangements next summer, when there will probably be additional numbers camping at Shoeburyness.

5. I am to ask that Their Lordships may be pleased to sanction this work being proceeded with at once as a Part 1 Service. It is anticipated that about 1,500*l*. will be required during 1906-7. This sum can be found out of savings on Vote 10 generally.

The favour of an early reply is requested so that no delay may occur in putting work in hand.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 53.

(22710—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 27 December 1906.

IN the circumstances explained in your letter of the 22nd instant (Eastern 1—76 W.F.), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Army Council that They sanction the commencement of the work of improving the water supply at Shoeburyness, at a total cost not to exceed 4,730*l*., in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction, on the lines detailed, and at the cost indicated, for each item of the service.

My Lords further sanction an expenditure on this service of 1,500*l*. in 1906-7 from Army Vote 10, Part 1, on the understanding that the amount can be met from savings on Vote 10, generally, 1906-7.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Trawsfynydd—Drainage and other Works for Camp.

(Western 25—2. W.F.)

No. 54.

Sir,

War Office, 3 December 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the service "Trawsfynydd drainage and other works for preparation of practice ground and camp," which is shown in Vote 10 of the Army Estimates of 1906-7 (page 74). It has been decided in future to train two brigades of artillery at Trawsfynydd simultaneously, and it is necessary to make provision at once for increased accommodation. This will involve an increase in the total expenditure from 16,220*l*. to 22,270*l*.

In view of the nature of the ground on which the camp is situated, it is of the greatest importance that additional horse shelters should be provided for the second brigade, and it is most desirable that this portion of the service should be begun at once. It is considered that this work can be put in hand without involving any large increase in the total expenditure under the item in 1906-7.

I am to request Their Lordships' sanction to the proposed extension of the item.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

(21242—06.)

No. 55.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 11 December 1906.

I AM to request you to inform the Army Council that, in the circumstances represented in Mr. Brade's letter of the 3rd instant (Western 25—2. W.F.), the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction (I.) the extension of the service (under Army Vote 10) "Trawsfynydd drainage and other works for preparation of practice ground and camp" (making the increased total cost 22,270*l*), and (II.) the immediate provision, as an urgent work, of the necessary additional horse shelters, on condition that the cost can be met—as regards 1906-7—from savings on the aggregate of Vote 10.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Tower of London—Improve Drainage.

(London 2—56. W.F.)

No. 56.

Sir,

War Office, 19 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the sanitation service at the Tower of London, which appears on page 74 of the Army Estimates for 1906-7.

I am to explain that this service is the first of a series of sanitary works at the Tower which the Office of Works wishes to undertake on behalf of the War Department, and that in the Estimates for 1907-8 the sum of 3,500*l*. is proposed to be taken on account of a second instalment of the work.

The improvement of the main drainage, in respect of which provision of 3,500*l*. is included in the 1906-7 Estimates, is now approaching completion, and the Office of Works has suggested that there should be no break between the two services, in view of the fact that the work proposed for execution in 1907-8 is closely allied to that now in progress and of the desirability of sanitary work being carried on continuously.

I am accordingly to request that you will be pleased to move Their Lordships to consent to the second service being proceeded with in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction of the 1907-8 Estimates.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

(London 2—56. W.F.)

No. 57.

Sir,

War Office, 22 February 1907.

ADVERTING to War Office letter dated the 19th instant (London 2—56. W.F.), requesting the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the commencement of the Sanitation Service at the Tower of London in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction, I am commanded by the Army Council to forward for the information of Their Lordships the accompanying copy of a letter,* dated 21st instant, which has been received from His Majesty's Office of Works, pointing out the urgent necessity for proceeding with this work at the earliest possible date.

Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 58.

(3576—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 February 1907.

IN reply to your letters of the 19th and 22nd instant (London 2—56. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that, in view of the extreme urgency of the work, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the immediate commencement (in anticipation of Parliamentary authority) of the second instalment of the sanitation service at the Tower of London, for which a sum of 3,500*l.* is included in Army Vote 10, 1907—8.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Various Stations—Fit certain Laundries with Machinery.

No. 59.

(General No. 2—74. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 27 September 1906.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st August 1905 (13985—05), and to the item "Fit certain War Department laundries with calendering and other machinery" on pages 75 and 77 of the Army Estimates, 1906—7, Vote 10, Part I. Barracks, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the sum of 1,032*l.*, which it was intended to pay for machinery in 1905—6, had to be carried over into 1906—7.

This involves an additional expenditure to that extent over the 1,100*l.* (800*l.* and 300*l.*) provided for 1906—7, but the total estimate for the service (3,600*l.*) will not be affected.

I am to request Their Lordships' sanction to the excess of 1,032*l.* for the year, to be met out of savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

(17095—06.)

No. 60.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 October 1906.

IN reply to Mr. Brade's letter of the 27th ultimo (Gen. No. 2—74. W.F.), I am to request you to convey to the Army Council, the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for an excess of 1,032*l.*, on the item in Army Vote 10, 1906—7, "Fit certain War Department Laundries with calendering and other Machinery," on the understanding (1) that the total of the service (3,600*l.*) is not exceeded, and (2) that the extra sum can be met from savings on Vote 10, 1906—7, generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Chalmers.*

Gibraltar—Purchase of Electric Light Fittings.

(Gibraltar, 18—380. W.F.)

No. 61.

Sir,

War Office, 22 December 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the supply of Electric Light at Gibraltar is at present obtained by contract from the Sanitary Commissioners. The sum paid to them for work done (including Stores) during the year 1904—5 was 957*l.* It is considered that a great part of this expenditure might have been saved by the employment of Royal Engineer labour, and it is felt desirable for this and other reasons, that all fittings should be War Department property, and maintained by the War Department. It is estimated that these fittings can be purchased from the Sanitary Commissioners for about 2,100*l.*

Other incidental expenditure will be necessary in connexion with the transfer, and I am to request that Their Lordships will sanction a total of 3,000*l.* as a Part I. Service, to cover the whole transaction. The money can be found out of savings on Vote 10 generally.

The matter is regarded as urgent, as, until purchase is effected, the heavy annual charge is being incurred.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 62

(22776—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 27 December 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, Mr. Brade's letter of the 22nd instant (Gibraltar, 18—380. W.F.), proposing to purchase from the Sanitary Commissioners at Gibraltar, the Electric Light fittings, through which Electric Light is supplied to Government property; to maintain the fittings by the employment of Royal Engineer labour; and to spend 3,000*l.* in 1906—7, as a Part I Service, on Army Vote 10, the whole to be met from savings on the Vote generally.

In reply, I am to request you to inform the Army Council, that My Lords entirely agree that the work on the Electric Lighting of Gibraltar (Government property) should be performed by the Royal Engineers, and I am to enquire what saving on the amount (957*l.* in 1904—5) paid to the Commissioners for work done, may be expected to be saved annually by this change of system.

They will be glad to receive also, with your reply, information as to the age of the fittings which it is proposed to purchase, together with the valuation on which the estimate of a purchase price of 2,100*l.* is based.

I am to ask further, what the sum of 900*l.*—the difference between 3,000*l.* and 2,100*l.* represents in the letter under reply.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

* Not printed.

No. 63.

(Gibraltar 18—382. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 11 January 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo (No. 22776—06) relative to the proposed purchase from the Sanitary Commissioners at Gibraltar of the electric light fittings through which electric light is supplied to Government property, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that—

(1) It is anticipated that a saving of from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per annum will be effected on labour, and it is hoped that a further saving will result on materials.

(2) The fittings which it is proposed to purchase have been supplied at various times between 1899 and the present date.

(3) The original proposal was to enter into a new contract with the Sanitary Commissioners and the terms offered (200*l.* per annum for fourteen years, based on the installation as it stood in August 1905) were considered satisfactory by the local military authorities. The proposed purchase price of 2,100*l.* represents the present value of this annuity.

(4) The sum of 900*l.*, the difference between 3,000*l.* and 2,100*l.*, represents the value of various extensions in lights, etc., which have been carried out since the original estimate was made.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 64.

(852—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 24 January 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter (Gibraltar 18—382. W.F.) of the 11th instant, further respecting the proposed purchase (for 3,000*l.*) from the Gibraltar Sanitary Commissioners of electric light fittings through which electric light is supplied to War Office property by those Commissioners.

In reply, I am to request you to state to the Army Council that Their Lordships do not understand the relation (if any) between (1) the annual payment of 200*l.* per annum for 14 years for the use of the installation, and (2) the sum of 957*l.* paid during the year 1904-5 for work done, including stores, and would be glad to be favoured with further explanations on the subject. What was the corresponding sum paid, for work and stores respectively in the two preceding years (1902-3 and 1903-4); and would the employment of Engineer labour (by which a saving of only 80*l.* to 100*l.* per annum now appears to be expected) signify the retention of soldiers who might otherwise have been struck off the effective strength of the Army?

My Lords understand that the Council do not propose to dispense with the supply of electric light from the Sanitary Commissioners.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

No. 65.

(Gibraltar 18—382. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 February 1907.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo (No. 852—07), and previous correspondence, I am commanded by the Army Council to explain for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that:—

(1) The sum of 2,100*l.* alluded to represents the purchase money for the electric light installation in War Department buildings, which is the property of the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar. That amount has no connexion with the sum of 957*l.* paid during 1904-5 for work done by the Sanitary Commissioners for the War Department for repairs, for which the latter Department was liable under the terms of the contract, and for extension of War Department installations, particularly at North Gorge and the Military Hospital.

(2) The sums paid in the two preceding years (1902-3 and 1903-4) were 572*l.* and 305*l.* respectively, including work and stores. It has not been possible, from an examination of the records in this office, to differentiate between work and stores, but, if Their Lordships desire, efforts will be made to obtain the information from the station.

(3) The employment of Royal Engineer labour does not signify the retention of soldiers who might otherwise have been struck off the effective strength of the Army.

(4) Their Lordships are correct in assuming that the Sanitary Commissioners will continue to supply the electric light to the War Department in the future.

The Army Council trusts that the information now furnished will enable Their Lordships to give Their early sanction to the proposed purchase, as it is desirable that the expenditure should be incurred in the present financial year.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 66.

(3612—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 February 1907.

I AM to request you to inform the Army Council that in view of the further explanations contained in your letter of the 22nd instant (Gibraltar 18—382. W.F.) the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the expenditure of 3,000*l.*, to be met from savings on Army Vote 10, 1906-7, on the purchase of electric light fittings from the Sanitary Commissioners at Gibraltar.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

Pekin.—Accommodation for Legation Guard.

No. 67.

(083—4201. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 20 June 1906.

1. WITH reference to the item "Pekin, provide new and improve existing barrack, and other accommodation" shown on pages 74 and 75 of the Army Estimates for 1904-5 and 1905-6 respectively, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that urgent requests have been received from the Foreign Office for the immediate provision of further new buildings for the Guard of the British Legation at Pekin.

2. The requirements of the Legation Guard formed the subject of correspondence* between the War Office and Treasury in 1903-4, and your letter (No. 3580) of 11th March 1904, conveyed sanction for total expenditure of 20,420*l.* (viz.: 2,500*l.* in 1903-4 and 17,920*l.* in 1904-5). As shown in War Office letter (No. 083—3996) of 24th February 1904, that figure was inserted in the Estimates on the basis of information communicated by cable before complete particulars had been received by letter from the General Officer Commanding in North China.

3. In the course of 1904 the requirements were further considered locally by the British Minister and the General Officer Commanding, and in the meantime only 9,921*l.* was allotted from this Office out of the 17,920*l.* provided in the Estimates for 1904-5.

4. In January 1905 the General Officer Commanding submitted proposals involving an estimated total expenditure of about 57,000*l.*, inclusive of the 20,420*l.* already approved by the Treasury. The Army Council referred these proposals to the Foreign Office, expressing the opinion that the whole subject should be reviewed by that Department, and stating that, as the expenditure was not necessary for the Army, the Council did not feel justified in recommending it for the approval of the Treasury unless the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was satisfied as to its necessity on political or diplomatic grounds, and was prepared to accept the responsibility for it. It was also suggested that the circumstances of the case might be met by buildings of a less expensive and less permanent character than appeared to be contemplated. Pending the consideration of the subject by the Foreign Office, a sum of 5,000*l.* was inserted in the Army Estimates for 1905-6 for the continuance of the work within the amount already approved.

5. The Foreign Office, in reply, forwarded a copy of a despatch† dated 3rd May 1905 from Sir Ernest Satow, in which, in the hope that it might be possible to reduce the strength of the Guard some time after the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, he agreed that the heavy expenditure involved in the revised proposals need not be incurred for the present. The General Officer Commanding, in reporting his concurrence to the War Office, stated that Sir E. Satow had undertaken to place a block of Students' quarters temporarily at his disposal; that as long as this was available the construction of officers' quarters (included in the 57,000*l.*) was not urgently necessary; and that, provided a substantial sum were granted for repairs, no new buildings beyond some minor accessories would be immediately required. A sum of 1,000*l.* in excess of the average annual allotment was accordingly granted for repairs (Part III., Barracks).

6. The expenditure incurred to 31st March 1906, under the Part I. item in question was as follows:—

	£
1903-4	2,458
1904-5	9,934
1905-6	580 (estimated)
	<u>£12,972</u>

7. Proposals for the reconstruction of various buildings at Pekin were included by the General Officer Commanding for consideration with the Estimates for 1906-7, but were struck out in this Office in view of the above report.

8. In April last, however, a letter† was received from the Foreign Office recommending the immediate erection of the following buildings:—

	Estimated Cost.
	£
Hospital	5,900
Officers' Quarters	4,900
Sergeants' Mess and Institute	3,700
	<u>£14,500</u>

It appears from subsequent correspondence (copies enclosed)† between the War Office, the Foreign Office and the local authorities, that during the last twelve months the position has essentially changed, in that (1) it has been found impracticable to carry out the contemplated reduction in the Legation Guard; (2) Sir E. Satow now finds himself unable to place the Students' Quarters at the disposal of the Military Authorities; and (3) the buildings have become dangerous to such an extent that it has been found necessary to evacuate them hastily. Temporary arrangements for the winter are stated to be impossible, and the Army Council have therefore no option but to request that Their Lordships may be pleased to signify Their very early approval of the proposed expenditure. It is understood that the accommodation of the Guard of the British Legation has hitherto compared very unfavourably with that constructed by the other great Powers for their Legation Guards at Pekin. In cabling the necessary authority to the General Officer Commanding it is proposed, however, to impress upon him the necessity of reducing the expenditure to the lowest possible minimum.

9. As regards provision of funds, it appears to the Council that in the circumstances the expenditure would more properly be charged against the Votes of the Foreign Office. If it is provided out of Army Funds it would have to be charged to a special Part I. item of Vote 10, but it is too early in the financial year to say with certainty whether savings will be available on that Vote to meet the excess.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

* See letters Nos. 78 to 83 pages 192 to 194 of the 1903-4 Account.

† Not Printed.

No. 68.

(11225—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 July 1906.

In the circumstances represented by the Army Council in your letter of the 20th ultimo (083—4201. W. F.) the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have no option but to sanction the immediate erection of the following buildings for the accommodation of the Guard of the British Legation at Peking, viz:—

	Estimated Cost.
	£
Hospital - - - - -	5,900
Officers' Quarters - - - - -	4,900
Sergeants' Mess and Institute - - - - -	3,700
	£ 14,500

With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter I am to express the hope that it may be found possible to effect economies in the above maximum expenditure, *e.g.* in the Mess and Institute item and perhaps elsewhere also.

As regards the question of charge, I am to state that, as the War Department has performed the service hitherto, My Lords are of opinion that the work should continue to be charged to Army Votes, a special Part I. item being raised in the Appropriation Account of Vote 10 and the excess met from savings on the Vote as a whole.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

Jamaica, Reconstruction and Repairs after Earthquake.

No. 69.

(Jamaica 2—18. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 15 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that urgent demands are being received from the military authorities in Jamaica for the reconstruction or repair of Barrack and Army Ordnance Buildings which have been destroyed or damaged by the recent earthquake in that island.

So far as Army Ordnance Buildings are concerned, the Army Council propose to approve the reconstruction of the Ordnance Depot at Kingston at an approximate cost of £3,200. In regard to the reconstruction of Barrack Buildings no detailed estimate can, at the present time, be given. The Army Council, however, in view of the urgent necessity of reconstructing the Hospital Buildings at Up Park Camp at the earliest possible date, have entered into a contract for the supply of suitable hutting for this purpose. It is also necessary to provide at once hutting for Royal Engineers and R.E. Officers employed in re-erection of the Barracks at the Up Park Camp.

The expenditure on these two items will approximately amount to £5,350 and will form the first instalment of the cost of Barrack reconstruction. Particulars as to further proposals will be furnished at a very early date.

Their Lordships will readily appreciate how desirable it is that these works should, in the circumstances, be put in hand, and I am therefore to request that you will be pleased to obtain Their Lordships' sanction to the undermentioned Part I Services, Vote 10, being commenced in the present financial year, viz:—

- (1) Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Buildings—Approximate Estimate, £3,200.
- (2) Reconstruction of Barrack Buildings—Estimate under consideration.

I am to add that savings on Vote 10 will be available to meet the expenditure incurred in 1906-7, and that it is intended that any expenditure which may fall on the 1907-8 Estimates shall be met in a similar way.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 70.

(3080—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 16 February 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 15th instant (Jamaica 2—18. W.F.), in which the Army Council represent the urgent necessity of reconstructing the military buildings destroyed in the recent Jamaican Earthquake.

My Lords assume that in undertaking this work due allowance will be made for the proposed reduction in the West Indian Forces, and on this understanding they authorise the commencement in the present financial year of the following Part I Services, Army Vote 10, viz:—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Buildings about - - - - - | £. |
| | 3,200 |
| (2) Hutting for the reconstruction of Hospital Buildings at Up Park Camp, and for Royal Engineers, and Royal Engineer Officers to be employed in the re-erection of the Barracks at Up Park Camp, about - - - - - | 5,350 |

My Lords notice that the expenditure falling in 1906-7 will be met from savings on Vote 10 for the current year, and that expenditure falling on the 1907-8 Estimates will be met in a similar way.

My Lords defer Their sanction for the reconstruction of Barrack buildings—which, as They understand, will not be taken in hand until the completion of the works above referred to—in the absence of any Estimate, but on receipt of such Estimate They will give the matter Their earliest consideration.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

No. 71.

(Jamaica 2—22. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 5 March 1907.

REFERRING to previous correspondence in regard to the work of reconstruction and repair of Army buildings at Jamaica, due to the recent earthquake in that island, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is considered very essential that the work of repairing the damage done at Newcastle and Greenwich should be commenced without delay.

The damage to buildings at these stations is slight, and it is anticipated that no difficulty will arise to prevent the repairs being at once proceeded with, with the result that sufficient work can be completed to admit of the European troops being housed before the commencement of the May rains.

I am, accordingly, to request that Their Lordship's sanction may be obtained to the opening in 1906-7 of a Part I. Barrack item for this service, at an estimated cost of 2,700*l*.

Funds will be available on Vote 10 generally to meet the expenditure incurred in 1906-7, and it is proposed that any expenditure which may fall on 1907-8 Estimate shall be similarly met.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 72.

(4229—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 6 March 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant (Jamaica 2—22. W.F.) I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction an immediate commencement being made, at an estimated cost of 2,700*l*., of the repair of military buildings at Newcastle and Greenwich, Jamaica, damaged by the recent earthquake.

My Lords note that funds will be available on the Army Vote 10 generally to meet the expenditure incurred in 1903-7, and that any expenditure which may fall on 1907-8 Estimates will be met from Vote 10, Part I. 1907-8; and they assume that no repairs will be undertaken for any building which is not considered necessary under the most recent plans for the defence of the Island.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 73.

(Jamaica 2—25. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 15 March 1907.

ADVERTING to the last paragraph of your letter dated the 16th ultimo (No. 3080—07), on the subject of the reconstruction of barrack buildings destroyed by the recent earthquake in Jamaica, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that an estimate has now been arrived at of the cost of re-providing the barracks at Up Park Camp, to house the garrison in accordance with the latest approved Establishments.

Taking into consideration the fact that a large quantity of old material will be available from the wrecked huts for utilisation on the new buildings and that many of the old sites can be used, it is anticipated that the scheme of rebuilding will cost 80,000*l*.

This total includes a sum of about 39,000*l*., which it is anticipated will be required to cover expenditure on necessary accommodation which can be provided locally, but which will not be commenced until more definite proposals have been received from the Station, and, if approved by the Army Council, reported in due course to Their Lordships.

In the meanwhile, the Army Council are most anxious to proceed at once with the expenditure of the first portion of the Estimate, viz., 41,000*l*. This sum covers the provision of hutting for the troops and bungalows for the officers, the materials for which will have to be purchased in this country, and I am to request that Their Lordships' sanction may be obtained to this Part I. Service being commenced at the earliest possible date.

If the necessary contracts can be made at once, it is possible that 5,000*l*. can be brought to account in the present financial year, which expenditure will be met from savings on Vote 10 generally. The expenditure falling on the 1907-8 Estimates will be similarly met.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 74.

(5030—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 18 March 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them Mr. Brade's letter of the 15th instant (Jamaica 2—25 W.F.) further on the subject of rebuilding the Army Barracks, &c., which were destroyed by the recent earthquake in Jamaica.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Army Council of the 15th ultimo and 5th instant, Their Lordships have already sanctioned, on grounds of urgency, the immediate commencement of certain minor reconstruction services, viz. :—

	£
1. Army Ordnance Buildings at Kingston - - - - -	3,200
2. Hospital Buildings, &c., at Up Park Camp - - - - -	5,350
3. Buildings at Newcastle and Greenwich - - - - -	2,700
	£11,250

In sanctioning the first two items on the 16th ultimo, My Lords expressed Themselves unable to sanction the Council's further proposals to begin at once, though no detailed estimate of cost was then available, the general work of reconstructing Barrack buildings in the Island. Your letter under reply now states that it will cost 80,000*l*. to rebuild Up Park Camp to house the approved garrison, but intimates that for the present the Council limit their application to 41,000*l*. for the hutting of the troops and for providing bungalows for the officers, a service of urgency which it would manifestly be detrimental to the public service to postpone till Parliamentary sanction could be obtained in the ordinary manner.

In these circumstances, My Lords take the responsibility of sanctioning the immediate commencement of this urgent Part 1 service (in addition to the smaller works referred to above) at a total cost of 41,000*l.*, of which about 5,000*l.* will fall on Army Vote 10, 1906-7 and will be met from savings thereunder, as will the 1907-8 expenditure, representing (as My Lords assume) the balance of 36,000*l.* Their Lordships await a further communication as to the second part (39,000*l.*) of the total estimate of 80,000*l.*, when definite proposals have been received from Jamaica and when the Council are able to make a specific proposal.

Regard being had, however, to the magnitude of the total Estimate for this new works service, it is proper that steps should be taken in accordance with para. 9 of the First Report from the Public Accounts Committee of 1906 and with the Treasury Minute thereon of 15th December last, to inform Parliament of what is being done by His Majesty's Government. In Their Lordship's opinion, an explanatory statement such as was contemplated in the Treasury Minute will conveniently take the form of communicating to Parliament Mr. Brade's letter and this reply; and a convenient opportunity for such communication will be afforded this month when the annual statement of transfers between Army Votes 1906-7 is laid before the House of Commons. With the concurrence of the Army Council, My Lords propose to proceed accordingly.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Walter Runciman.*

No. 75.

(Jamaica 2—26 F.1.)

War Office, 23 March 1907.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 5030—07) of 18th instant, in which the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the immediate commencement of work on the provision of hutting for the troops and bungalows for the officers at Up Park Camp, Jamaica; and in reply to the last paragraph, to inform you that the Council concur in Their Lordships' proposal to communicate to Parliament War Office letter of the 15th instant and your reply of 18th instant.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

The Secretary to the Treasury.

No. 76.

(Jamaica, 2—20. W.F.)

War Office, 11 May 1907.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th February last (No. 3080—07), conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the opening of a special Part I. Service, Army Vote 10, "Hutting for Reconstruction of Hospital Buildings at Up Park Camp, and for Royal Engineers and Royal Engineer Officers to be employed in the re-erection of the Barracks at Up Park Camp," at an estimated cost of 5,350*l.*, I am commanded by the Army Council to request you to be good enough to inform Their Lordships that it is now anticipated that the total expenditure on this service will be 6,750*l.*

Their Lordships will understand that, at the time the original estimate was framed, it was not possible to approximate very closely to the actual sum required for the work. Further, it has been found necessary to make certain changes in the proposals upon which the estimate was based.

As regards the re-erection of accommodation for the Royal Engineers, it has been found possible to use the old buildings and materials, instead of supplying temporary hutting, and good permanent quarters are thus being provided in an economical way for the European troops, for whom no barrack huts will now be required on the reconstruction of Up Park Camp. As a result a saving will be effected on the service—"Reconstruction of Barracks at Up Park Camp"—sanctioned by Treasury letter of 15th March last.

The Army Council trust therefore that Their Lordships will sanction the estimate for the hospital reconstruction service being increased from 5,350*l.* to 6,750*l.* The expenditure in 1906-7 was 3,193*l.*, leaving a balance of 3,557*l.* to be provided in 1907-8. The excess expenditure will be met partly as stated above and partly by other savings on the Vote.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D Ward.*

No. 77.

(Jamaica, 12—6. W.F.)

War Office, 14 May 1907.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th February last (No. 3080—07), conveying Their Lordships' sanction to the opening of a special Part I. Service, Army Vote 10, "Jamaica Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Buildings," at an estimated cost of 3,200*l.*, I am commanded by the Army Council to request you will be good enough to report to The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that it is now anticipated that the service in question will cost 3,750*l.*

The increase of expenditure is due to the further settlement of the buildings, to a rise in the price of labour, and to the heavy expenses connected with the removal of the ruined buildings.

In these circumstances the Army Council trust Their Lordships will sanction the increase of the estimate from 3,200*l.* to 3,750*l.* The expenditure on this service in 1906-7 was 648*l.*, leaving a balance of 3,102*l.* to be provided in 1907-8. The excess will be met by savings on the Vote.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 78.

(9081—9233—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 1 June 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter of the 11th ultimo (Jamaica 2—20. W.F.) and Mr. Brade's of the 14th ultimo (Jamaica 12—6. W.F.), stating that the cost of two special services necessitated by the recent earthquake in Jamaica was under-estimated.

Accordingly the service, "Hutting for Reconstruction of Hospital Buildings at Up Park Camp, and for Royal Engineers and Royal Engineer Officers to be employed in the re-erection of the Barracks at Up Park Camp," for which the estimate was 5,350*l.*, is to be raised to 6,750*l.*; and the service, "Jamaica—Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Buildings," is to be raised from 3,200*l.* to 3,750*l.*

In reply

In reply, I am to request you to state to the Army Council that, while My Lords realise that there must have been considerable difficulties in estimating the cost of these services, They regret that such considerable variations from the original figures have occurred.

In all the circumstances, however, They will not refuse Their sanction to the increases.

My Lords note that in both cases They are assured that the excesses will be met from savings; and I am to enquire what saving may be expected on the item 41,000*l.* (cf. Mr. Brade's letter of 15th March last Jamaica 2—25. W.F.) as a result of the excess on the service, "Hospital Buildings, &c.," authorised above.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 79.

(Jamaica 2—28. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 24 June 1907.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 1st instant (No. 9081—9233—07), conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the increase of the estimates for the cost of two special services, "Jamaica—Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Buildings," and "Hutting for Reconstruction of Hospital Buildings at Up Park Camp, &c.," necessitated by the recent earthquake in Jamaica, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the further information of Their Lordships, that, as previously stated, the main reason which led to the increase in the estimate for the first-named service was the great difficulty experienced in originally gauging the probable total cost. Subsequent experience showed that the damage was greater than had been supposed. The rates of labour also had been considerably enhanced by the demand due to general rebuilding operations.

In regard to the second service, I am to state that the increase of 1,400*l.* in the estimate is due to the fact that reconstruction of a permanent character has been undertaken instead of the temporary hutting originally proposed. The whole of this 1,400*l.* may be regarded as a saving on the item "Up Park Camp. Reconstruction of Barracks."

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 80.

(11871—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 July 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 24th ultimo (Jamaica 2—28. W.F.) further respecting the excesses which have arisen on two services of reconstruction in Jamaica.

As regards the excess (1,400*l.*) on the service "Hutting for reconstruction of hospital buildings at Up Park Camp and for Royal Engineers and Royal Engineer Officers to be employed in the re-erection of the barracks at Up Park Camp," My Lords are now informed that the whole excess is due to the substitution of permanent quarters for temporary hutting in the case of the Royal Engineers, and that an equivalent saving will be effected on the sum of 41,000*l.* provided under the authority of Treasury letter of 18th March last (No. 5030—07) for the first portion of the service "Reconstruction of Barracks at Up Park Camp."

There is thus no increase of total expenditure on the two services taken together. On the other hand there appears to be no net saving, such as My Lords would have anticipated, and I am to request you to move the Army Council to cause Them to be informed what causes, other than the increased price of labour, have contributed to prevent such a saving being effected.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 81.

(Jamaica 2—32. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 31 July 1907.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant (11871—07), I am directed by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that a communication is being addressed to the General Officer Commanding in Jamaica on various points connected with the cost of the different works services in hand in consequence of the Earthquake of the 14th January last, and that further particulars on the subject generally will be notified to Their Lordships as soon as possible.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 82.

(Jamaica 2—32 W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 25 September 1907.

IN continuation of the War Office letter of the 31st July 1907 (Jamaica 2—32 W.F.), and with further reference to your letter of the 4th July 1907 (11871—07) and previous correspondence, relating to the repairs and re-constructions needed at Jamaica consequent on the earthquake of the 14th January last, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the following further particulars are now available as regards each of the four Vote 10 Part I. Works Services sanctioned by Their Lordships:

Part I. Army Ordnance Buildings.

Kingston—Reconstruction of Army Ordnance Depot.

Total estimate 3,750*l.* (increased from 3,200*l.*). The expenditure in 1906–7 was 546*l.*, leaving 3,204*l.* for 1907–8. The General Officer Commanding now hopes to complete the service for the 3,200*l.* at first sanctioned, in which case the 1907–8 expenditure will not exceed 2,654*l.*

Part I. Barracks.

Newcastle and Greenwich—Repair of Buildings.

Total estimate 2,700*l.* The expenditure in 1906 was 345*l.*, leaving 2,355*l.* for 1907–8. It is now probable that the requirements can be met for a total of 1,945*l.*, in which case some 1,600*l.* will suffice for 1907–8.

Up Park Camp—Temporary Hutting for Hospital and for Royal Engineers and Details.

Total Estimate 6,750*l.* (increased from 5,350*l.*). The original estimate was made up as follows :—

	£.
Temporary Hospital—Huts sent from England	1,861
Local work for erection	1,200
Huts for R.E. and Details—	
Local work	2,250
Contingencies	39
Total	<u>£5,350</u>

The increase to 6,750*l.* was not caused, as previously stated under a misapprehension, by the permanent character of certain of the accommodation provided, but mainly by the necessity for spending an additional 1,027*l.* locally on the erection of the temporary hospital. In addition to the five huts sent out for erection as hospital wards an administrative block had to be built, with various other accessories. The temporary hospital has thus cost (1,861*l.* + 2,227*l.*) = 4,088*l.*, but its provision will avoid any immediate necessity for erecting a permanent hospital.

As regards the huts for Royal Engineers and Details, the Army Council consider that the expenditure incurred on such of the accommodation as is of a permanent nature would be more properly charged to the permanent re-construction item, and that the temporary hutting item should be restricted to services of an interim character. This decision will, it is hoped, result in a saving on the 6,750*l.* at present approved.

The item will then stand as follows :—

	£.
Temporary Hospital	4,088
Temporary Huts for Details, Offices, etc.	2,662
Total	<u>£6,750</u>
Expenditure 1906-7	2,824
Leaving for 1907-8	<u>£3,926</u>

but which will probably be reduced by a saving of over 400*l.*

Up Park Camp—Permanent Re-construction.

The sum of 41,000*l.* is the provisional total estimate at present sanctioned by Their Lordships for this item. The 1906-7 expenditure was 4,265*l.* The 41,000*l.* was intended to cover the purchase and erection of the thirty-five huts sent out from this country, as under :—

	£.
Huts sent out from England	14,439
Local work for erection	24,600
Miscellaneous	1,961
Total	<u>£41,000</u>

All the huts have been sent out, and the work of erection is proceeding as quickly as possible, but the local cost is found to be much heavier than was estimated. The cost of erection of the first 16 huts, including the necessary subsidiary services for foundations, fittings, drainage, etc., shows an excess of about 2,120*l.* over the estimate, to which must be added a sum of 1,840*l.* to cover the estimated cost of north verandahs to the huts, the General Officer Commanding representing these as an urgent essential of the construction.

There is every reason to fear that the cost of the local work required for the erection of the remainder of the huts will be similarly increased, and that the total cost of the thirty-five huts is likely to reach 52,000*l.*, as against the 39,039*l.* included in the estimate.

Further, as regards the Miscellaneous Services included in the Item, there has of necessity been a considerable amount of local work, in the direction of the permanent re construction of Up Park Camp, which could not have been delayed without incurring much inconvenience and a large increase in the cost of makeshift arrangements on the temporary item. The total expenditure incurred up to the present under this heading amounts to about 7,650*l.*, made up of a number of comparatively small items, as follows :—

	£.
Rebuilding a barrack block in one storey, and re-constructing a block of Married Quarters	1,150
Constructing a Field Officer's bungalow from old material	500
Re-construction of Serjeants' Mess, West India Regiment	440
Renewal of boundary wall and railings of Barrack Enclosure	320
Re-construction of Brigade Office	700
Clearing sites of ruined buildings and repairing many minor buildings	2,000
Army Service Corps Offices	450
Re-construction of Canteen	300
Re-construction of Detention Barracks	300
Miscellaneous items	1,490
Total	<u>£7,650</u>

It is anticipated that a total of 8,000*l.* will be required for such services (as against the 1,961*l.* included in the Estimate), making the total revised Estimate 60,000*l.*, instead of 41,000*l.*

By way of explanation of the increased amount required, the Council desire to point out the exceptional difficulties of dealing promptly and economically with the situation following upon the earthquake, and of framing adequate estimates to meet all the varied contingencies that might arise. One serious item of expenditure has been the cost of demolition and clearance of the sites of old buildings, the carting away of the rubbish having to be arranged for by contract, though military labour has been employed as much as possible.

It has

It has moreover to be remembered that Up Park Camp was practically destroyed, the ruin being almost complete. The buildings destroyed have been valued at 103,300*l.*, this value being obtained by assessing cubic contents at the ordinary local rates in force before the earthquake. The local rates are now from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher.

It is of the greatest importance that the huts should be erected without delay, for the comfort of the Troops, for the better preservation of the material, and for the saving of field and other allowances at present issued, and I am therefore to request that Their Lordships will now sanction the increase of the provisional estimate of 41,000*l.* to such a sum, not exceeding 60,000*l.*, as may be required for the proper completion of the services already begun. The further portion of this expenditure that may be needed in 1907-8 can be met out of savings on Vote 10 generally, and provision for the balance will be inserted in the Estimates for 1908-9 in the usual manner.

There is no reason to suppose that the service is being carried out other than economically, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, but the Council will continue to urge upon the General Officer Commanding the great necessity for restricting all expenditure to the essential requirements of the re-construction.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) R. H. Brade.

No. 83.

(17476—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 September 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 25th instant (Jamaica 2—32. W.F.), further respecting the repairs and reconstruction of Army Buildings in Jamaica necessitated by the recent earthquake; and in reply I am to request you to submit to the Army Council the following reply:—

1. *Army Ordnance Buildings.*

My Lords note that it is now hoped not to exceed the original estimate for this work, viz., 3,200*l.*

2. *Newcastle and Greenwich—Repair of Buildings.*

Their Lordships are glad to observe that a saving of 755*l.* is anticipated on the estimate for this service (2,700*l.*).

3. *Up Park Camp—Temporary Hutting for Hospital and for Royal Engineers and Details.*

My Lords take note of the fresh explanation given as to the cause of the excess of 1,400*l.* over the original estimate (5,350*l.*) which has been already sanctioned. They agree that the expenditure on such of the accommodation as is of a permanent nature will be more properly charged to the permanent reconstruction item, thus reducing the excess on this work by 400*l.*

4. *Up Park Camp—Permanent Reconstruction.*

My Lords regret to learn that, instead of the saving of 1,400*l.* promised on this item by your letter of 24th June last (Jamaica 2—28. W.F.) the provisional estimate of 41,000*l.* must be increased to 60,000*l.*—an excess of over 46 per cent.

Of this excess 13,000*l.* is due to the increased cost of erecting the Huts and to the addition to the Huts of north verandahs, and 6,000*l.* to the increased requirements for Miscellaneous Services.

My Lords recognize the difficulty of framing an accurate estimate under the conditions prevailing in Jamaica; but before They give Their sanction for this heavy excess, They would be glad to receive an explanation on the following two points:—

1. The total number of Huts to be erected is 35. The excess on the 16 Huts already erected is 3,960*l.* On this basis the total excess should be 8,663*l.* or (say) 9,000*l.*, instead of the 13,000*l.* anticipated. How is the additional 4,000*l.* accounted for?

2. Will the increase of 6,000*l.* on the estimate for Miscellaneous Services reduce *pro tanto* the further expenditure of 39,000*l.* which, it was stated in Mr. Brade's letter of the 15th March last (Jamaica 2—25. W.F.) would probably have to be incurred eventually on the local provision of accommodation?

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) Robert Chalmers.

No. 84.

(Jamaica 2—42. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 23 October 1907.

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo (17476—07), I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the following are the replies to the two questions on which Their Lordships desire to have further information regarding the Permanent Reconstruction of Up Park Camp, Jamaica:—

1. The excess of 13,000*l.* was arrived at on the basis of the estimated cost of local work on the erection. The Huts vary considerably according to the requirements of the intended occupation, and the original estimate included a total of 24,600*l.* for local work. Of this total 7,040*l.* was for the 16 Barrack Huts for native troops, and a calculation based on the proportion: 7,040*l.* : 24,600*l.* :: 3,960*l.*, gives a total of 13,837*l.*

2. The increase of 6,000*l.* on the estimate for miscellaneous services will undoubtedly tend to the reduction of the total further sum that will eventually be required to complete the permanent reconstruction of the Camp, but the Army Council are not yet prepared to state what that total further sum will be. The 80,000*l.* at one time mentioned was altogether provisional, being based upon the information—necessarily somewhat imperfect—which was at the time available. It cannot be regarded as a precise estimate.

Further reports have now been received which show that, though the cost of the north verandahs for the 16 Barrack Huts (considered by the local authorities to be absolutely necessary for the health of the troops) may be higher than estimated, the remaining 19 Huts will be erected at a lower total cost than appeared probable when the War Office letter of the 25th September was written. The questions involved are being enquired into further, but, as it appears possible that the 60,000*l.* limit previously proposed for the services already in hand may not be reached, the Army Council now request that Their Lordships will sanction for the present a provisional estimate of 55,000*l.* as against the 41,000*l.* already approved for the first portion of the permanent reconstruction scheme.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) R. H. Brade.

No. 85.

(19029—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 31 October 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 23rd instant (Jamaica 2—42. W.F.), submitting further explanations with regard to the excess anticipated on the expenditure (41,000*l.*) sanctioned by the letter from this Department of the 18th March last (No. 5030—07) for the first portion of the permanent reconstruction of Up Park Camp, Jamaica.

My Lords note that this excess is now estimated at 14,000*l.* instead of 19,000*l.*, and that that portion of it (about 6,000*l.*) which is in respect of Miscellaneous Work will "undoubtedly tend to the reduction" of the cost of the other portion of the scheme (viz., expenditure on accommodation to be provided locally and originally roughly estimated at 39,000*l.*).

In these circumstances They direct me to request you to convey to the Army Council Their sanction for a revised total estimate, for the first portion of the work, of 55,000*l.*, noting that this estimate is still provisional.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

Urgent and Unforeseen Services.

No 86.

(Gen. No. 2-134. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 25 November 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a list of urgent or unforeseen services which were authorised during the year 1906-7 on Army Vote 10. Savings are available on the Vote generally to meet the excesses thus incurred.

I am to request that Their Lordships will give Their covering sanction to this expenditure at a very early date, in connexion with the preparation of the Appropriation Account for the year.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) R. H. Brade.

	Abstract.				
Part 1.—Fortifications	-	-	-	£70	- - (Balloon Factory)
Barracks	-	£491	15 8		(Aldershot Railway)
		£438	14 7		(Colchester R.E. Workshops)
		£252	10 11		(Desks for Schools)
Part 3.—Barracks	-	-	-	£1,183	1 2
				£810	14 4 (Gross Excess)
Total	-	-	-	£2,063	15 6

No. 87.

(20811—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 26 November 1907.

IN reply to Mr. Brade's letter of the 25th instant (Gen. No. 2—184. W.F.), I am to acquaint you for the information of the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury give Their covering sanction to the excess expenditure (2,063*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*) specified therein on urgent and unforeseen services, Parts I. and III., which were authorised by the Council during the year 1906-7 on Army Vote 10—savings being available on that Vote generally to meet the excesses thus incurred.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

VOTE 10—O. Q. R. & T.

PARTS 2 & 3. FORTIFICATIONS AND BARRACKS.

Gas Plant for Balloon Factory.

No. 88.

(84—N—1146. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 20 August 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that, consequent on a recommendation of the Royal Engineer Committee, 1,000*l.* was provided in the Army Estimates, 1906-7, under Vote 9, Subhead O, Engineer Stores, Ballooning, for a Newton-Lane Hydrogen Gas Plant for trial at the Balloon Factory at Aldershot.

The Committee's recommendation was based on a report showing that the prime cost of a Newton-Lane installation was about a quarter of that of an electrolytic plant, whilst, on the basis of a manufacture of 1,500,000 c. ft. of hydrogen per annum, the annual cost of the electrolytic plant would probably be from five to twelve times that of the Newton-Lane. It was stated, moreover, that the capacity of the Newton-Lane plant was double that of the electrolytic with which it was compared, and its simplicity was such that it could readily be run by any intelligent soldier.

When the Estimates were framed it was uncertain whether the service would be for Vote 9 or Vote 10, but, on receipt of details, it is clear that it is more properly for Vote 10.

As the installation is expected to effect considerable savings on expenditure for gas, which have been anticipated in the allotment of funds to the Balloon Factory for the current year, authority has been given to proceed with the service at a cost of 1,007*l.*

It is probable that this may cause an excess of that amount on Vote 10, Part II, Fortifications, but a corresponding saving will arise on Vote 9.

I am accordingly to request Their Lordships' sanction for the excess.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) R. H. Brade.

No. 89.

(15406—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 24 August 1906.

In reply to Mr. Brade's letter of the 20th instant (84—N—1146. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction such excess, not being greater than 1,007*l.*, as may be caused upon Army Vote 10, Part II, by the transfer thereto of the cost of a Newton-Lane Hydrogen Gas Plant for which provision has been made in Vote 9, Subhead O, Engineer Stores, Ballooning, a corresponding saving being effected on Vote 9.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Typhoons at Hong Kong.

No. 90.

(Hong Kong, 2—28. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 4 January 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that in consequence of the typhoons which occurred at Hong Kong, on the 18th, 20th, and 29th September last, very considerable and urgent repairs and replacements become necessary, both to Barracks and Fortifications.

The work has been put in hand, and it is estimated that a sum of 6,000*l.* will be required to cover the necessary expenditure.

I am, therefore, to ask you to move Their Lordships to sanction, at an early date, an expenditure of 4,500*l.*, chargeable against Vote 10, Part III. Barracks, and 1,500*l.* against Part III. Fortifications, in excess of the amounts provided under these Subheads, for the current year. These amounts can be met by savings on the Vote generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 91.

(265—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 8 January 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant (Hong Kong, 2—28. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction an excess expenditure (to be met from savings on Army Vote 10, for the current year) of 6,000*l.* in all (4,500*l.* will be chargeable against Subhead T., and 1,500*l.* against Subhead R.), upon the repair of the damages caused by typhoons in September last, to Barracks and Fortifications at Hong Kong.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Egypt—Increase in Army of Occupation.

No. 92.

(Egypt 2—23. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 5 January 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that, in consequence of the recent increase in the Army of Occupation in Egypt, certain urgent Barrack Services have become necessary.

Additional quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers and men, increased messing accommodation, and various minor unforeseen Services, will entail an expenditure of approximately 4,000*l.*, chargeable against Part 2 Barracks, and 2,000*l.* chargeable against Part 3 Barracks, and I am to request that Their Lordships will give Their early sanction to these sums, which, although in excess of the amounts provided under these Subheads for the current year, can be met from savings on the aggregate of Vote 10.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 93.

(377—07)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 9 January 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant (Egypt 2—23. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the expenditure from savings on Army Vote 10 for the current year of 6,000*l.* (of which 4,000*l.* will be chargeable to Subhead Q and 2,000*l.* to Sub-head T, Barracks) in respect of additional accommodation for the Army of Occupation in Egypt.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Minor Barrack Building Services at Home Stations.

No. 94.

(General No. 2—146. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 2 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it has been found desirable to put in hand certain Part II, minor barrack building services at Home Stations, which are considered to be of a pressing nature.

If the progress which it is hoped to make on these services and on the other services already in hand under this Subhead is effected, the total expenditure will exceed provision by nearly 4,500*l.* This sum will, however, be available under the Vote.

I am to request that Their Lordships may be moved to sanction an excess up to a total of 4,500*l.* on the sum provided under Part II, Barracks (Home) *vide* page 78, Vote 10, Army Estimates, 1906-7, on the understanding that the excess will be met by savings on the Vote generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 95.

(2318—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 8 February 1907.

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant (Gen. No. 2—146. W.F.), I am to request you to inform the Army Council that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction an excess expenditure under Subhead Q of Army Vote 10, 1906-7, up to a total of 4,500*l.*, on the understanding that the excess will be met by savings on the Vote generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

VOTE 10U.

GRANTS IN AID OF WORKS.
Soldiers' Graves in South Africa.
No. 96.

(Cape 9—81. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 14 May 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to invite your attention to Treasury Letter dated 23rd December 1905 (No. 23275—05), conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for payment to the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa of the actual cost incurred by them for crosses placed on the graves of soldiers who died or were killed in Cape Colony during the late campaign, up to a maximum of 10s. for each grave. The whole of the amount, estimated at 1,500*l.* was to be charged to Vote 10, Subhead S, Grants in Aid of Works 1905—6.

From a report recently received in this Department, from the Military Authorities in South Africa, it appears that the authority for the expenditure was received too late to admit of more than 35*l.* of the 1,500*l.* being billed during the last financial year.

132*l.* was expended on 264 Iron Crosses already erected, and 186*l.* on the erection of memorials at De Aar, Woodstock, Kenilworth and Rondebosch, commemorating 176, 139, 26 and 31 of the British Forces respectively. In regard to the larger Memorials it was considered reasonable to allow payment for Collective Monuments of as durable a nature as Iron Crosses, on the basis of 10s. for each individual commemorated.

A further sum of 37*l.* for Crosses which have already been erected by the Guild in the Transvaal was also paid.

The balance of the 1,500*l.* is now proposed for expenditure on the replacement of existing Wooden Crosses by Iron ones, as the former are in a decaying condition, and on the provision of Iron Crosses upon unmarked graves. Payment in each case only being made when the Iron Crosses have been actually erected.

In addition, there are some cases where graves are being concentrated, but this work is not completed.

I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury may be pleased to approve of the above arrangements. It is anticipated that the remaining 1,145*l.* will be spent during 1906—7, being covered by savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 97.

(8770—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 21 May 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 14th instant (Cape 9—81. W.F.), and in reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that Their Lordships approve the arrangements described therein with regard to the payment to the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa of a maximum of 10s. for each cross placed on graves of soldiers who died or were killed in Cape Colony during the late campaign.

My Lords sanction the expenditure of the balance (1,145*l.*) of the estimated total cost of 1,500*l.* during the present financial year, the amount to be met by savings on Vote 10 generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

Special Grants for Roads and Bridges.

No. 98.

(11045—05.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 22 June 1905.

IN the circumstances represented by the Army Council in your letter of the 9th instant* (Curragh 25—73 F.W.1.), The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the proposal that negotiations should be opened with the Wicklow County Council with a view to obtaining the assent of the Council to the revised bye-laws for the Glen Imaal Artillery Range, on the basis described in your letter, viz.—

- (a) Unconditional assent of the County Council to the bye-laws for the Artillery Range.
- (b) 400*l.* to be paid the Council, to be expended on the roads to the satisfaction of the General Officer Commanding.
- (c) The contribution of 60*l.* per annum to be granted as from 1st April 1905; the General Officer Commanding to have power to agree to the payment of arrears of the contribution in case of need.

My Lords will be glad to learn in due course the result of the negotiations.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

No. 99.

(Irish 25—2 L.B.)

Sir,

War Office, 13 August 1907.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd June, 1905 (No. 11045—05), relative to the negotiations with the Wicklow County Council in connexion with the revised bye-laws for Glen Imaal Artillery Ranges, I am commanded by the Army Council to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the County Council have given their formal consent to the bye-laws, and the sum of 640*l.* has been paid by the War Department, as an act of grace, in respect of all claims for extraordinary traffic on the roads up to 31st March 1907, made up as follows:—

	£
Special contribution	400
4 annual contributions of 60 <i>l.</i> for period 1st April	
1903 to 31st March 1907	240
	£640

2. I am to add for Their Lordships' information that the amount of the future annual contribution in respect of extraordinary Military traffic on the roads in the neighbourhood of Glen Imaal is now under consideration, the County Council being dissatisfied with the present rate of 60*l.* per annum. This sum for the financial year 1907—08 has also been paid to the Council, subject to adjustment when the future contribution is settled.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) R. H. Brade.

No. 100.

(20130-06).

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 22 November 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 15th instant* (Aldershot 8-135 L.B.) further respecting the claim of the Alton Rural District Council in respect of damage to Roads by Military Traffic.

My Lords note that the gross amount of the claim is 4,922*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, of which 900*l.* has already been paid by the War Office, leaving a balance of 4,022*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and that Mr. Humphreys, the Surveyor acting for your Department, recommends a further payment of 3,867*l.*

Their Lordships agree with the Army Council that in these circumstances it is useless to refer the matter to an Arbitrator as was intended, and They therefore sanction the immediate payment of this further sum to the Council in full settlement of all claims up to the 1st September 1906, conditionally on the amount paid being devoted to the general improvement of the roads, and on the Council giving the War Department its support in recovering the amounts which may be assessed against the contractors concerned.

I am to point out, however, that while Mr. Humphreys' report is dated the 3rd September last, it did not reach this Department until the 16th instant.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. H. Murray.

No. 101.

(21689-06).

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 21 December 1906.

I AM to request you to inform the Army Council that, in the circumstances represented in your letter of the 10th instant* (Aldershot 8-155 L.B.), the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanction the waiver of the condition on which, by Their letter of the 22nd ultimo (No. 20130-06), They authorised payment of the sum of 3,867*l.* being made to the Alton Rural District Council, in full of all claims for damage to roads by Military Traffic up to 1st September 1906.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. H. Murray.

VOTE 10v.

PURCHASES OF LAND.

Remount Dépôt at Melton Mowbray.

No. 102.

(116—Remount Dépôt—120. L.B.)

Sir,

War Office, 24 December 1906.

1. WITH reference to your letter of the 7th September, 1905 (No. 16395-05), respecting the tenure of the Remount Dépôt at Melton Mowbray, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that, acting on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding, it was decided not to approach the Lessor in the matter but to continue to hold the property on the existing annual tenancy.

2. Intimation was received in June last that a Mortgage existing on the property had been called in and that the owner was anxious to ascertain the views of the Department with regard to the purchase or lease of the property.

Notice to quit has since been served on the War Department, expiring on the 31st October 1907.

3. The Consulting Land Valuer to the War Department considered that purchase was preferable to leasing, but, if purchase was not possible for financial or other reasons, a 21 years' lease should be taken; also that the owner should be asked to make any necessary outlay to give additional accommodation if required by the Department subject to an increased rent to be arranged. He further advised that the present rent is a full one, but not excessive to a tenant who finds in the property just what he requires, but considered that if a 21 years' lease is taken the rent should be 450*l.* not 480*l.*, plus interest on any additional outlay made by Lessor.

4. Upon negotiation, however, the owner states that he is not in a position to grant a lease, but is willing to sell his interest outright, with the consent of the Mortgagees for not less than 14,000*l.*

5. The Army Council are most desirous that steps should be taken to secure permanently this property for Remount purposes, and consider that if it is purchased, the Remount Farm at Arborfield Cross, near Reading, a lease of which Their Lordships sanctioned in your letter of 7th April 1904, (No. 6112,) might be reduced and possibly given up altogether in 1911, at the first break of the lease.

6. I am to state that apart from the desirability of purchasing rather than leasing the Melton Mowbray property, the present is a favourable time to purchase in view of the financial position of the owner. The fair commercial value placed on the property by Mr. Elwell is 13,375*l.*

7. In conclusion I am to refer Their Lordships to the previous correspondence on the subject of this Remount Farm, and to express the hope that Their Lordships will sanction the purchase of the property at a price not exceeding 14,000*l.*

Funds for the purchase are available on Vote 10 generally, 1906-7, assuming that the purchase can, as is hoped, be completed in this financial year.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. H. Brude.

No. 103.

(22799-06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 2 January 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, Mr. Brade's letter of the 24th ultimo (116—Remount Dépôt—120. L.B.), in which the Army Council propose the purchase of the Remount Farm, at Melton Mowbray, for a price not exceeding 14,000*l.*

This price is more than 78*l.* per acre, is 28 years' purchase of the rent of 500*l.* now paid (which is itself high as being fixed on the basis of an annual tenancy), and is 625*l.* above the fair commercial value placed on the property by Mr. Elwell.

My Lords

My Lords are aware that the Public Accounts Committee in their Third Report of 1906 (paragraph 14) decided that "the maintenance of such farms for Remount Depôts is desirable."

But it does not appear to Them that the War Department is bound to this particular farm or that it is advisable to purchase it at such an excessive rate. If steps can be taken to prevent its being known that His Majesty's Government is the purchaser, it should be possible to obtain land suitable to the requirements of the Army Council at a much lower rate than 78*l.* per acre.

My Lords observe, moreover, that in the opinion of Lord Stanley's Committee (*vide* paragraph 27 of their Report of 28th November 1901) the land surrounding Remount Depôts is liable to get used up from the number of horses constantly being run upon it; and it may, therefore, become necessary to dispose of such property after a short occupation; a fact which is a strong argument against purchase except on the most favourable terms.

My Lords would ask, then, that the Army Council shall reconsider their proposal in the light of these observations; in any case They must request that the Depôt should be removed when the lease expires from this highly-rented farm to less expensive quarters elsewhere.

I am to add, with reference to paragraph 5 of the letter under reply, that the suggestion that the farm at Arborfield Cross might be reduced or abandoned on the purchase of the land at Melton Mowbray (which would not add to the area in the occupation of the War Department) would lead My Lords to suppose that the Arborfield Cross establishment is at present in excess of requirements. If so, the farm to be rented as proposed above, instead of that at Melton, will, My Lords presume, be on a considerably smaller scale than that occupied there at present.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 104.

(116—Remount Depôt—139. L.B.)

Sir,

War Office, 16 January 1907.

(1) WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd January 1907 (No. 22799—06), relative to the Remount Farm at Melton Mowbray, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the property consists of a good house, value, say, 1,000*l.*, as well as very expensive stabling of the best construction, which cost from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* to erect.

There are 46 large loose boxes, besides 10 boxes for sick horses, admirable lofts, drying rooms, harness rooms, water supply, etc. The price per acre cannot therefore be taken as a basis for calculating the value of the property.

(2) The property is specially adapted for the purposes of a Remount Farm in connexion with Officers' horses. Its situation is unique; in the centre of the United Kingdom—in the heart of a great hunting country—within a mile of stations on the Midland, Great Northern, and London and North Western Railways, thereby saving rail fares from Ireland, Scotland, etc., close to the town of Melton Mowbray, and within 16 or 18 miles of Leicester.

The experience already gained by the use of the property fully justifies its permanent retention as a Remount Farm, and it is, in fact, considered absolutely necessary if the Department is to continue to be in a position to supply Officers with chargers at the public expense. It is to be noted that more than 2,700 chargers have already been issued to Officers under this system.

(3) Their Lordships will perceive, from the foregoing, that the reasons for emphasising the purchase of this particular property are solely based on its many advantages, and the Army Council are of opinion that it is improbable that another property would be found so adapted to War Department requirements in every respect.

(4) With regard to the point raised by Their Lordships as to the possibility of the land becoming used up, I am to state that the Army Council do not consider that this is likely to occur if the present system is continued of allowing cattle to run on the land, or if part from time to time is let off for this purpose.

The Army Council would further remark that to purchase other land and erect the necessary buildings would be a most costly proceeding, and they consider that the opportunity of acquiring the property in question should not be lost.

(5) I am to add that the Arborfield Cross establishment is not in excess of present requirements, and it cannot take the place of the Melton Mowbray establishment, inasmuch as the accommodation at the former alone would be quite insufficient.

The suggestion in paragraph 5 of the War Office letter of the 24th December 1906 (116—Remount Depôt—120. L.B.) was based on the idea that in the course of the next few years considerable reductions might perhaps take place in the mounted branches of the Service. Should no material reductions take place, both establishments, as now existing, will be required.

(6) The Army Council trust that, with the further explanation now given, Their Lordships will not withhold Their sanction to the purchase, which it is desired to carry out, if possible, during the present financial year.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 105.

(1151—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 22 January 1907.

In reply to your letter (116—Remount Depôt—139 L. B.) of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to state that They remain of opinion that the price asked for the farm near Melton Mowbray (namely 14,000*l.*) is excessive, and They would suggest to the Army Council that, if it is to be purchased at all, an effort should be made to obtain a reduction in the price. My Lords have ascertained that the farm and buildings are valued for rating purposes at 316*l.* per annum, which indicates a rent considerably below that now being paid by the War Department; and They presume that, in the event of purchase, additional expense for repairs, &c., will in all probability be incurred.

The Secretary, War Office

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 106.

(116—Remount Depôts—142 L.B.)

Sir,

War Office, 30 January 1907.

(1) WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd January, 1907 (No. 1151—07), relative to the Remount Farm at Melton Mowbray, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is not possible to proceed further in the negotiations without committing the Department to a definite offer to purchase.

(2) It is proposed, therefore, that a definite offer should be made of the amount of Mr. Elwell's valuation of 13,375*l.* which is considered a fair and reasonable price for the property irrespective of its special suitability for War Department purposes. It must, however, be recognised that the last named consideration very greatly enhances the value of the land from the point of view of the Departmental purchase, and Mr. Elwell has expressed the view that it is highly improbable that the owner will accept a less sum than 14,000*l.*

(3) I am therefore to request that Their Lordships' sanction may be obtained to the making of an offer of 13,375*l.*, with power to increase the same up to the limit of 14,000*l.*, if absolutely necessary, every effort being made to secure the property at the lower figure.

(4) I am to add that Their Lordships' remarks with regard to the rateable value of the property and to repairs are noted, but the assessment is probably calculated on considerations which differ from those which recommend the property to the War Department. No additional expense for repairs, &c., is anticipated other than ordinary maintenance services.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 107.

(2113—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 6 February 1907.

IN deference to the further request of the Army Council conveyed in your letter of the 30th ultimo (116—Remount Depôts—142 L.B.), the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury desire me to convey Their sanction to make an offer to purchase for 13,375*l.* the Remount Farm at Melton Mowbray now occupied by the War Department, the amount to be increased up to 14,000*l.* if absolutely necessary, but every effort to be made to secure the property at the lower figure.

The above sanction is given on the understanding that the sum named covers all interests in the property, that no further building will be required at the farm, and that the amount can be met from savings on Army Votes 1906-7.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

VOTE 11.

Administrative Training of Officers.

No. 108.

(21375-06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 6 December 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 5th instant (107—Gen. No.—1813 F. 2.), stating that the Army Council propose to initiate an annual course of study at the London School of Economics for the purpose of training a certain number of Army Officers, of administrative ability for positions on the Staff of the Army, the duties of which are connected with Supply and Transport.

The cost of the scheme will be 1,900*l.* per annum. with a further expenditure not exceeding 100*l.* per annum in respect of the travelling expenses of the students.

In reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that My Lords sanction the adoption of this proposal for one year, at the end of which period They would be glad to be again consulted before the arrangement is renewed. I am, however, to enquire to what Vote it is proposed to charge the expenditure in question.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) *Reginald McKenna.*

No. 109.

(107—General No.—1823. F. 1.)

Sir,

War Office, 7 January 1907.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of Treasury Letter of the 6th ultimo (No. 21375—06), enquiring to what Vote it is proposed to charge the expenditure on the course of study for certain Officers at the London School of Economics, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that it is proposed to make the provision in a new subhead of Vote 11.

* * * * *

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

VOTE 12.

Technical Instruction of Soldiers.

No. 110.

(31—General No.—330. C. 4.)

Sir,

War Office, 6 December 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that steps have been taken, by circular letter, to call the attention of the various General Officers Commanding the Troops to the necessity of adopting measures to ensure the technical training of soldiers during the period of their service with the Colours, as recommended by the recent Committee on the Civil Employment of ex-Soldiers and Sailors.

In pursuance

In pursuance of this object, a local Committee consisting of Officers interested in technical education is in process of formation in each Command, with the view of ascertaining the best methods of instruction to be adopted, of getting into touch with the various technical institutes of the cities and towns in which soldiers are quartered, and of encouraging, as far as may be possible, a desire on the part of the men themselves to more adequately equip themselves for their eventual return to the labour market.

The Secretary of State has appointed a special standing Committee on Technical Instruction at this Office, whose duty it is to keep in touch with the various local Committees above referred to, to advise them upon any points on which further information or assistance is requisite, and generally to consider the best means of facilitating the progress of the work.

The Army Council propose that, whilst the technical instruction should be given, as far as possible, to any men who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded, preference should be given to men in their last two years of Colour Service, and that the men themselves shall bear a portion of the expenses of their own training, their contributions being based on the cost of imparting instruction in the particular trade they select.

Preliminary arrangements have already been made to train men in platelaying and signalling at Bordon, and the Automobile Club are prepared to render assistance in the training of men as chauffeurs, but certain expenses for the supply of material are necessary to enable the work to proceed.

The Army Council, as advised by the Technical Education Committee above alluded to, consider that the expenses which public funds might reasonably be expected to meet in 1907-08 would amount to about 2,500*l.*, and this sum they propose to provide in the Estimates for that year under a new sub-head of Vote 12.

In order not to retard the commencement of the work, and to take full opportunity of the greater leisure which the men have during the winter season, the Technical Education Committee have recommended that grants, not exceeding in the aggregate 1,000*l.*, should be made from Army Funds during the current financial year to meet the cost of material and appliances which, having regard to the varying needs of the several Commands, may, after careful scrutiny, be found requisite for the purpose. This sum would be met from Savings on Army Votes generally, and brought to account under Vote 12 (new subhead) as above proposed.

The Army Council are in complete agreement with this proposal, and they desire me to express the hope that Their Lordships may find Themselves able to give Their sanction to the expenditure involved.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 111.

(21401-06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 28 December 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 6th instant (31-Gen. No.-330, C. 4.), proposing to spend about 2,500*l.* in 1907-8, and 1,000*l.* in 1906-7—to be met from savings on Army Votes generally—on the technical training of soldiers during the period of Colour Service in order to make them more fit for civil employment on discharge.

In reply, I am to request you to inform the Army Council that My Lords are in accord with them in considering that, if possible, opportunities should be given for such training; but They attach importance to the principle that the men themselves should bear at any rate the greater portion of the cost of the instruction, whatever it may be. It is observed from the evidence given by Major Harkness, R.M.A., before your Committee on the Civil Employment of ex-Soldiers and Sailors, that most successful courses of technical education, which have been entirely paid for by the men themselves and by contributions from the Canteen Fund, have been conducted at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, Eastney. I am accordingly to suggest that in any schemes initiated by the Council the General Rules of the Eastney Technical Instruction Committee should as far as possible be adopted; and that at first at any rate the contributions from the men should be payable at rates not less than those exacted by the Committee, while the Guarantee system should be strictly adhered to.

As it appears to be possible to work this system on a voluntary basis from the men's own subscriptions and by advances (afterwards repaid when the Technical Committee had accumulated a fund of its own) from the Canteen Fund, and as there is no intention of making it compulsory on soldiers generally, My Lords are unwilling to authorise any grant from Army Funds which would not appear to be required by the necessities of the case for what may be termed capital purposes.

On this understanding They sanction an expenditure not exceeding 1,000*l.* in the current financial year, and 2,500*l.* in 1907-8; after which time They hope that the system will be practically self supporting. They would, however, be glad to be furnished with detailed information as to the purposes on which, in accordance with the above principles, the Army Council would propose to expend the sums in question.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Closing of War Department Brickfields at Connelmore.

No. 112.

(Curragh 24—34—40. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 3 July 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to bring to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the following circumstances relating to the closing of War Department Brickfields at Connelmore. As Their Lordships are aware, these works were opened in 1894 with a view to providing bricks at a reasonable rate for certain large building works at the Curragh under the Barracks Act. At that time it was considered that this was the only practicable method of obtaining reliable bricks in sufficient quantities; and it was anticipated that, even if the difficulties connected with the supply of bricks from the trade could be surmounted, the cost would be considerably less than the price which it would be necessary to pay to local brickmakers.

It was considered that the life of the brickworks would be sufficiently long to provide for the completion of the various services then contemplated under the Loan, and it was estimated that the works would be kept open, at any rate, up to 31st March, 1902.

The capital expenditure on buildings, brickmaking machinery and haulage plant was, in the first instance, charged to the Brickfield Account under the Barrack Loan: and when it was decided in 1896 to regard the brickfields as a manufacturing establishment, and to publish annual accounts, it was proposed to spread the capital expenditure (less the probable residual value of the plant at the end of the building programme) over the cost of the bricks made, levying each year a fixed proportion of the total expenditure. This fixed proportion was based on the number of years it was estimated that the works would be kept going. On the issue of the bricks, the Brickfields Account has been credited and the building service debited with their cost, as shown in the Annual Accounts (inclusive of the depreciation charge on capital expenditure) and if the programme had been carried out without modification the effect would have been that in the final account of the Loan the Brickfields Account would have disappeared and the whole expenditure of the brickfields would stand as part of the cost of barracks built.

The depreciation

The depreciation charge was levied in this way (*i.e.*, by fixed annual proportion) for several years, until it was seen that the brickfields would remain open much longer than was originally anticipated, and it was then decided to levy the depreciation charge at 10s. per 1,000 bricks made. This was subsequently increased, first to 11s. and then to 12s. per 1,000. These charges were calculated with reference to the number of bricks likely to be required in order to complete the building programme, and with a view to writing off the whole of the capital expenditure (less residual value of plant) by the time the brickfields were closed.

It was, however, decided in 1905 to close the brickfields as early as possible without waiting for the completion of the building programme, partly on the ground that circumstances had so altered that it had become possible to procure from local brickmakers all the bricks required at a lower price than the cost of production in the War Department brickfields.

It would in any case have been necessary to close the works at a comparatively early date, because the best of the material had been used up, and it was becoming much more costly to produce the bricks.

Steps were taken accordingly to close the work as soon as the material then in hand could be worked up, and this was completed in the summer of 1906.

In consequence, however, of this somewhat premature closing of the works, a portion of the Capital expenditure has not been wiped off as a charge against the cost of bricks made, and I am to report for Their Lordships' information that the unexhausted balances stand as follows:—

Buildings	-	-	-	£3,337	15	6
Brickmaking Machinery	-	-	-	490	7	0

On the haulage plant (traction engine and trucks, &c.) there is also an unexhausted balance of £535 1s. 1d., but as the traction engine and trucks, &c., could be utilised with advantage by the Commanding Royal Engineer at the Curragh, they have been handed over for the general work of the station, and it is estimated that their value for that purpose is fully equal to the residual value as shown in the Brickfields Accounts.

Credit has therefore been taken in the final account of the brickfields for the residual value of the haulage plant in the same way as if it had been actually sold out of the Service, and the necessary cash transfer will be made between Army Votes and the Loan.

In addition to these unexhausted balances of Capital expenditure the final account shows a sum of 790*l.* 10s. 11*d.* as expenditure in levelling and restoring the land, &c. This expenditure was necessary in order to comply with a condition of the agreement under which the land was held; according to which this Department was liable to pull down the buildings and restore the land to a fit state for agriculture.

The Army Council in reporting these particulars desire me to point out that the "write off" is merely nominal, and that no actual loss is involved, as the contract charges admitted against the works services were, in effect, for the erection of the buildings exclusive of the cost of the bricks, the latter being, for this purpose, charged for at a paper value which was included in the contractor's tender, and deducted from the contractor's bills.

The depreciation charge forms, as explained above, an element in the cost of the bricks, and if the depreciation charge had been levied at a higher rate and the Capital expenditure thus entirely wiped out, the cost of the bricks would have been increased *pro tanto*. The Loan Account will therefore show the bricks at less than their actual cost, because of the unexhausted balances which, together with the cost of levelling and restoring the land, will now, subject to Their Lordships' approval, appear in the Loan Account as a lump sum, instead of being included year by year in the cost of the bricks used.

The Secretary to the Treasury,

I am, &c.,
(signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 113.

(12382—07)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 August, 1907.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them your letter of the 3rd ultimo (Curragh 24—34—40 M.G.O.F), relative to certain outstanding sums representing capital expenditure on buildings, brick making machinery and haulage plant at the War Department Brickfields at Connellmore now closed.

It is explained that, in consequence of the unexpected early closure of the Brickfields, the following portion of this expenditure, which would normally have been charged against the cost of bricks made, has not been wiped off, viz:—

Buildings	-	-	-	£3,337	15	6
Brickmaking Machinery	-	-	-	490	7	0

and I am now to request you to convey to the Army Council the sanction of My Lords to write off the above sums formally on the Brickfields Account under the Barrack Loan.

In addition, I am to sanction the inclusion in the final Account of a sum of 790*l.* 10s. 11*d.*, being expenditure necessary under the agreement by which the land was held, on levelling and restoring the land, etc., worked for bricks.

My Lords note that, as regards the balance of Capital expenditure on haulage plant amounting to 535*l.* 1s. 1*d.* there is in existence a traction engine and trucks, etc., of that estimated value; that these have been transferred to the Commanding Royal Engineer at the Curragh for the general work of the station; that credit has accordingly been taken for the above sum in the account, as if the plant had been sold out of the Service; and that the necessary cash transfer will be made between Army Votes and the Loan.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.,
(signed) G. H. Murray.

No. 114.

(10—719. F. 1.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 March 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to request you to lay before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the enclosed statement of probable surpluses and deficits on the several Army Votes 1906—7, including the Supplementary Vote recently taken; to assure Their Lordships that the deficits therein shown were unavoidable, and that the expenditure giving rise to them could not have been postponed without detriment to the public service; and to move Them to sanction, under the powers conferred on Them by the Appropriation Act, 1906, the temporary application of the surpluses to meet the deficits as shown in the statement.

It will

It will be seen that on the account as a whole, a net surplus of some 1,193,000*l.* is anticipated, of which 816,000*l.* arises on expenditure, and 377,000*l.* on Appropriations-in-Aid. As regards expenditure, the main causes of the surplus are as follows :—

(1.) The reductions effected in the Army (men and horses) during the year 1906-7. As announced in the Secretary of State's Memorandum relating to the Estimates of the year, they provided the money necessary to carry on the Army, at the establishment authorised by Parliament, for the whole year, but the considerable reductions effected in the establishments in 1907-8, have to a very large extent been anticipated during the current year in the shape of reductions of actual strength and disbandment of units.

(2.) Savings on the Medical, Militia and Yeomanry Votes, owing to the anticipated increases in strength not having been realised ; and on the Volunteer Vote, owing to a falling off in the numbers attending camp, in spite of an increase in the strength of the force.

(3.) Reductions in the prices of rations and forage.

(4.) Delays in the execution of orders for clothing, stores, armaments and works.

The surplus Appropriations-in-Aid arise principally from deferred payments by Canada in respect of Imperial troops at Halifax and Esquimalt in 1905-6, and of stores, etc., taken over on transfer of those fortresses to the Colonial Government, from increased contributions from Egypt and the Straits Settlements, from sales of horses on reduction of establishments, and from increased issues of stores and clothing on repayment.

Their Lordships will not fail to recognise that the figures now given are estimates, based upon the best information now available, of the probable expenditure and receipts ; and that owing to the unavoidable uncertainty as to the contractors' bills which will mature for payment within the year, and to other causes, some variation from these figures must be anticipated.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

ARMY ESTIMATES—1906-7.—FORECAST OF PROBABLE

VOTE.	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations-in-Aid.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£
1. Pay, &c., of the Army - - -	178,000	—	118,000	—
2. Medical Services - - - -	45,000	—	2,000	—
3. Militia - - - - -	31,000	—	—	2,000
4. Yeomanry - - - - -	18,000	—	—	—
5. Volunteers - - - - -	26,000	—	—	—
6. Transport and Remounts -	27,000	—	74,000	—
7. Supplies - - - - -	16,000	—	30,000	—
7. Clothing - - - - -	19,000	—	21,000	—
8. Ordnance Establishment and Gen- eral Stores,	53,000	—	64,000	—
9. Armaments and Engineer Stores -	294,000	—	80,000	—
10. Works - - - - -	103,000	—	—	23,000
11. Educational Services - - -	5,000	—	—	8,000
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services -	16,000	—	—	—
13. War Office - - - - -	5,000	—	—	—
14. Non-Effective (Officers) - -	12,000	—	9,000	—
15. Non-Effective (Men) - - -	—	25,000	12,000	—
16. Superannuation - - - - -	—	2,000	—	—
Balances Irrecoverable - - - -	—	5,000	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	848,000	32,000	410,000	33,000
	(Net Surplus on Gross Expenditure)		(Net Surplus on Appropriations- in-Aid)	
	£816,000		£377,000	
	£1,193,000			
	(Net Surplus on the Account.)			

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS ON THE SEVERAL VOTES.

Explanation.

Expenditure.	Appropriations-in-Aid.
Due mainly to the reduction in the Army, to an over-estimate of service pay and messing and kit allowances, to the closing of Section D. of the Army Reserve, and to the fact that the sum taken for training of the Army Reserve will not be all spent. The surplus was reduced by £250,000 in the Supplementary Estimates.	Due to the claim of £52,000 on Egypt for extra cost in current year, from extra payments by Canada deferred from last year (£40,000), and from the rise in the dollar at Singapore (£24,000).
Due to vacancies in the establishment of medical officers and nurses, and to reductions in the numbers of civilian medical practitioners.	Due to increased receipts from sales of medicines.
Due to the continued fall in the numbers present at annual training.	The amounts received for purchase of discharge, etc., have fallen.
The estimate provided for a recovery in the strength of the force which was not realised.	—
Due to a falling off in the numbers camping, and to the abandonment of the scheme for Royal Army Medical Corps Volunteer Reservists.	—
Mainly due to reductions in Barrack Services in South Africa and in Lodging and Field Allowances, and to reduced purchases of remounts. The surplus was reduced by £43,000 in the Supplementary Estimate.	The surplus on receipts arises mainly from sales of remounts at home and in South Africa, and of boats to Canada on transfer of Halifax and Esquimalt.
Due to the reductions in the Army, to a fall in the prices of the ration at home and in South Africa, and to a saving on forage in South Africa. The surplus was reduced by £110,000 in the Supplementary Estimate.	The surplus receipts arise in South Africa mainly on rebates of Customs dues in the Transvaal.
Due to delays in Trade deliveries. The surplus was reduced by £55,900 in the Supplementary Estimate.	Due to extra receipts for issues of clothing to soldiers on repayment.
Due to delay in placing certain orders, and in contractors' deliveries.	Due to sale of stores to Canada on the transfer of Halifax and Esquimalt, and to increased sales of old stores at Woolwich and in South Africa.
Due to delays in contract deliveries and to transfer of cordite to the Navy.	Due to sales to Canada and increased repayment.
Certain services have been postponed, and in other cases the progress made has been less than was anticipated in the Estimates.	Due to the small progress made with repayment services and to decreased receipts from sales.
Due to savings on Regimental Schools, and to the cadets at Sandhurst being fewer than estimated.	Due to decreased contributions of cadets at Sandhurst.
Due to reduced expenditure on Postage and Telegrams and to savings on the amounts voted for Extra Regulation Expenditure.	—
Due mainly to vacancies in the staff and to the money taken for reconnaissance and other special services not having been all spent.	—
The retirements on gratuity have been fewer than was anticipated.	Due to extra receipts from India.
Due to the continued large number of awards of disability pensions, to the increased rates of special campaign pensions, and to pension awards incidental to the reduction of the Army.	Due to extra receipts from India.
Due to discharges on reduction of civilian subordinate establishments.	—

No. 115.

(5488—07).

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 March 1907.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant (10—719 F.1.), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to lay before the Army Council the accompanying copy of a minute of this Board dated the 22nd instant authorising the temporary application of surpluses to meet excesses on Army Votes 1906-7.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary, War Office. (signed) *Walter Runciman.*

No. 116.

TREASURY MINUTE dated the 22nd March 1907, under Section 4 of the Appropriation Act 1906 (6 Edw. VII. c. 26), authorising the temporary application of surpluses on certain Army Votes for the year 1906-7 to defray excesses on other Army Votes for the same year.

My Lords have before Them a letter from the War Office dated the 22nd instant, setting out the probable surpluses and excesses on Grants for Army Services, 1906-7, accompanied by explanations showing that it would be detrimental to the public service to postpone the expenditure causing those excesses (as detailed hereunder) until provision could be made for it by Parliament in the usual course; and proposing therefore to defray such excesses temporarily out of surpluses.

Vote and Service.	Gross Expenditure.		Explanation furnished by War Office.
	Probable Excess over Grants.	Probable Surplus over Grants.	
	£.	£.	
15. Non-effective (Men)	25,000	—	Due to the continued large number of awards of disability pensions, to the increased rates of special campaign pensions, and to pension awards incidental to the reduction of the Army.
16. Superannuation	2,000	—	Due to discharge, on reduction of civilian subordinate establishments.
Balances Irrecoverable	5,000	—	—
Other Army Votes	—	848,000	—
Total	32,000	848,000	

Under the powers conferred on Them by Section 4 of the Appropriation Act, 1906, My Lords authorise the foregoing excesses, amounting to £32,000, being defrayed temporarily out of the foregoing surpluses, amounting to £848,000.

Change in Design of Ammunition Vehicles.

No. 117.

(71-1-4108. Contracts D).

Sir,

War Office, 29 November 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to lay before you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the following points relative to a change in the design of ammunition vehicles ordered from contractors in connexion with the re-armament of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

It was found whilst the contracts were in progress that the brass tubes used for carrying the cartridges in the ammunition vehicles were in certain circumstances liable to friction. It was consequently considered desirable as a result of further experiments to replace the brass tubes by a system of shelves and cane baskets.

This design of vehicle is considerably cheaper than the original one in which the brass tube system was embodied, and the firms concerned agreed to make the following reductions in their contract prices in consequence of the change over:—

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	1,199	1	9
The Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd.	4,527	10	—

The reductions made by these firms would have been larger, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	1,655	15	7
The Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd.	8,101	10	—

but for the fact that expenditure to the amount of 456*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* and 3,574*l.* respectively had already been incurred by the contractors on the brass tube system, and this expenditure was rendered nugatory when it was decided to adopt the basket system.

The reductions offered by these two contractors were considered reasonable, and were accepted. I am now to request that you will be good enough to move Their Lordships to grant covering sanction for this nugatory expenditure to enable the requisite note to appear on the Appropriation Account for 1906-7.

I am to add that some of the ammunition vehicles ordered from Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim, Ltd., have been similarly altered in design.

Their final claim in consequence of their having been involved in a law suit with their sub-contractor for the brass tubes has not yet been received. It is therefore proposed when their claim comes to hand to submit their case separately for Their Lordships' approval.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *R. H. Brad.*

No. 118.

(21101—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 December 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Brade's letter of the 29th ultimo (71-1-4108—Contracts I.), explaining the circumstances in which nugatory expenditure amounting to 4,030*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* has been incurred in consequence of a change in the design of ammunition vehicles ordered from Contractors in connexion with the re-armament of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

In reply I am to state for the information of the Army Council that, having regard to the reductions which have been made in their contract prices by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, and the Coventry Ordnance Works, Limited, in consequence of the change, My Lords give covering sanction for this nugatory expenditure as requested. They note that the arrangements to be made with Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Limited, will be submitted separately for Their approval.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Copy of the War Office Letter respecting the Surpluses and Deficiencies on the Votes for Army Services, 1906-1907; and of the Treasury reply thereto.

No. 119.

(10-879. Accounts II.)

Sir,

War Office, 3 December 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to send you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed copy of the Appropriation Account of Army Expenditure and Receipts for the year ended on 31st March last.

The outcome of the account is :—

	£.	s.	d.
Excess of Estimate over Expenditure - - -	966,097	9	1
Excess of Receipts over Estimate . - -	328,581	1	8
Total surplus to be surrendered - -	£1,294,678	10	9

This surplus differs from that shewn by the statement of probable surpluses and deficits on the several Votes, enclosed in War Office letter No. 10-719 F. 1 of 22nd March last, by about 101,000*l.*, the chief differences arising on Votes 1, 7, 9, 10 and 15. These differences are due to the following causes.

Under Vote 1, the surplus on gross expenditure, estimated at 178,000*l.*, now stands at 274,000*l.*, owing partly to the uncertainty as to what expenditure would be brought to account within the year on account of the force in North China, the administration of which, as Their Lordships are aware, is in the hands of the Indian Government.

Communications have been for some time proceeding with that Government with the view of this Department assuming the direct administration of the force; and it is hoped that this will result in better touch with the progress of the expenditure.

The other chief cause of the difference was an underestimate of the total amount of the sums standing to the credit of non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in their regimental accounts on 31st March 1907. These sums, which are credited to the public on 31st March and recharged on 1st April, proved to amount to a larger total than was expected.

The reduction of some 34,000*l.* in the anticipated surplus on Appropriations in Aid of this Vote is due to certain unforeseen adjustments with the Colonial Governments of Singapore and Ceylon in respect of Colonial Military Contributions.

The increased surplus under Vote 7 is due to an overestimate of the payments to be made during the year for supplies in South Africa.

Under Vote 9, the surplus on gross expenditure is greater than was estimated. There was an overestimate of Army expenditure in connexion with the pooled account for Horse and Field Artillery equipments for Home, Indian and Colonial forces, the difficulties arising from which were explained in connexion with the account of 1905-6. The falling off in Appropriations in Aid is due to the postponement to 1907-8 by the Canadian Government of a payment for stores which was expected to be made in 1906-7.

The reduction of the anticipated deficit on receipts under Vote 10 arose from an underestimate of the receipts for rents and for barrack damages and from sundry unexpected receipts in South Africa and other Colonies in connexion with sales of buildings, etc.

The growth of the deficit under Vote 15 is due to insufficient allowance having been made in the forecast for pensions payable to residents in the Colonies.

I am to request you to be so good as to move Their Lordships to sanction the temporary defraying of the excesses on Votes 15 and 16, and the Balances Irrecoverable, out of the surpluses on other Votes, under the powers conferred on them by the Appropriation Act.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 120.

(21431-07.)

Treasury Chambers, 30 December 1907.

Sir,

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them Mr. Brade's letter of the 3rd instant (10-879 Accounts II), transmitting by direction of the Army Council the Army Appropriation Account, 1906-7, of which the following is a summary :—

	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations in Aid.		Net Expenditure.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Estimate - - -	33,038,661	- -	3,242,561	- -	29,796,100	- -
Actual Results - -	32,072,563	10 11	3,571,142	1 8	28,501,421	9 3
Surplus to be surrendered - - - -					£ 1,294,678	10 9

The total differences between the Exchequer grants and the net expenditure are as follows, viz :—

	£.	s. d.
Total surpluses - - - - -	1,336,708	4 1
Total deficits - - - - -	42,029	13 4
Net surplus - - - - -	£1,294,678	10 9

Under the powers conferred upon this Board by Section 4 of the Appropriation Act 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 26), and by Section 4 of the Appropriation Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 20), My Lords authorise the temporary application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants as is necessary to make good the said total deficits on other grants, under the following heads, viz :—

	£.	s. d.
Vote 11, Establishments for Military Education - - -	2,323	6 8
Vote 15, Non-Effective (Men) - - - - -	32,744	16 2
Vote 16, Civil Pensions - - - - -	2,855	2 7
Irrecoverable Balances - - - - -	4,106	7 11
Total - - - - -	£42,029	13 4

Their Lordships desire me at the same time to request that you will convey to the Army Council an expression of Their satisfaction at the great improvement which has been effected as regards the accuracy of the forecast in the March quarter. They trust that this matter will continue to receive the earnest attention of the Council and that every effort will also be made with a view to bringing the total of the original Estimates into closer approximation to the expenditure in the year.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. H. Murray.*

The Secretary, War Office.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL upon the APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for ARMY SERVICES, for the Year ended 31st March 1907; prepared and submitted for the information of the House of Commons, in pursuance of the 22nd and 32nd Sections of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., c. 39.

Earlier rendering of Accounts.

1. In March 1907, the Army Council communicated to me their desire to render the Appropriation Accounts of the Army, Ordnance Factories, and Military Works Acts at an earlier date than had hitherto been the practice, and invited me to co-operate with them in this object by accelerating the audit of the periodical accounts in my Department. I cordially assented, and, with the concurrence of the Treasury, employed my staff on overtime for several months. The result of the efforts of both Departments was that the Army Appropriation Account was rendered to me on the 3rd December, or nearly a month earlier than usual, and the Ordnance Factories Vote Account and Military Works Acts Account reached me about the same time; while the Manufacturing Accounts for Woolwich and Pimlico, which under the Act are not due until the 31st January, were rendered three months before that date. The correspondence is annexed.

Accounts rendered earlier than usual.

Appendix A.A.1,
page 218.

Examination of Army Accounts, 1906-7.

2. The examination of Army Accounts 1906-7 has followed the lines indicated in paragraph 1 of my Report last year, the whole of the Votes having come under review for appropriation purposes, certain establishments and awards of pensions having been examined in detail, and the remaining transactions having passed under the scrutiny of my Department.

Scope of Audit in 1906-7.

Carry-over of Expenditure.

3. As was the case last year, there has been no carry-over of expenditure, the whole of the Accounts for the year 1906-7 having been received and allowed by the War Office during the period of the Account (Paper No. 15, page 134).

No Accounts for 1906-7 outstanding

Comparison of Estimate and Expenditure as shown by the Abstract Appropriation Account.

4. The Abstract Appropriation Account (pages 4 and 5) shows that gross expenditure to the extent of 33,038,661*l.* was provided for in the original and supplementary Army Estimates 1906-7, and that the actual gross expenditure amounted to 32,072,563*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, being less than the Estimate by 966,097*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The estimated receipts in aid of Grants amounted to 3,242,561*l.*, whilst the actual receipts were 3,571,142*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, or an excess of actual over estimated of 328,581*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Expenditure in 1906-7.

The Surplus on the Army Account was therefore 1,294,678*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, made up as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Excess of Estimate over Expenditure - - -	966,097	9	1
Excess of Receipts over Estimate - - -	328,581	1	8
Surplus -	1,294,678	10	9

This Surplus would have been larger but for certain payments in 1906-7, in respect of services which in ordinary course would not have been paid for until the year 1907-8.

They are as follows:—

	£.
Vote 7. Supplies referred to in footnote on page 36 of the Account - - - - -	127,343
„ 7. Clothing, and Vote 8, Barrack and Camp Stores, purchased with Treasury sanction in 1906-7 referred to in paragraph 47 - - - - -	62,000
Advances to Contractors dealt with in paragraph 50	24,101

The Surplus was further reduced by the payment (referred to in paragraph 25 of this Report) of 439,575*l.*, in respect of Loans to Volunteer corps, which was included in the Supplementary (token) Vote of 21st February, 1907.

The main Surpluses on the sums estimated for gross expenditure arise on the following Votes:—

	£.
Vote 1. Pay, etc. - - - - -	274,138
„ 2. Medical - - - - -	43,178
„ 3. Militia - - - - -	43,500
„ 5. Volunteers - - - - -	29,529
„ 6. Quarterings, etc. - - - - -	31,016
„ 7. Supplies, etc. - - - - -	58,116
„ 8. Ordnance Stores - - - - -	58,540
„ 9. Armaments, etc. - - - - -	331,905
„ 10. Works, etc. - - - - -	91,476
„ 12. Miscellaneous - - - - -	20,327

In all but four Votes receipts were realized in excess of the Estimate, the most marked cases being as follows:—

							£.
Vote 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,295
" 6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,749
" 7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,550
" 8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,235
" 9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,524

It would appear unnecessary to comment on the reasons for this very large surplus, as the subject was fully discussed before the Committee of Public Accounts last year, and the Accounting Officer then stated (Questions 3289, 3400, 3416) that the same conditions applied to the Account for 1906-7, and that closer correspondence between estimate and expenditure could not be looked for until 1907-8. The Treasury have dealt with the matter in their minute of the 31st December, 1907, on the 2nd Report of the Committee of Public Accounts 1907.

Forecast and Outcome.

5. The outcome of the Account shows that the actual surplus exceeded by about 100,000*l.* the War Office forecast of 22nd March 1907, the net surplus on gross expenditure being 150,000*l.* more, and on the receipts nearly 49,000*l.* less than was expected.

improvement on
previous year.

Supplementary
Estimate.

6. A Supplementary Estimate for a net sum of 100*l.* was passed by the House of Commons on 12th March 1907, the gross expenditure provided for in the Original Estimates being increased by 439,000*l.* under a new Sub-head (EE) of Vote 5, Loans to Volunteer Corps for Drill Halls and Ranges, and by an additional sum of 20,000*l.* under Subhead C of Vote 12, Compensation for Losses, being a contribution in respect of damage caused by the explosion at Woolwich; and, on the other hand, reductions to the extent of 458,900*l.* from the original provision being made under the following Votes :—

	£.
Vote 1 Pay, etc. - - - - -	250,000
" 6 Quarterings, etc. - - - - -	43,000
" 7 Supplies and Clothing - - - - -	165,900

These reductions were not earmarked as arising on particular sub-heads, and on pages 22, 34 and 38 respectively of the account, the amount in each instance has been deducted from the total of the Vote.

At the same time it will be seen from the explanations of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant that the reductions in question are in respect of the following sub-heads, the surpluses on which are stated to have been taken into account in the Supplementary Estimate :—

	Surplus. £.	Page of Account.
Vote 1. C. Regimental Pay	204,945	19
" W. Expenses of Native Indian Troops	69,365	23
Total Vote 1	274,310	
" 6. D. Barrack Services	48,665	33
" 7. A. Provisions	108,583	37
" K. Contracts for making Clothing	19,805	"
" M. Manufactured Articles of Clothing bought ready made	49,724	39
Total Vote 7	178,112	
Grand Total	501,087	

Deferred Pay and Gratuities on Discharge.

7. The amount received from India in 1906-7 in respect of Deferred Pay and Gratuities on Discharge, etc., fell short of the Estimate by 13,171*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

This deficit is explained on page 23 of the Account as due to an over estimate of the payments due from India, and on page 19 as balancing to that extent the surplus under Sub-Head G, Gratuities and Deferred Pay to Soldiers on Discharge, etc.

The proportion of the gratuities on discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve chargeable to India under the arrangement referred to in paragraph 59 (2) of my Report for 1904-5, is 32 per cent. for the year 1906-7.

India—Non-Effective.

8. The amounts due from India for 1906-7 as estimated and received within the year have been brought to account, but it appears that a further total sum of 8,474*l.* has since been ascertained to be due in respect of this service, and the amount has been brought to account in 1907-8. Amount received.

It will be seen from the explanations on pages 67 and 69 of the Account that the surplus receipts, shown on page 15, of 7,195*l.* under Vote 14, and 10,512*l.* under Vote 15, are in respect of the sum of 17,720*l.*—with which they approximately agree—referred to in paragraph 8 of my Report for last year.

Contributions from Colonies.

9. No remarks are called for as regards the contributions from Mauritius, Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements, or Malta. Mauritius, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Malta.

10. In the case of Ceylon the actual receipts fell short of the Estimate by 13,848*l.*, and the difference is explained on page 23 of the Account as due to the reduction of the garrison. Ceylon.

I gather from the War Office papers that this reduction is mainly the consequence of the abandonment of Trincomalee as an Imperial Coaling Station, and that the War Office have recently suggested to the Colonial Office that the Ceylon Military Contribution should be revised.

Under the arrangements at present in force the contribution of this Colony is fixed at 9½ per cent. of its net revenue, the maximum sum payable being limited to three-fourths of the cost of the garrison. The War Office, however, have proposed to the Colonial Office that as from 1st January 1908, the maximum sum payable by Ceylon should be raised to the full cost of the garrison, thus bringing Ceylon into line with the other Eastern Colonies. The Colonial Office has stated that the Governor of the Colony has been communicated with on the subject.

11. The sum of 5,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* brought to account in respect of the Natal Contribution for the period 1st December 1905 to 31st March 1907 is a set-off in partial adjustment of the claims and counter claims referred to in paragraph 53 of my Report for last year, a charge for an equal amount having been made against Vote 7, Sub-Head G, Appropriations in Aid. Natal.

I may add that, with the sanction of the Treasury, no claim will be made against this Colony for Contributions in Aid of Military Expenditure in respect of any period after 31st March 1907, and the Estimates for 1907-8 have been framed accordingly.

12. The receipt of 48,888*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* from Canada is in part repayment of the cost of maintenance of the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimaux after their transfer to the Dominion Government (from 1st July 1905, and 1st April 1906, respectively) to which reference was made in paragraph 9 (3) of my Report for last year. Canada

The total amount of the claim is 69,323*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* and a further sum of 14,846*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* has since been received, leaving 5,587*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, which is at present the subject of discussion between the War Office and the Canadian Government.

In addition to these credits, sums amounting to about 26,000*l.* in 1906-7, and 58,000*l.* in 1907-8 have been brought to account under other Army Votes in respect of the Stores, etc., alluded to in paragraph 28 of my Report on the Military Works Acts Account for last year.

13. The sum of 9,000*l.*, for which no provision was made in Army Estimates for 1906-7, was received from the Orange River Colony in respect of Military Survey. Orange River Colony.

The amount represents a lump sum contribution, being the share of the Colony of the cost of a survey which is expected to extend over a period of 5½ years, the total expenditure being estimated at 18,500*l.*

The sanction of the Treasury has been obtained for this arrangement.

Contribution from Egypt for British Troops.

14. In addition to the estimated contribution of 100,000*l.* for 1906-7, a sum of 52,000*l.* has been received from Egypt in respect of the extra cost due to the reinforcement of the British garrison in the early part of the financial year. Egypt.

The normal contribution which, as stated in paragraph 64 of my Report for 1904-5, was increased from 87,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* in that year, has now been further increased, by agreement between the Imperial and Egyptian Governments, to 150,000*l.* a year from 1st April 1907, and provision has been made in the Army Estimates for 1907-8 accordingly. Increase of Annual Contribution.

VOTE A.

Comparison of the Adjutant-General's Returns and Paper No. 12, page 124 of the Appropriation Account, with Vote A., page 12, of the Army Estimates.

Numbers sanctioned.

15. By a resolution of the House of Commons of 19th March 1906, 204,100 men were sanctioned for the service of the year 1906-7, and this number was included in the Army (Annual) Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 2).

Appendix B.
page 219.

It appears from pages 12 and 19 of the Army Estimates that of this number 203,000 represented the normal establishment, while 1,100 were temporarily required to cover men borne in excess of establishments who would gradually be reduced during the year.

Effectives: Home, Colonial and Indian.

A Statement (B.) has been prepared, showing the number of effectives on the Home, Colonial, and Indian Establishments, as recorded in the Adjutant-Generals monthly returns, compared with the establishments shown in the Army Estimates.

Home and Colonial.

From column marked (a) of this Statement, which agrees with the Statement on page 124 of the Appropriation Account (Paper 12), it will be seen that the number of effectives upon the Home and Colonial Establishment was, during the whole of the year, less than the number for which provision was made.

VOTE 1.

Oversea Contingents.

Deficiencies in Accounts.

16. The adjustment of the deficiencies in the Accounts of the Oversea Contingents referred to in paragraph 14 of my Report for last year is, I understand, approaching completion, and when completed the necessary report to the Treasury will be made.

In the result it is expected that a total sum of about 2,840*l.* will be written off as Balances Irrecoverable and Claims Abandoned.

Sub-heads C.—Regimental, &c., Pay and W.—Expenses of Native Indian Troops.

Furlough Pay of Native Indian troops on Imperial Service.

17. Charges amounting in all to 28,517*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* have been included under these sub-heads, for payments made to the India Office on account of furlough pay earned by native Indian troops while on Imperial Service in Somaliland and China respectively.

In the absence of indication in the papers that this question, or the present general arrangement for the settlement of accounts between the two Departments has been submitted to the Treasury, I inquired of the War Office whether reference to Their Lordships has been dispensed with in these instances, and, if so, for what reason.

In reply I have been informed that the matter has now been submitted to the Treasury.

Sub-Head F.—Recruiting Staff and Expenses.

Division of bounties for extended service with India.

18. With a view to the maintenance of the strength of the British Establishment in India, bounties were offered to men to extend their periods of service with the Colours, and in the case of certain men, a total expenditure of 6,495*l.* was incurred by India, of which one-half, or 3,247*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, has been charged against Army Votes 1906-7, under this Sub-Head, the other half remaining charged to Indian revenues.

The War Office have, however, recently suggested to the India Office that the share of these bounties to be borne by India should be the amount of the saving accruing to India of the cost of the sea transport of those men, whose return from India is deferred beyond the normal period; and the amount of such saving is calculated by the War Office to be 3,900*l.*, leaving 2,595*l.* as the War Office portion, instead of 3,247*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, the amount charged to Army Votes 1906-7.

This point is alluded to in the correspondence printed in connection with paragraph 31.

Sub-Head W.—Expenses of Native Indian Troops.

Capitation rate not yet fixed.

19. The capitation rate payable for the services of native Indian regiments in Imperial employ, referred to in paragraph 16 of my Report for last year, not having yet been settled, Treasury sanction has been obtained for provisionally including in the Account, under this Sub-Head, a total charge of 129,000*l.* in respect of further advance payments to the India Office, making, with the sum of 136,000*l.* charged in 1905-6, a total amount of 265,000*l.* to be taken into Account when the capitation rate has been fixed.

Further provisional charge.

It will be seen from the explanation under this Sub-Head on page 23 of the Account that, in the absence of sufficient information from India, the rate on which the estimate for the service was based has been found to be too high.

Imperial Yeomanry Committee.

Van Laun Arbitration.

20. The case of Messrs. Van Laun and Co., referred to in paragraph 17 of my Report for last year, and in Questions 3541 to 3555 before the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, appears from the papers to remain unchanged.

The Arbitrator's fees of 150*l.* are still standing against a Suspense Account (page 140 of the Account).

Somaliland Expedition.

21. The Accounts of the Somaliland Field Force, referred to in paragraph 19 (1) of my Report for last year, have not yet been closed, certain outstanding amounts being still in course of adjustment. Somaliland Field Force.

The Expenditure charged in the year 1906-7 has been included under the ordinary Sub-Heads of Votes, and amounts to 14,646*l.* net (Paper 13, pages 126-127), making, with the sums alluded to in paragraph 19 (2) of my Report for last year, the total cost of the Expedition to 31st March 1907, 2,338,520*l.* out of Army Votes and 12,125*l.* out of Civil Votes.

The sum of 1,253*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, referred to in paragraph 19 (3) of my Report for last year, has been recovered and brought to credit under Vote 7, G, Appropriations in Aid (Note (b) thereunder on page 37 of the Account).

VOTE 2.

Irregular Issue of Servant Allowance.

22. The charge under Sub-Head D, Pay, &c., Royal Army Medical College, includes a sum of 18*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* in respect of Servant Allowance irregularly issued to an Officer who employed a soldier servant. Allowance concurrent with employment of soldier servant.

I called the attention of the War Office to the matter, and it has been ascertained that the irregular issue extended from 1st January 1903 to 30th June 1907.

A total sum of 82*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* is involved, and this amount is being recovered from the Officer by monthly instalments of 3*l.*

VOTE 3.

Alderney Militia.

23. In accordance with the new arrangement referred to in paragraph 23 of my Report for last year, a sum of 30*l.* (currency) has been received from the funds of the Island of Alderney in respect of the contribution for 1906-7, the sterling value of which, 28*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, has been brought to Account under Sub-Head G, Appropriations in Aid. Alderney.

There are no charges in the Account under report for training of the Alderney Militia in 1906, the expenditure incurred during that period having been inadvertently included in the War Office books for 1907-8.

Proper vouchers have been furnished for this expenditure.

VOTES 3 AND 5.

Bermuda Militia and Volunteers.

24. The question of the incidence of cost of these forces was referred to in paragraph 22 of my Report for last year, and the War Office views were explained to the Committee of Public Accounts in reply to Q. 3590. Bermuda.

The War Office have recently called the attention of the Colonial Office to the improved financial outlook of the Colony in 1907, and have suggested that, in these circumstances, steps should now be taken to secure that Bermuda should bear a more adequate share of the cost of her own defence. Improved outlook.

VOTE 5.

Sub-Head EE.—Loans to Volunteers Corps for Drill Halls and Ranges.

25. The amount charged against the provision of 439,000*l.* in the Supplementary Estimate for the purchase from the Public Works Loan Commissioners of certain mortgages on the property of Volunteer Corps in England and in Scotland is 439,575*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (page 30 of the Account). This amount is made up of 426,234*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, the balance of outstanding loans which had been fully advanced by the Commissioners before the 21st of March 1907, and 13,340*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* interest to that date. Purchase of Volunteer Mortgages.

In view of the legal opinion that the Secretary of State for War was not empowered to hold these mortgages, and pending the passing of an enabling Act, two agreements were entered into by the Secretary of the Public Works Loan Commissioners to transfer the mortgages to the Secretary of State for War when called upon, and in the meantime to hold them on trust for this purpose.

The necessary Statutory Authority has since been obtained, and under Section 3 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1907, (7. Edw. 7. c. 36), which became law on the 28th August 1907, the rights of the Public Works Loan Commissioners in respect of these mortgages and securities, and the several properties comprised in them, are now vested in the Secretary of State for War for the time being.

26. As a result of this transaction, the amounts repaid by Volunteer Corps in redemption of these Loans are credited to Army Votes. Amounts repaid in redemption of Loans credited to Army Votes.

In the Army Estimates for 1907-8 provision has been made under Vote 5, Sub-Head F, Appropriations in Aid, for the receipt of a total sum of 28,000*l.* on this account.

The sums so received up to the 30th September 1907 amounted to 28,158*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* consisting of 14,377*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Principal, and 13,780*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Interest.

Mortgages still held
by Public Works
Loan Commissioners

27. In addition to the mortgages referred to, the sum of 8,789*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* was outstanding in the accounts of the Public Works Loan Commissioners on 31st March 1907 in respect of loans to Volunteers Corps not fully advanced.

VOTE 6.

Sub-Head C.—Hire of Buildings to supplement Barracks.

Cost of Hirings
compared with
lodging Allowances.

28. In compliance with the request of the Treasury, referred to in paragraph 28 (3) of my Report for last year, the War Office have recently informed Their Lordships that for the year ended 31st August 1907, a saving of 300*l.* has been effected in the case of hirings in the United Kingdom, as compared with the lodging allowances that otherwise would have been issued.

At stations abroad, however, the rentals exceeded the authorized lodging allowances by 2,028*l.*, which the War Office attribute to the rise in rents and the practically obsolete rates of lodging allowances which in certain cases have not been revised, owing to the long established practice of hiring accommodation for warrant officers and lower ranks as provided for in the Allowance Regulations (paragraph 268 (h).)

South African Garrison Institutes.

Expenditure by
Institutes.

29. With reference to paragraph 31 of my Report for last year, it appears that expenditure amounting to 6,238*l.* has been defrayed by the South African Garrison Institutes in providing additional accommodation, which would otherwise have necessarily been provided out of Army Funds. This sum has therefore been deducted from the amount of 9,294*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* due from the Institutes in respect of rent of wholesale premises paid by the Army (paragraph 29 of my Report as above), and the General Officer Commanding has recovered the balance of 3,056*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* in 1907-8.

Mineral Water
Factories.

30. As regards the cost of erection of Mineral Water Factories, referred to in paragraph 30 of that Report, the debit balance of 3,246*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* has recently been retransferred to the Military Works Loan Account and, in accordance with the Treasury decision, a claim for rental at 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of 5,650*l.* on these buildings has been preferred against the South African Garrison Institutes. The amount so claimed, calculated from the date of occupation to 30th September, 1907, is 791*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Sub-Head F.—Sea Transport of Troops.

Cost of transport
from India of non-
extended three
years' men.

31. It will be seen from the explanation under this sub-head on page 33 of the Account, that the expenditure in excess of the Grant is partly due to the cost of bringing home from India three years' men who declined to extend their service for a longer period in that country.

It appears that owing to the failure of certain arrangements which were made between the War Office and the India Office, with the approval of the Treasury, to avoid a shortage of men for Indian drafts for the trooping season 1903-4, the War Office proposed, and the India Office agreed, that three years' men with not less than one year of unexpired service on 1st April, 1904, should be sent to India, on the understanding that Imperial funds should bear the extra cost of transport involved.

This agreement was not submitted to the Treasury, but similar difficulties being experienced in providing men for the trooping season 1904-5, the agreement was extended to cover that year, and the matter was laid before the Treasury, who demurred to the charge falling on Imperial funds.

After correspondence on this point, the Treasury have admitted that the Army Council should fulfil their obligations to the Government of India, but they decline to share with the Army Council the responsibility for this expenditure.

The amount in question is 59,246*l.* 5*s.*, and it will be seen from the correspondence annexed that the cost of returning to this country men who went to India from South Africa prior to 1903-4 is included in that sum.

Appendix C.C.1,
page 220.

Sub-Head N.—Remounts, Remount Farm Balance Sheet.

Arborfield Account
for 1906-7.

32. A copy of the Profit and Loss Account of the Remount Farm at Arborfield for the year 1906-7, referred to in paragraph 8 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, is appended.

This Account has been scrutinized in my Department with the documents available at the War Office, and the following are amongst the questions which arose on the examination.

Insurance to be
discontinued.

In the case of the charge of 5*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* (item 10) for insurance, to which I took exception, I gather from the papers that the practice of insuring at Remount Farms generally will be discontinued.

Value of Forage
admissible.

I suggested that the credit of 2,657*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* (item 8) representing the value of the forage rations which would have been issued for the remounts in normal circumstances should be excluded, and the set off explained in a note to the Account.

Appendix D.
page 221.

The War Office, however, whilst admitting the force of the suggestion, considered it preferable to include the amount, as the saving of forage, which would otherwise have been issued, was an important item in the real result of the working of the establishment which the Account had been designed to show.

Excluding this amount the debit balance on the year is 5,017*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* This seems to me to be the real cost of the number of horses maintained at the farm, which I understand averaged 114·69 daily.

As regards the exclusion from this cost account of charges for certain timber obtained from War Department Lands, and for transport of stores and supplies, the War Office have defended their absence on the grounds that no direct charges have been incurred in these instances.

Charges not taken up.

I pointed out to the War Office that the depreciation written off in the case of buildings erected by the Army appeared to be insufficient to exhaust their value during the currency of the lease of the farm, and I have been informed that the matter will be further considered in the event of its being decided not to purchase the land, a question which is now under consideration.

Insufficient depreciation written off.

Live stock and growing crops on 1st April 1906, and crops and dead stock on 31st March 1907, appear to have been valued at cost, whilst roots and hay in ricks, I am informed, have been assessed with due regard to the market rates of the day.

Valuation of stock, &c.

Cost of Transport on Military Works Loan Services in South Africa.

33. As foreshadowed in paragraph 34 of my Report for last year, I understand that under the procedure adopted this year, the wages of the personnel and cost of their rations have been carried monthly direct to the Military Works Loan Account, while the charge thereto for the forage of transport animals employed on loan services has been based on records of the actual number of rations issued to them. The charges have in each case been examined by my officers in South Africa, and appear to be correct.

Adjustment of charges.

VOTE 7.

Sub-Head A.—Cost of Provisions and Allowances in lieu.

34. The charge under this Sub-Head includes a sum of 300*l.* paid to a former employee of the late South African Supply and Cold Storage Co. Ltd., for his out-of-pocket expenses during the period inquiries were being made in connection with information supplied by him, as to certain sums alleged to be due to the War Office for overpayments made by the Military Authorities, and in respect of stock not paid for by the Company, &c.

Sums due from late South African Supply and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

On investigation it appeared that a total sum of 66,889*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* was involved, and the Company being in liquidation, a claim for the amount was preferred upon the liquidators who made counter-claims to the extent of 159,132*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, including 27,298*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* recovered from the Company in 1900–01, in respect of the frozen meat referred to in paragraph 20 of the Army Cash Report for 1899–1900 and paragraph 62 of the Report for 1900–1.

Under legal advice it was finally arranged that the claims and counter-claims should be withdrawn, and the matter settled by the payment of a sum of 4,255*l.* by the Company to the War Office.

This amount has been received and brought to account in 1907–8, and a further payment of 200*l.* has been made, in the same year, to the employee alluded to as a reward for his services.

The sanction of the Treasury has been obtained for the course pursued by the War Office in this case.

35. Note (a) of the explanations under this Sub-Head, on page 37 of the Account, shows that a sum of 5,910*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* has been charged in respect of an award by arbitration on account of supplies requisitioned during the War.

Arbitration award.

The circumstances of the case are set forth in the correspondence on pages 155 and 156, from which it will be seen that, acting under legal advice, the General Officer Commanding in South Africa had in the first instance declined to entertain the claim, or to submit to the jurisdiction of the South African Courts.

It will also be noticed that the War Office, at the instance of the High Commissioner for South Africa, subsequently agreed to submit the case for arbitration, and that the Treasury, who were not consulted before the War Office decided—in opposition to legal advice—to go to arbitration, have confined their sanction to the inclusion of the item in the Appropriation Account.

Sub-Head B.—Cost of Forage, &c.

36. In the forms of tender for the supply of Forage, Mealies and Vegetables under contract during the year 1906–7, a clause was inserted reserving to the General Officer Commanding in Chief in South Africa the right to purchase from other sources up to 25 per cent. of the gross quantities required of any of the items included in the contract

Right of purchase of portion of supplies in South Africa reserved under contract.

Towards the end of 1906 the General Officer Commanding reported favourably upon this system, and its continuance was approved by the War Office, who called for a detailed Report to be made early in 1908, when the General Officer Commanding will have had further opportunities of judging the merits of the system, with a comparison of prices with contract rates and an estimate of incidental expenses according to his later experience.

Sub-Head E.—Water Supply.

Water supply,
Standerton, South
Africa.

37. In the case of the Standerton water supply, which formed the subject of paragraph 39 of my Report for last year, and of paragraph 9 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts 1907, the General Officer Commanding in South Africa has forwarded to the War Office the new proposals which have been made by the Transvaal Government as the result of the negotiations into which he was instructed to enter.

The War Office regard these proposals as on the whole satisfactory, but they have directed the General Officer Commanding to suggest certain material modifications and, in consultation with the Transvaal Government and the Standerton Municipality, to prepare a draft agreement for the approval of the War Office, without which the Department is not to be finally committed.

Sub-Head G.—Appropriations in Aid.

Natal Claims and
Counter-claims.

38. In addition to the sum of 5,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* referred to in paragraph 11 of this Report, a further total sum of 2,553*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been charged under this Sub-Head, and credited to other Sub-Heads of Army Votes, as a set-off and in further partial adjustment of the claims and counter-claims alluded to in paragraph 53 (2) of my Report for last year.

Contribution to Civil Government of Transvaal and Orange River Colony for Goods requisitioned during the War, etc.

Administration
expenses finally
charged to fund.

39. The Treasury have furnished me with further correspondence on the question of the administration expenses of the Compensation Fund dealt with in paragraph 40 of my Report for last year.

It appears that the High Commissioner, South Africa, who had not been kept fully informed of the position of affairs in regard to this question, had intimated to the Colonial Ministers that the War Office claim for the refund of 41,420*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* had been abandoned.

In the circumstances the Treasury consider that the Home Government are precluded from pressing the War Office claim any further.

Customs Rebates on Supplies purchased and on "Created" Surpluses.

Recovery of sum
withheld.

40. In paragraph 43 (2) of my Report for last year I noted that a sum of 5,591*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, for customs rebates on supplies purchased, had been withheld by the Transvaal Government to meet a claim in respect of rebates over-recovered by the Army in connection with the surpluses "created" by Messrs. Meyer.

The General Officer Commanding in South Africa has since informed the War Office that he has now received the amount in question from the Transvaal Government.

Contracts cancelled owing to Bribery.

Cowie and Houston.

41. In paragraph 45 of my Report for last year I noted that a total sum of 2,609*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* had been withheld from Messrs. Cowie and Houston to cover fines for bribery and other deductions under the terms of their contracts.

Three contracts were concerned, but it appears that bribery was admitted in respect of one only, and on that account the Natal Bank, Limited, Messrs. Cowie and Houston's Assignees, have objected to the deductions under the bribery clause from the sums due under the other two contracts.

The question was considered by the legal advisers at home and in South Africa and, in accordance with their suggestions, the War Office propose to endeavour to effect a compromise with the Bank referred to on lines which have been submitted to the Treasury.

Meyer.

42. With reference to paragraph 47 of my Report for last year, the Law Officers of the Crown have advised that no proceedings should be taken against the bankrupts Messrs. Meyer, Ltd., and Mr. Stepney for fines leviable under the bribery clause of their respective contracts.

Richards.

The question of legal proceedings against Mr. F. T. Richards is still pending, and in the meantime the sum of 162*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* referred to in the above-mentioned paragraph is still in suspense.

May & Co.

The case of Messrs. May & Co., dealt with in paragraph 46 of my Report for last year, is in a similar position, and ultimate action will depend upon the result of any proceedings against Mr. Richards.

The question as to the Officer responsible for the oversight of the bribery clause of the contract in this instance has been considered and decided by the Army Council.

South African War Stores.

43. In reply to Question 4197 of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, the Accounting Officer stated that, with the exception of the few cases referred to in Questions 4102 to 4109 on paragraphs 46 and 47 of my Report for last year, and dealt with in the two preceding paragraphs of this Report, the Law Officers had advised that no action could be taken against the contractors alluded to in paragraph 56 of that Report.

Royal Commission cases still under consideration.

Amongst the cases in which it was advised that no action should be taken was that of Wilson and Worthington, against whom a claim had been made by the War Office for 9,729*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in respect of the sale of surplus compressed vegetables, etc., which were returned as bad to the Supply Officer, Germiston. A small quantity was found to be in good condition and was utilized, but the greater part, valued at 8,73*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, was condemned and destroyed, and the Law Officers of the Transvaal, who also were consulted in this case, advised that in the circumstances no recovery could be made.

Wilson and Worthington. Compressed vegetables.

The Treasury have accordingly approved the write-off, and the amount is included in the sum of 8,936*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, item 54 on page 119 of the Account.

I may mention that, in view of the number and complexity of certain claims made by Wilson and Worthington against the War Office, amounting to 9,839*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and counter-claims amounting to at least 3,025*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, a conference was held at the War Office at which the Treasury Solicitor was represented.

Wilson and Worthington. Other claims and counter-claims.

In the result a compromise was effected, and with Treasury sanction a sum of 1,067*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been paid (in 1907-8) to Wilson and Worthington, in full discharge of all claims against the War Department.

Supplies Purchased—Customs and Railage Rebates.

44. With reference to paragraph 49 of my Report for 1905-6, Treasury sanction has been obtained for the abandonment of the claim against the Orange River Colony for customs rebates for the period 1st January 1903 to 31st March 1905. The amount involved is 24,120*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, and is included in the statement of losses on page 120, item 65.

Claim against Orange River Colony.

With the approval of the Treasury the General Officer Commanding has been authorized to settle by compromise, if necessary, on the best terms obtainable, the similar claim against the Transvaal, amounting to 23,734*l.*, as well as the following other claims:—

I.—Customs Rebates.

Natal, 2,229*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* This is being set off against the Natal claim for customs duty on surplus supplies sold. (Paragraph 53 of my Report 1905-6.)

Cape Colony, 788*l.* For period 1st July 1904 to 31st March 1905. The Cape Government has declined to consider this claim, and has preferred a counter-claim for duty twice refunded, amounting to 440*l.*

II.—Railage Rebates.

Central South African Railways, including through traffic with other lines, 71,986*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Correspondence is proceeding with the railway authorities.

Natal, 7,124*l.* 3*s.* This claim has not yet been admitted by Natal, but an effort will be made to treat it on lines similar to those of the customs rebate of 2,229*l.* alluded to above.

Cape Colony, amount not yet reported. This claim is for the period 1st August 1904 to 31st March 1905, and is still the subject of local correspondence.

45. The Treasury have forwarded to me further correspondence on the subject of the claims and counter-claims between the Home and Cape Governments, referred to in paragraph 50 of my Report for last year.

Cape Government, claims and counter-claims, Treasury views.

It appears that the Cape Government now wish to set-off the War Office claim of 182,178*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* for refund of Customs Duties on purchases from open stocks during the War, against the Cape counter-claim of 6,420,634*l.* for general War expenses and losses, and to take the net sum of 13,733*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* due from the Cape for supplies, &c., into account in connection with the Cape counter-claim of 26,340*l.* for compensation for private stocks of arms and ammunition removed or destroyed during the War.

The Treasury, however, consider that, in view of the attitude of the Cape Government on the question of the Customs Duties of 182,178*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, no payment can be made to them in respect of their Arms claim of 26,340*l.* and Their Lordships do not propose to press further for the payment by the Cape of the sum of 13,733*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* above mentioned, or for the recognition by the Cape of the War Office claim for the refund of the Customs Duties, but They now leave the matter in the hands of the Colony.

They have at the same time asked the Colonial Office to forward to the Governor of the Colony a copy of the letter in which Their views as above indicated are expressed.

Customs Duties on Sales to Repatriation Department, Orange River Colony.

Repatriation Department, Orange River Colony.

46. The War Office claim for the refund of the sums of 186*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* and 1,170*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* erroneously paid to the Orange River Colony in 1902 and 1905 respectively, in respect of Customs duties on sales to the Repatriation Department, was referred to in paragraph 54 of my Report for last year, and in Questions 4170 to 4193 before the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907.

From the correspondence which has since passed on the subject between the Treasury War Office and Colonial Office, it appears that the claim for the sum of 186*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* paid in 1902 is barred by the general settlement of 1904, and has therefore been withdrawn.

The claim is, however, being pressed in the case of the remaining amount of 1,170*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

VOTES 7 AND 8.

Payments in 1906-7 which in ordinary course would have been made in 1907-8.

Payments made before usual date.

47. In addition to the amounts shown in the footnote to page 36, special Treasury sanction was obtained for estimated excess expenditure of 22,000*l.*, 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* under Sub-Head L of Vote 7, and Sub-Heads C and D of Vote 8, respectively. The actual expenditure in respect thereof in 1906-7, which in ordinary course would not have been made until 1907-8, is stated by the War Office to be 50,000*l.*, 9,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* respectively.

VOTE 8.

Metal Fund Accounts.

Disposal of metal collected at Rifle Ranges.

48. Metal Funds consisting of moneys realized by the sale of metal collected at Rifle Ranges have been in existence in Army Districts for some time, the sums realized after the payment of expenses having been placed at the disposal of General Officers Commanding for such purposes as prizes and the payment of markers at Rifle Meetings. The metal collected arises partly from ammunition purchased by the troops, but mainly from the expenditure of free ammunition.

Until recently, Accounts of these Funds were not available for inspection by my Department, but, in consequence of representations made by me, it has been arranged, with the concurrence of the Treasury, that a simple form of account, which has been drawn up by the War Office, shall be rendered annually to the Chief Accountants at the Commands and shall be open to my inspection.

Accordingly, the Accounts for 1906-7 have been furnished to me, and may be summarized thus—

				<i>Home Commands.</i>			<i>Stations Abroad.</i>		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on 1st April 1906	-	-	-	1,877	19	8	268	11	-
Receipts from Sale of Metals, &c.	-	-	-	3,797	5	2	623	17	9
Total	-	-	-	5,675	4	10	892	8	9
Working expenses	-	-	-	756	16	11	5	7	9
Grants for prizes, &c.	-	-	-	2,272	4	11	472	8	8
Balance on 31st March 1907	-	-	-	2,646	3	-	414	12	4
Total	-	-	-	5,675	4	10	892	8	9

Metal from Artillery Ranges.

49. No Metal Funds exist in the case of Artillery Ranges. At certain of the Ranges contracts are entered into for the collection and purchase of the metal arising from ammunition expended, and the proceeds are brought to account as Appropriations in Aid, but owing to difficulties of collection and transport the amounts realized are, as a rule, small. Tenders were recently invited, at my suggestion, for the collection and purchase of metal at the Glen Imaal Range, but only one offer, of 6*l.* for one year, was received. I understand that, on the termination of the agreement in this case the matter will be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained, with a view to making a more profitable arrangement if possible.

VOTES 8 AND 9, AND ORDNANCE FACTORIES VOTE.

Various Sub-Heads.

Advances to Contractors.

50. Charges are included under various Sub-Heads of these Votes for payments made to contractors at the end of March 1907, for advances in respect of work done or stores supplied.

The general question of advances to contractors has again been under review, and the War Office have been in correspondence with the Treasury on the subject.

It will be seen from my letter of 2nd December 1907 and from the War Office reply of 30th of January, 1908, copies of which are appended, that (1) in the case of stores delivered but not inspected, the ruling laid down in paragraph 17 of the 2nd Report of the Committee of Public Accounts 1890, has been departed from, advances in such instances now being charged direct to Army Votes instead of to the contractor's personal account, and, (2) as regards advances for Ordnance Factory Machinery delivered but not erected and set to work, guarantees for the replacement free of charge of any part subsequently found defective are obtained only when considered necessary by the War Office.

From the statement furnished to me with the War Office reply referred to, it appears that sums amounting in all to 2,217*l.* under Vote 8, and to 21,884*l.* under Vote 9, were advanced to contractors in 1906-7 before the expiration of the recognized period alluded to in the correspondence.

As an illustration of the effect of the procedure referred to at (1) above, I may mention that an advance payment of 150*l.* on 28th March, 1907, for a slotting machine charged against the Vote for 1906-7 and since rejected, has had to be recovered and credited to the Ordnance Factories Vote, Sub-Head H, Appropriations in Aid, 1907-8.

VOTES 8 AND 9.

Expenditure on Extraordinary Services (Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery).

51. The following table shows the provision in Army Estimates, and the expenditure for the first two of the three years over which the total estimate of 3,150,000*l.* for the Extraordinary Services referred to in paragraph 59 of my Report for last year is to be distributed.

Extraordinary
Services.

Estimates :—		1905-6.	1906-7.	Total for the Two Years.
		£.	£.	£.
Vote 8.	General stores (harness and saddlery)	30,000	30,000	60,000
„ 9.	Guns, carriages, ammunition, etc.	1,183,000	1,157,000	2,340,000
		<u>1,213,000</u>	<u>1,187,000</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>
Expenditure :—		£.	£.	£.
Vote 8	- - - - -	28,200	30,261	58,461
„ 9	- - - - -	1,447,581	981,506	2,429,087
		<u>1,475,781</u>	<u>1,011,767</u>	<u>2,487,548</u>

In the year under report the expenditure on these services was less than the estimate by 175,233*l.*, and it will be seen from the explanations on page 83 of the Account that although excess expenditure was incurred on the new batteries for Horse and Field Artillery, there were large savings on ammunition generally, partly attributable to the assignment to India of certain deliveries in the year 1906-7, in compensation for the diversion from India to the Army of deliveries in 1905-6, to which allusion was made in paragraph 59 (2) of my Report for last year.

Total Expenditure on Re-armament of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

52. Including the sums mentioned in paragraph 60 of my Report for last year, and the value of the work done in the Ordnance Factories in 1906-7, the total expenditure to the 31st March 1907 on the re-armament of horse and field artillery at home, in India, and in certain Colonies, amounted to 3,732,660*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, which has been allocated as follows :—

Total expenditure
to 31st March 1907.

	£.	s.	d.
Cordite diverted to other services	-	-	15,662 5 6
India - - - - -	-	-	1,171,334 11 10
Victoria - - - - -	-	-	52,753 15 8
Transvaal - - - - -	-	-	5,362 7 9
Army Vote 8 - - - - -	-	-	58,461 - -
„ „ 9 - - - - -	-	-	2,429,086 14 5
	<u>£3,732,660</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

The expenditure incurred on the service from 1st April to 30th September 1907, amounted to 177,880*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which is included in the sum of 177,947*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* shown on page 140 of the Account.

Expenditure after
31st March 1907.

VOTE 9.

Armaments and Engineer Stores.

53. The charges to Vote 9, which are based on the Production Statement of the Ordnance Factories, amount to 790,844*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Ordnance Factories.
Charges to Vote 9.

VOTE 10.

Cost of Staff.

54. In paragraph 20 of the 2nd Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, reference was made to the intention of the Director General of Army Finance to consult with the Treasury as to the preparation of a memorandum for the guidance of the Committee, showing the cost of staff as compared with works from year to year. Papers have recently been referred to me containing a memorandum on the subject which the War Office have transmitted to the Treasury, and this is I understand now under consideration by Their Lordships.

Triennial Contracts.

55. The question of extending the limit of Triennial Contracts under the Superintendent of Building Works, Woolwich Arsenal, from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* was referred to by the Committee of Public Accounts of last year (paragraph 21 of 2nd Report) as being under the consideration of the War Office, but I have not yet learnt what decision has been arrived at, and I gather from the Treasury Minute of 31st December, 1907 (paragraph 21) dealing with the Committee's Report, that the result of the War Office deliberations on the subject had not, at that date, been furnished to Their Lordships.

In referring to this subject last year I drew attention, in paragraph 71 of my Report, to a case in which work had apparently been divided up so as to bring each order within the extended limit of 1,000*l.*

Similar cases in 1906-7 have come under my notice in connection both with Vote 10 and with the Ordnance Factories Vote, and as they all occurred within the Building Works Department it will be convenient to deal with them together.

(1) Under Part I. of Vote 10, Army Ordnance Buildings, Repairs to Buildings of the Chemical Research Department after Explosion (Paper 9, page 94, item 23) advances were made during the year to the Triennial Contractor in respect of work which was estimated to amount to 2,935*l.*, but was divided into four items, each within the 1,000*l.* limit. The placing of this work with the Triennial Contractor is justified by the War Office on the ground that in the exceptional state of affairs created by the explosion, any other action would have been impracticable, as it was urgently necessary to carry out these repairs with the least delay.

(2) Under the same section of the Vote (Paper 9, page 94, item 19) provision was made for the erection of a packing-case store at Woolwich at a total cost of 2,390*l.* The work in 1906-7 was divided into two parts, (1) foundations and (2) superstructure, and the estimated cost of each being less than 1,000*l.* they were both given to the Triennial Contractor. In explanation it is stated by the War Office that the nature of the subsoil at Woolwich Arsenal is such as to require that foundations of all buildings should be completed before the work of erecting the superstructure is undertaken. As to whether this circumstance rendered it necessary to separate the service for contract purposes into two distinct parts I am unable to express an opinion. I have noticed, however, that foundations and superstructure are usually included in a single contract.

(3) Expenditure was incurred under the Ordnance Factories Vote, Sub-Head E, Part III, for renewing the roof of the locomotive shop. The amount allotted for this service was 1,980*l.*, and work of the estimated value of 1,095*l.* was given in 1906-7 to the Triennial Contractor in two jobs. The War Office state that, as it was originally intended to do the work by Departmental labour, steel stanchions were ordered from the Triennial Contractor for 105*l.* Departmental labour, however, was not available, and therefore, with a view to completing the service as far as possible by the 31st March 1907, work to the value of 990*l.* was given to the Triennial Contractor. It is further contended that it would have been extremely difficult in any case to have carried out the service by means of a lump sum contract, as the shed had to remain in use as far as possible during the alterations.

(4) Included under Part II. of Sub-Head E., Ordnance Factories Vote, is an item for raising the roof of the Brass Foundry and providing for a 5-ton overhead travelling crane, to which were charged during the year payments to the Triennial Contractor amounting to 1,178*l.* In explanation it is stated that though inserted under one item there were really two distinct services involved, and that the necessity for allowing the use of the Foundry to the Gun Factory employees during the progress of the work, would, in the case of a special contract, have resulted in claims for extras and compensation.

Existing Triennial
Contracts
provisionally
prolonged.

56. In view of an inquiry which for some time had been in progress as to the working of the Triennial Contract System, the War Office decided in January 1906 that the existing Triennial Contracts, which expired on the 31st March 1906, should provisionally be extended, if possible, for a period of six months, leaving it to the General Officers Commanding to make the best terms practicable. A further extension of six months from 1st October 1906 was subsequently ordered, followed by a year's extension to 31st March 1908.

During this period the District Schedules of Prices, which had been settled in 1903 and should have been revised as from 1st April 1906, remained without revision. The terms arranged with Contractors were necessarily, in view of their provisional character, unfavourable in many instances, and the total extra cost of the services carried out during the provisional period must have been considerable.

In reply to my inquiries on the subject, the War Office, while recognizing the unsatisfactory character of these provisional arrangements, urged in explanation that the consideration of so widely extended a system, involving large financial and administrative interests, must necessarily occupy some time, as changes introduced on inconclusive or ill-considered grounds might impair the efficiency of the service and lead to increase of cost.

Examination of Contractors' Claims.

57. In paragraph 15 of my Report of last year on the Military Works Account, I referred to the importance of a proper technical examination of bills for Works services, and stated that under the present decentralised system of accounting a proportion of these bills was subjected to examination by the Chief Engineers in the Commands.

Technical Examination by Chief Engineer.

I have since been in correspondence with the War Office with a view to having the results of the Chief Engineers' examination furnished to me. The question is, I understand, under consideration and a further communication on the subject has been promised.

58. In accordance with a recently expressed opinion of the Treasury Solicitor, it has been decided by the War Office that no alterations can be made to measurements after they have been recorded and agreed to on the spot, by the representatives of the War Office and the Contractor and amendments have been made in the Conditions of Contract in order to make this intention more clear.

Overpayments through misapplication of Schedule items.

My attention has been drawn to certain cases in which overpayments amounting to 51*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, caused by the wrong application of the items in the District Schedules of prices, have, under this decision, been allowed to remain charged against the Vote. Overpayments of this description do not appear to come under the same category as overpayments due to wrong measurements, and are consequently not covered, apparently, by the opinion of the Treasury Solicitor as to the finality of measurements. The question is, I understand, receiving special consideration from the War Office, but no steps have been taken, pending a decision, to remove the charges from the Account.

59. In connection with this question I may mention that two cases have come under my notice during the year in which certificates given by the local technical officers have eventually proved to be unreliable.

Technical Examination by Local Officers.

(a) In the absence through illness of the military foreman in charge, a bill was made out for an interim payment approximating, it is stated, as nearly as could be ascertained, to the amount of the work executed before the close of the financial year. A certificate to the effect that the work had been satisfactorily performed, that the measurements were correct, that the materials supplied were of proper quality, and that competent artificers and labourers had been employed, was signed by a foreman of works and a surveyor's clerk, but subsequent verification by a surveyor disclosed an overpayment to the extent of 58*l.* It is stated that the officers signing the bill were *locum tenentes* and acted under a misapprehension as to the nature of the payment.

(b) A payment was made on account of a bill showing in full detail work to the value of 83*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, to which a certificate similar to that referred to above was given by a surveyor and a clerk of works. It appears, however, that the value of the work actually completed had been overstated, and payment was made on the basis of 63*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, as representing the approximate amount performed, 15*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* being deducted from this sum for Reserve. The War Office, while admitting an irregularity, state that the certificate given by the clerk of works was qualified by an accompanying letter, and that the signature of the surveyor was appended after the payment on account had been made.

I am also informed that the Army Council fully agree with me as to the importance of these certificates, and that the question of modifying the existing system of signatures to bills is being considered in connection with the new scheme for Inspectors of Works.

Brennan Torpedo Establishment.

60. Under Sub-Head G. is included the cost of the staff of the Brennan Torpedo Factory. Charges in respect of this establishment are included also under Sub-Head M of Vote 1 and Sub-Head O of Vote 9, and it will be seen on reference to pages 21 and 43 of the Account that surpluses on these sub-heads are partly explained by the closing of the school and factory, which was fixed for 31st March, 1907.

Brennan Torpedo Establishment.

Loan of Factory to India Office.

61. During the years 1905-1906 experiments were carried out by the consulting engineer of the factory in connection with his invention of a mono-rail, and at the close of 1906-7

Loan of Factory to India Office.

proposals were under the consideration of the India Office and the War Department for sharing the cost of continuing these experiments. Eventually, however, the Army Council decided that, having already expended the sum of about 4,000*l.* upon the initial development of the scheme, they were unable to make any further pecuniary contribution. They agreed, however, to place the factory with all its machinery at the disposal of the India Office for the continuance of the mono-rail investigations, on the condition that the expenses of maintenance and working should be borne by that Department. It was also arranged that, in consideration of the expenditure already provided out of Army Funds, and of the further contribution to which the loan of the factory and machinery is equivalent, preferential terms for the use of the invention should be accorded to the Imperial Government for Naval and Military purposes, similar to those which have been agreed upon between the India Office and the inventor.

Balloon Factory.

Cost of Balloons &c.

62. The Balance Sheet, Capital Account and Production Statement of the Balloon Factory for 1906-7 are printed at pages 150-151 of the Account. (Paper No. 20).

The value of articles manufactured and services performed amounted to 9,091*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* as compared with 8,810*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in 1905-6. During these two years the Factory has been in process of transference from Aldershot to Swan Plateau.

Included under "Amounts undercharged to production to be debited in 1907-8," is a sum of 425*l.* 11*s.* representing depreciation on Buildings and Machinery transferred from Suspense to Capital on the 31st March 1906, the omission of which from the Accounts was discovered too late for adjustment within the year. By this oversight the cost of production for 1906-7 has been relieved of a charge which it should properly have borne.

Stores in Stock stood at 4,714*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* on 31st March 1907 as compared with 3,420*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* at the corresponding date last year. Stock has not been taken since 1902 and I am informed that it has been found convenient to postpone the stocktaking until February 1908.

The whole of the amount shown under semi-manufactures, viz.—6,679*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* represents the expenditure to 31st March 1907 on the dirigible balloon.

There has been a considerable increase in the cost of production of balloons as compared with previous years, amounting in the larger sizes to from 24 to 30 per cent increase. I am informed that there was some difficulty experienced in 1906-7 in obtaining the skins, and those received were much lighter in weight. Consequently more skins were used per pound of output, necessitating increased labour and indirect expenditure charges.

The high cost of hydrogen gas, viz.—10*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per 1000 cubic feet, as compared with 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in 1905-6, is stated to be due to the small quantity of gas made owing to the removal of the factory, and to the considerable expenditure incurred in the overhaul of the plant.

The cost of Experiments has increased from 649*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in 1905-6 to 2,182*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in 1906-7. This is largely due to a new item "Experiments on Kites" on which an expenditure of 1,323*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* has been incurred.

Modification of Terms of Contract.

63. In connection with the expenditure under Vote 10 K, Contingent Engineer Services, I have drawn the attention of the War Office to certain irregularities that occurred in dealing with a contract for work on a road to a temporary camp in the Salisbury Command. Although the expenditure involved was over 400*l.*, the work was given to the Triennial Contractor without competition, and a concession was made to him involving an increase in the price to be paid under his contract, for which Treasury sanction should apparently have been obtained. The inquiry which I addressed to the War Office on the subject has not yet been answered.

Excess Cost of Torpedo Slipway.

64. Under Sub-head L, Part I, Fortifications, expenditure in excess of Grant to the extent of 1,600*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was incurred on Torpedo Installations. (Paper No. 9, page 92, Item 7). The excess is apparently due to the large amount awarded under arbitration to the contractors for a Torpedo slipway near Gravesend.

The contract, which was for 1,135*l.*, was to be completed in five months, and the site was taken over on 21st October 1903. The work included the driving of a number of piles, which had been designed by the Brennan Torpedo Factory. The piles, however, proved to be too short, and the necessary lengthening pieces were not delivered until July 1904.

Later in the year, a considerable discrepancy was found between the actual depth of the river and the depth shown in the drawings. It appears that the soundings, upon which the drawings were based, had been made in 1899, nearly four years before the commencement of the work. Further delay therefore occurred while arrangements were being made for shortening the slipway and modifying the design.

Concession to Contractor.

Original Estimate exceeded.

In view of the altered conditions under which the contract was being carried out, a new agreement was entered into by the local officers under which it was arranged that the contractors should complete the work, making a claim for extra work and expense due to the alteration in the original design and the delays entailed thereby, and based on actual cost plus a reasonable profit.

The War Office appear to have subsequently concurred in this arrangement, but no definite estimate or forecast was made of the prospective cost, nor was the modification of the terms of the contract submitted at the time to the Treasury.

The work was completed in June 1905, 20 months after commencement, and the contractors claimed, on the basis of their arrangement with the local officers, the sum of 3,088*l*. This was 1,953*l*. in excess of the original amount of the contract, and in view of the fact that the Chief Surveyor estimated the value of the work done at 1,522*l*. only, it was decided to go to arbitration, with the result, however, that the contractor was awarded 3,076*l*.

Sheerness—Repair and Improvement of Wells.

65. Expenditure amounting to 2,590*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. was incurred during the year, under Sub-Head N, Barracks (Part 1), on the repair and improvement of wells and pumping machinery at Well Marsh Pumping Station, Sheerness (Item 14, Paper 9, page 96), making the total payments for this service, up to 31st March 1907, 3,736*l*. 18*s*. 1*d*. From the correspondence on page 169 (Letters 50 & 51, see also Letters 16 & 17 on page 161 Appropriation Account 1905–6), it appears that the original estimate of 2,000*l*. for this service has been raised successively to 4,000*l*. and 4,600*l*., the explanation given being that it was desirable to improve the wells and machinery appertaining thereto rather than merely to add to the storage accommodation, and that the work of clearing the old well and removing the gear had proved more costly than was anticipated.

Excess over original estimate.

The work of clearing the old well was entrusted, without competition, to a local firm of Well Engineers, who, in the first instance had been called in for expert advice. In reply to my inquiry why resort was not had to competition, the War Office stated that the firm had the important advantage of a long experience in the district, and regard being paid to the safe and economical execution of the work, it was practically impossible to resort to competition.

The firm declined to fix a lump sum price for the work, but, without committing itself, estimated the cost at “1,000*l*., or possibly much less.” The approximate estimate of the local Commanding Royal Engineer was 1,200*l*.

In view of the alleged difficulty of fixing a price, the terms arranged were on the basis of weekly rates for the hire of machinery and hourly rates for labour, an arrangement which offered no inducement for hastening the work.

The total cost of the work eventually amounted to 2,323*l*.

With regard to the contention of the War Office that the employment of this firm was an economical measure, I may mention that, during the course of the work, estimates for the fixing of a pump were put forward by the firm. Their first quotation was 474*l*. which was subsequently reduced to 330*l*., but eventually a tender for 122*l*. was accepted from the Contractor who had supplied the pump.

Further, in the case of a Contract for sinking an Artesian Bored Tube Well at Wool Camp (Portsmouth District), the tender of the firm employed at Sheerness was the highest of nine tenders, being nearly three times the amount of the lowest accepted tender.

Expenditure in North China.

66. Under the same Sub-head (see Paper 9, pages 102, 103), expenditure amounting to 9,873*l*. has been incurred on buildings for the accommodation of the British Legation Guard at Pekin in the circumstances explained in Letters 67 and 68, pages 173 and 174.

Procedure in dealing with Contracts.

So far as I am aware, expenditure of this description is not subjected to any examination by the Controller of Military Accounts in India, through whose hands the vouchers, etc., pass before they reach the War Office. I have therefore inquired as to the procedure adopted in North China with regard to placing contracts, obtaining tenders, etc., and have asked that certificates as to the value of the work executed to date of payment, and as to its satisfactory completion, may be furnished. My query on this subject has, I understand, been referred to the India Office, and I have not yet received a reply.

Grants in aid of Works.

67. With reference to the expenditure of 8,561*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*., shown under Sub-Head U, Grants in aid of Works (page 54), it will be seen on reference to the details in Paper 9 (pages 106, 107), that, out of a sum of 12,512*l*., provided for Special Grants for Roads and Bridges, only 4,793*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. is shown as spent, leaving a surplus of 7,718*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*.

Special grants for Roads and Bridges.

In addition to this expenditure, the sum of 3,867*l*. was paid during the year under Treasury authority (Letters 100 and 101, page 183) to the Alton Rural District Council, in full settlement of all claims up to 1st September 1906. This is the sum

assessed by an expert employed by the War Office as due to damage done by contractors in the execution of their contracts, but as liability has not been accepted by the contractors, the amount has been paid over to the District Council and charged to a Suspense Account pending the result of arbitration.

During the first six months of 1907-8 further amounts were paid to local authorities under similar circumstances, and on 30th September 1907 the debit balance to the Suspense Account stood at 9,932*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* (*see* Balance Sheet, Paper 16, page 140).

Withdrawal of Troops from Barbados.

Buildings handed over to the Colony.

68. At the date of my Report of last year, a question was outstanding between the War Office and the Colonial Government (*see* paragraph 78 of Report 1905-6) as to whether buildings erected at the expense of the Imperial Government on lands known technically as "Colonial Military Lands" should be paid for in cash when they are transferred to a Colonial Government, or whether their value should merely be debited to the Colonial Government as a book entry, under the provisions of the Colonial Office Circulars governing the disposal of Colonial Military Crown lands and buildings no longer required for defence purposes.

The Army Council supported the former view, and their contention has now been agreed to in principle by the Treasury, subject to such modification in practice as the circumstances require. Further action will therefore be necessary in settlement of the particular case at issue in Barbados.

Postponement of Payments.

Payments Postponed.

69. In the examination of the Accounts for 1907-8 a number of cases have been brought to my notice in which payments which were apparently due and fully matured in 1906-7 had been postponed until the following year. At the date of this Report a query on the subject, which had only recently been despatched, was under the consideration of the War Office.

Appropriations in Aid.

Claim on Egyptian Government overlooked.

70. In the explanation of the surplus receipts under Sub-Head X, Appropriations in Aid, no specific reference is made to a sum of 3,092*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* received from the Egyptian Government as a contribution towards the cost of buildings, &c., on land exchanged at Kasr-el-Nil barracks. It appears that after negotiations extending over the years 1897 to 1900, it was arranged that certain buildings in possession of the Army of Occupation should be demolished, in order to clear the façade of the newly-erected Museum. In compensation, the Egyptian Government agreed to hand over land on which to erect new buildings, and to contribute E. 7,000*l.* towards the cost of erection against which, however, was to be set off the value, estimated at about E. 4,000*l.*, of certain stabling on the land handed over. It was anticipated, apparently, that the net sum due would be paid over by the Egyptian Government in 1900-1, and provision for its receipt as an Appropriation in Aid was made in the Estimates for that year. No claim seems to have been put forward, however, by the War Office, the matter having been overlooked, and the amount was not paid by the Egyptian Government until January 1907.

The circumstances seem to indicate some defect in the procedure for recording and preferring claims, but I am informed that steps are being taken to minimize the risk of such an oversight in future.

Sewage Farms, South Africa.

South African Sewage Farms.

71. In the case of the South African Sewage Farms, dealt with in paragraph 85 of my Report for last year, the War Office in June 1907 informed the Treasury of the circumstances under which the farms were established, of the extent to which Army Funds were affected, and of the proposed arrangements for letting them, at the same time inviting the general concurrence of Their Lordships in the steps taken.

In reply, the Treasury pointed out that, owing to the late date at which the institution of the farms was for the first time brought to Their notice, They were not in a position to give the general concurrence asked for, but stated that They were in full accord with the policy of letting the farms (at their full market value), and asked for a further report in due course as to the settlement on these lines. Correspondence is still proceeding on the subject between the War Office and the General Officer Commanding in South Africa.

VOTE 11.

Special Sub-Head—Administrative Training of Officers.

Administrative Training of Officers.

72. The expenditure of the sum of 1,900*l.* on this service, which was not provided for in the Estimates, has been charged to a special Sub-Head with Treasury Authority. It consists of a subsidy of 1,000*l.* and fees for thirty Officers at 30*l.* each, paid to the London School of Economics, for a course of lectures on subjects selected with the view to the training of Officers for the higher appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Army.

On the completion of this, the first course of lectures, the Advisory Board of the School presented a Report (Command Paper 3696 Session 1907), to the Secretary of State for War, from which it will be seen that the Board consider that satisfactory results have been achieved, which fully warrant the continuance of the experiment.

Treasury Sanction has been obtained for a second course of these lectures, and provision has accordingly been made in the Estimates 1907-8, under Vote 11, Sub-Head D.

VOTE 12.

Sub-Head C.—Compensation for Losses.

73. In addition to the sum of 1,777*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* referred to in the explanations on page 59 of the Account, a further sum of 795*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* has been paid (in 1907-8) as compensation to officers and men for losses sustained in the earthquake at Jamaica, the total sum thus allowed—2,573*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*—being in respect of claims amounting to 4,461*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Jamaica Earthquake

In view of the exceptional circumstances in this case the Treasury sanctioned the payment of compensation, with certain restrictions, for losses of personal property and private clothing of officers, men and their families, including furniture and household effects.

Compensation for Damage at Woolwich.

74. The sum of 20,000*l.* was provided in the Supplementary Estimate as a contribution in respect of damages caused by the explosion at Woolwich in February 1907, and was originally intended to be handed over to the Mayor's Committee for distribution. It was, however, subsequently decided that this Committee should deal with cases arising within the borough only, and 15,000*l.*, instead of the total sum, was issued to the Mayor, the balance of the grant being held available for cases arising outside the borough which were dealt with by the Superintendent of Building Works, Woolwich Arsenal. Grant for Woolwich Explosion.

On receipt of the Mayor's audited account it was found that the actual payments for compensation were 9,187*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* and for administration expenses (after deduction of 181*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* received for Bank Interest, etc.) 486*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Treasury sanction was obtained for the inclusion of this latter net administrative charge against the Compensation head. The refund by the Mayor's Committee of 5,326*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been set off against the original issue of 15,000*l.*, leaving a net charge against the Vote of 9,673*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* on account of the Borough Expenses, which, together with 261*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* for claims paid by the Superintendent of Building Works in 1906-7 makes a total expenditure for compensation on account of the explosion charged against Vote 12 C in 1906-7 of 9,935*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In addition to this sum, 106*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* is charged to the pertinent Votes for additional staff and other expenses of survey incurred by the Superintendent of Building Works. Payments of compensation to the amount of 57*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* made by this officer after 31st March 1907 will be charged to Vote 12 D, Compensation for Losses, in the Account for 1907-8.

Extra Regulation Expenditure.

75. The scheme referred to in paragraph 17 of the Army Cash Report for 1902-3, under which General Officers commanding are empowered to sanction expenditure not covered by Regulations, has recently been reconsidered, and, with the sanction of the Treasury, new instructions have been issued on the subject. New Rules.

The general principle governing the new instructions is, that it is the nature of the authority required for the expenditure, and not the expenditure itself which determines its character—the use of the extra regulation powers being invoked as an alternative to applying for superior authority—and whilst the rules prohibit the use of extra regulation allotments to cover excesses on normal services, items of expenditure are not to be excluded merely on the ground that they are such as could properly be charged to other Sub-Heads of Army Votes.

76. Two payments of 165*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* each for fees and office expenses in connection with special advice to the Secretary of State for War on legal questions relating to the new scheme of Army organization are included under this Sub-head, and I have been in correspondence with the War Office and Treasury on the subject. I pointed out to the War Office that, under a former Treasury ruling, the total sum of 330*l.* 15*s.* did not appear to be a proper charge against Army Votes, inasmuch as provision for legal advice in respect of Army questions is made in the Vote for Law Charges (Civil Estimates, Class III., Vote 1). In reply I was informed that the advice was of a nature which could not conveniently have been dealt with by the Treasury Solicitor, and that the services are recognized by the Secretary of State as fit subjects for military expenditure. In these circumstances I forwarded the correspondence to the Treasury, who have expressed to the War Office the opinion that recourse should not have been had to the services of gentlemen outside the Public Departments without the previous assent of Their Lordships to the expenditure involved. Payments for Legal Advice.

There are other charges against this Sub-Head which I have questioned, but in view of the subsequent issue of new regulations I have not thought it necessary to specify them in my Report.

New Sub-Head for Expenses of Technical Instruction.

Technical Instruction of Soldiers.

77. A new Sub-Head has been opened under this Vote to record the expenditure on Technical Instruction of Soldiers, for which the sum of 1,000*l.* was sanctioned by the Treasury in the circumstances shown in the correspondence printed on pages 185-6 of the Account.

This sum was allotted by the War Office to stations at home and abroad for expenditure of a capital nature, which, to the amount of 888*l.* 14*s.* -*d.* shown on page 58 of the Account has been incurred principally in the provision of motor cars, signalling apparatus, and miscellaneous tools and equipment.

Store issues.

In addition to this expenditure issues from store to the value of 125*l.* have been noticed.

Miscellaneous charges.

78. There are other points outstanding in connection with this service, in respect of one of which I have forwarded to the Treasury the correspondence with the War Office in which I have raised the question of Their Lordships' intention as to including as a charge against this Sub-Head small items of expenditure on stationery, etc., which in accordance with general Treasury ruling have been held to be defrayable out of the Stationery Office Vote.

Rebel Stock Account.

Claims still under consideration.

79. The sum of 2,373*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* which was noted in Paragraph 82 of my Report for last year as credited to Army Funds in April 1906, has since been transferred to a Suspense Account. Claims amounting to 223*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* have been allowed during 1906-7, leaving a balance of 2,150*l.* -*s.* 1*d.*, as shown on page 140 of the Account.

With regard to Paragraph 83 of that Report, I understand that claims amounting approximately to 9,000*l.* have been submitted to the General Officer Commanding by the Cape Colonial Government and are under examination by the War Office representatives in South Africa. The 30th September 1907, has been fixed by the General Officer Commanding and the Governor of Cape Colony as the limit of time within which such claims must be preferred.

Stock Accounts.

Method of accounting for captured stock.

80. In connection with the decision to dispense with Store and Animal Accounts of field units on active service, which is referred to in paragraph 24 of this year's Store Report, I inquired whether a decision had been arrived at as to regulations on the subject of accounting for captured stock not in the possession of units.

In reply I was informed that the question is now under consideration.

VOTE 13.

Sub-Head A.—Salaries, &c., of the War Office.

Cost of Headquarters Staff.

81. It appears from the Treasury Minute of 31st December, 1907, on the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts 1907, that the Army Council are taking steps with a view to ascertaining whether some reduction can be effected in the cost of the Headquarters Staff referred to in paragraph 86 of my Report for last year, and paragraph 23 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts 1907.

War Histories.

Total cost of history of the South African War.

82. The question of the cost of the preparation of the History of the South African War was referred to in Question 5,143 before the Committee of Public Accounts 1907.

I understand that of the four volumes to which the History has been restricted, two have been published, and the remaining two are in the hands of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to whom the completion of the work has been transferred.

So far as I can gather from the War Office papers and other sources of information, the total cost of the undertaking up to the present may be regarded as amounting approximately to 31,400*l.*, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Out of Army Votes for Salaries and Expenses of the Staff for the period from August, 1900, to 31st December, 1907, and estimated further expenditure	27,953	-	-
Out of Civil Votes:—			
Surveys of the United Kingdom (Class I., Vote 10) for Maps to 31st October, 1907	3,450	-	-
Stationery Office (Class II., Vote 23), for payments to publishers, &c.	585	-	-
	31,998	-	-
Less Royalties received by the Stationery Office	609	-	-
	31,389	-	-

I am at present unaware of the amount of the expenditure incurred by the Committee of Imperial Defence on this service out of the Vote for the Treasury (Class II., Vote 3).

83. The completion of the history of the Russo-Japanese War has also been transferred to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

History of the Russo-Japanese War.

A sum of 1,500*l.* was approved by the Treasury to cover the cost of the preparation of this history by the War Office, and of this sum 1,100*l.* was expended up to 31st March, 1907. Of the remaining 400*l.* a sum of 170*l.* is estimated to be required for maps, leaving a balance of 230*l.* to be expended by the Committee of Imperial Defence on behalf of the War Office in 1907-8.

I presume that the further expenditure on this service will be charged to the Treasury Vote, Class II., Vote 3, Civil Services.

It appears that it was intended to issue the history in six parts of which Part I. was on sale, and Part II. in an advanced state of preparation in January, 1907.

VOTE 14.

Officers' Wounds Pensions, and Officers' Widows Pensions.

84. It will be seen from the Treasury Minute of 31st December, 1907, on the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts that, as regards the questions of Officers' Wounds Pensions and Officers' Widows Pensions dealt with in paragraphs 25 and 26 respectively of that Report, the responsibility with regard to the recommendations of the Committee is now left in the hands of the Army Council.

Responsibility left with the Army Council.

VOTE 15.

Provisional Awards of Pensions to South African Colonials.

85. In the case of the Cape pensions alluded to in paragraph 89 of my Report for last year, the War Office have recently requested the Colonial Office to make a further representation to the Cape Government with the view to an early settlement of the War Office claim, the total of which, for the period to the 30th September, 1907, now amounts to 7,214*l.*

Liability of Cape Colony and Natal.

As regards the pensions (amounting to 428*l.*) of the Utrecht and Vryheid Mounted Rifles, also referred to in that Report, the Natal Government has refused to accept liability, on the grounds that the men concerned were not members of the Natal Volunteer Force, nor were the corps in question units thereof.

PAPER 11. BALANCES IRRECOVERABLE AND CLAIMS ABANDONED.

86. As will be seen on reference to pages 70 and 122 of the Account, the total cash charges against Balances Irrecoverable in 1906-7 amounted to 5,318*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, reduced to 4,106*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* by a credit of 1,211*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in respect of balances unsupported by adequate accounts, and recoveries of sums written off in prior years. A further sum of 86,750*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* has been written off on account of cash transactions in prior years and of store losses, etc., making a net total of 90,856*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The items of the Balances Irrecoverable Statement may be summarized under the following heads, viz. :—

Summary of Losses.

	Pages.	£	s.	d.
Deficiencies in regimental, company, and other accounts, due to fraud	114-116	421	8	4
Miscellaneous losses due to fraud	115-116	3,994	11	3
Small frauds not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> each written off under Treasury Authority	116	297	15	6
Small frauds not exceeding 5 <i>l.</i> under authority of Army Council	116	14	18	3
Loss of stores by fraud	114-116	450	12	4
Deficiencies in regimental, company, and other accounts	117-120	356	3	10
Over-issues of pay, rations, &c.	116-122	1,642	4	7
Sums due from Boer Farmers' Associations for stores sold on closing Concentration Camps	119	10,108	12	3
Value of compressed vegetables, &c., returned by contractors and destroyed	119	8,936	15	2
Claim against the Orange River Colony on account of customs and railage rebates	120	24,120	3	8
Over-payments, not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i> each, and Claims abandoned, not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> each, written off by General Officers Commanding Districts	122	616	4	9
Sums not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> each, written off by authority of Army Council	122	474	8	2
Debtor Balances on Non-effective Soldiers' Accounts	122	3,260	1	4
Miscellaneous	116-122	3,663	8	7
Stores deficient (Surpluses 81,491 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>)	118-122	33,710	13	7
		92,068	1	7
<i>Less—</i>				
Amounts recovered in respect of sums written off in prior years		367	9	7
Balances unsupported by adequate accounts, viz. :—				
Credit balance of Allotments Accounts, 1903-4 and 1904-5		£680	16	5
Other Balances		£163	6	4
		844	2	9
NET TOTAL		£90,856	9	3

Losses due to petty theft up to 5*l*. written off on the authority of the Army Council.

87. On reference to page 116 it will be seen that under the heading Losses consequent on theft or fraud 14*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. is the amount of sums written off by the Army Council, the Treasury having now agreed to leave to the discretion of the War Office the decision as to writing off losses due to petty theft up to the amount of 5*l*. in each case.

The Treasury have also authorized the delegation of similar powers to General Officers Commanding, within a limitation of 1*l*., where no suspicion attaches to War Office employees.

Erroneous issue of Servant Allowance

88. In the case of item 71 (page 121), the War Office had in the first instance decided that no refund should be called for from the Officers concerned. I therefore inquired under what authority this decision was given, and whether the total amount of the losses would be shown in the statement of Balances Irrecoverable. The case was then submitted by the War Office to the Treasury, who were informed that it was not now possible to ascertain the amounts overissued in prior years; the sum written off is consequently limited to the cash charge in the year under review.

Rules as to recovery of overissues.

89. Correspondence had previously passed between the War Office and the Treasury with regard to the general question of the recovery of overissues of pay and allowances, and the responsibility of the paying and authorizing officers in connection therewith.

With the sanction of the Treasury general principles have been laid down (*see* paragraph 28 of my Report on the Navy Appropriation Account 1906-7) which will in future govern both the War Office and the Admiralty.

BALANCE SHEET.

Mauritius Teak Suspense Account.

Balance. Outstanding.

90. The balance on this suspense account which, as stated in paragraph 93 of last year's Report, stood at 16,770*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. on 31st March 1906, has been reduced by 2,479*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*., the value of the timber stated by the General Officer Commanding at Mauritius to have been used during 1906-7, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 14,291*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Store Accounting.

91. The committee referred to by the Accounting Officer in his evidence before the Committee of Public Accounts 1907, (Question 5260) as having been appointed to inquire into the method of accounting for teak, of which a large quantity had been purchased in excess of requirements, has now presented its report.

It appears that, instead of the contractors being charged with the actual amount of log used in conversion, the amount to be deducted from their bill was arrived at by adding a percentage for wastage to the quantity of sawn timber produced. Owing to this percentage being on too high a scale the contractors contend that they have paid for more than they have used, and on the termination of their contract they have raised a claim for 3652 cubic feet in respect of the over-deductions. It seems to have been recognized that a final adjustment would be necessary, but the contractors complicated matters by removing from the saw-mills, which were on War Department property, 1275 cubic feet which they claimed as wastage under the terms of their contract. As against this claim, it appears that there was a surplus on the books of 1,042 cubic feet, and it is proposed that this surplus should be handed over to the contractors as an act of grace on condition that they accept it in full satisfaction of all claims against the Department. Treasury authority for the arrangement has been sought.

The conclusions arrived at by the committee were that although the contract was badly drawn, the system needlessly complex, and the store accounting in the earlier years defective, the general result of the conversion was satisfactory, and that no leakage had occurred through misappropriation of teak actually in Royal Engineer charge.

With reference to the other points raised by me, as to which I stated in last year's Report that answers were outstanding, I have since received satisfactory explanations.

NON-VOTED ACCOUNTS.

Unclaimed Effects of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

Disposal of effects of intestates without known kin.

92. The estate of a certain soldier who died intestate and without known kin having been transferred to the Treasury Solicitor, for credit to the Crown's Nominee Account, I called the attention of the War Office to an apparently similar case in which the estate had been dealt with in the usual manner by transfer to the Patriotic Fund, and I inquired as to the principle on which the disposal of the estate is determined in such instances, and as to the authority for payment to the Crown Account.

In reply I was informed that the Treasury Solicitor had advised the Army Council that in such cases the personal assets became *bona vacantia* and devolved upon the Crown, whose right was in no way affected by the Regimental Debts Act, 1893; but I gathered that the Solicitor considered it to be within his discretion to claim estates of this character for the benefit of the Crown, or to leave them in the hands of the War Office for eventual transfer to the Patriotic Fund.

Treasury Solicitor
Act, 1876.

A point of law being involved in the question of the effect, if any, of the special legislation embodied in the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, upon the right of the Crown, and there appearing to be nothing in the Act relating to the Crown's Nominee Account which would empower the Treasury Solicitor to exercise the discretion he seemed to claim, I forwarded the correspondence to the Treasury for an expression of Their Lordships' views on the position taken up by him in this matter.

The Treasury have recently informed me that the question has been referred for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

Military Savings Banks.

93. A test examination has been applied this year to the Accounts of the Military Savings Banks, and of the questions which have been raised by my Department only two call for special notice.

Test examination.

One question has reference to the date from which interest should accrue in the case of deposits in favour of orphans out of deceased soldiers' estates, and the other to the incidence of charge, between the Accounts of "Effects, etc.," and of the Military Savings Banks, for such interest when the deposits in favour of orphans have been delayed.

I have been informed that the opinion of the Treasury Solicitor will be obtained on both points.

Outstanding Questions.

94. There are certain other questions outstanding on the year under report on which I am in correspondence with the Treasury or the War Office and, if necessary, reference will be made to them in my Report for next year.

Outstanding
questions.

TOTAL COST STATEMENT.

95. The statement compiled from the returns furnished to me of the charges incurred by other Departments on account of the Army for the year 1906-7 is appended to this Report.

Appendix F,
page 223.

OUTCOME OF THE ACCOUNT.

96. The Amount to be Surrendered is as shown by the Account, 1,294,678*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Grant (<i>Gross</i>) - - - - -	33,038,661	-	-
Expenditure (<i>Gross</i>) - - - - -	32,072,563	10	11
Net Surplus - - - - -	966,097	9	1
<i>Add,—</i>			
Appropriations in Aid realized in Excess of the Estimate -	328,581	1	8
Total Amount to be Surrendered - - - - -	£1,294,678	10	9

John A. Kempe,

Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue
of His Majesty's Exchequer, and
Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
31st January 1908.

A P P E N D I X.

CORRESPONDENCE and STATEMENTS referred to in the foregoing REPORT.

A.

War Office, London, S.W.,

10/723. (Accounts II.)

27th March 1907.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Army Council to inform you that they have had under consideration the question of the earlier preparation of the Appropriation Accounts of the Army, Ordnance Factories, and Military Works Acts.

As regards the Army, it is provided in the preamble to the Balance Sheet (Paper 16 of the Account for 1905-6) that the Account shall be closed on the 30th September, whereas, in practice, it is kept open until late in December. During war pressure late closure was inevitable but with a return to peace conditions, it is considered that there should be a closer approximation to the date prescribed.

Earlier closure will admit of the advance copies of the War Office explanations upon the variations between estimate and expenditure being handed to your Department in time for verification and observation before presentation, and as earlier closure will probably be followed by earlier audit, time will be available for the more adequate discussion and settlement of questions which might otherwise form the subject of report and discussion before the Public Accounts Committee.

The Army Council have, therefore, caused stringent instructions to be issued, that the year's accounts shall be available for audit by the end of June; in very exceptional cases by the end of July, and I am desired to express the hope that the officers of your Department will find themselves able to complete their audit in time, so that all resultant transfers therefrom may be carried out and the books closed by the 31st of October.

It is not intended that this closure shall be absolute and preclude the subsequent inclusion of adjustments of importance, or of those appreciably affecting the outcome of the Account. What is desired, is that there shall be a recognised date for the closing of the Account, outside of which only adjustments of importance shall be possible, and in fixing this date at one month beyond that laid down in the preamble to the Balance Sheet, it is considered ample margin is allowed.

With regard to the Accounts relating to the Ordnance Factories and Military Works Acts, instructions have been issued directing closure by the 31st of October and 15th of November respectively.

The Chief Accountants of the Southern and Irish Commands, whose accounts are audited locally, have also been specially directed to hold themselves ready for your audit by the 1st of July.

In placing the views of the Army Council before you on a matter which affects both Departments, I am to express the earnest hope that you will be able to see your way to co-operate, so far as you are able, in a reform, which, in their opinion, is for the good of the Service and the benefit of all concerned.

I have, etc.,

(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.
Victoria Embankment, E.C.

A. (1.)

(154a.)

Exchequer and Audit Department, 1st May, 1907.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th March 1907 (No. 10/723 Accounts II.) on the subject of the preparation of the Appropriation Accounts of the Army, Ordnance Factories, and Military Works Acts. The Comptroller and Auditor General understands that it is proposed that the year's Accounts shall be available for audit by the end of June, or in very exceptional cases by the end of July, so that with the exception of adjustments of importance or of those appreciably affecting the outcome of the Account, all resultant transfers may be carried out and the books closed by the 31st October. In the case of the accounts relating to the Ordnance Factories and the Military works Acts, it is intended that the closure shall be effected by the 31st October, and 15th November respectively.

As the Army Council are probably aware, the lateness of the date for the closure of the Accounts has necessarily been the cause of inconvenience to this Department, and considerable efforts have been required to complete the audit within the limited time left available. The proposals of the Army Council to hasten the preparation of the Account is consequently entirely in accordance with the objects which it is the desire of the Comptroller and Auditor General to secure, and he is glad to co-operate in bringing about the decided reform.

In order, therefore, that, so far as this Department is concerned, no delay may occur in carrying out the procedure proposed, the Comptroller and Auditor General has already taken steps to ensure that the special circumstances of the present year of change shall be dealt with promptly and effectively, and provided that the instructions issued by the Army Council are carried out and that replies are furnished without delay to the questions arising out of the examination of the Accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor General has no doubt that so far as the exigencies of audit are concerned there should be no difficulty in completing the Accounts at a much earlier date than heretofore.

The Secretary,
War Office.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *R. Eustre Yerburgh.*

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the following Comparisons—

(a) Between the Numbers of MEN on the REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the REGULAR ARMY (HOME and COLONIAL) as provided by Vote A. and sanctioned by Resolution of the House of Commons of the 19th March 1906, and the Effective Strength, as shown by the Returns of the Adjutant General, and Explanatory Paper, No. 12, page 124, of Appropriation Account.

(b) Between the Numbers of MEN on the REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the REGULAR ARMY serving in INDIA, as shown by the Army Estimates (page 13), and the Effective Strength, as shown by the Returns of the Adjutant General.

(c) Between the Total Numbers of MEN on the REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS of the REGULAR ARMY (HOME and COLONIAL and INDIA) as shown by the Army Estimates, and the Total Strength, as shown by the Returns of the Adjutant General.

(c) ESTABLISHMENTS OF REGULAR ARMY (HOME & COLONIAL) (excluding Staff of Auxiliary Forces, General and Departmental Staff, and Miscellaneous Establishments).				(b) INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.				(c) HOME AND COLONIAL AND INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS COMBINED.			
Numbers provided by Vote A. and Resolution of the House of Commons of 19th March 1906.				Number of Troops in- cluding Royal Army Medical Corps and Army Ordnance Corps on the Establishment, as shown at page 13 of the Army Estimates.	Number of Effective, as shown by the Returns of the Adjutant General.	Number of effec- tives less than the Estab- lish- ment.	Number of Effectives in Excess of the Estab- lish- ment.	Numbers provided by Vote A. as shown at pages 12 and 13 of the Army Estimates.	Number of Effectives, as shown by the Returns of the Adjutant General.	Number of Effectives Less than Estab- lish- ments.	Number of Effectives in Excess of Estab- lish- ments.
Total Vote A.	204,100	1906 :	188,996	75,031	1906 :	—	3,354	267,980	1906 :	599	—
		April	188,996	—	April	—	—	—	April	267,381	—
		May	190,396	—	May	—	681	—	May	266,108	—
		June	189,672	—	June	—	185	—	June	264,888	—
	11,151	July	189,228	—	July	—	—	—	July	264,259	—
		August	188,836	—	August	174	—	—	August	263,693	—
		September	188,674	—	September	310	—	—	September	263,395	—
		October	186,231	—	October	—	1,933	—	October	263,195	—
		November	184,912	—	November	—	3,652	—	November	263,595	—
		December	184,466	—	December	—	2,799	—	December	262,296	—
		1907 :			1907 :				1907 :		
		January	181,801	—	January	—	3,436	—	January	260,268	—
		February	179,529	—	February	—	3,969	—	February	258,529	—
		March	176,901	—	March	—	3,972	—	March	255,904	—
Total Regimental Establishments	192,949										

(C.)

(1072.)

Exchequer and Audit Department, Victoria Embankment,

Sir,

London, E.C., 10 December 1907.

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to state, for the information of the Army Council, that he has had under his consideration the charges against Army Votes 1906-7 in respect of payments to the India Office of certain extra cost involved in connection with drafts of soldiers sent to India in the trooping seasons from 1903-4 inclusive, as well as the correspondence which has passed on the subject with the Treasury and the India Office, ranging from the War Office letter to the India Office of the 4th August 1903 (120—India—4930) to that of 28th October 1907 (15—India Office—1448).

The Comptroller and Auditor General notices from Treasury letter of 15th February 1907, No. 2687 (15—India Office—1448) that Their Lordships have declined to share with the Army Council the responsibility for the arrangement, entered into with the India Office, under which the extra cost of transport involved in bringing back from India men who had been sent out with less than 4 years unexpired service has fallen upon Army Votes, and I am to acquaint you, that in view of Their Lordships refusal to accord covering sanction to this arrangement, the Comptroller and Auditor General feels it incumbent on him to notice the matter in his Report on the Army Appropriation Account for 1906-7.

So far as the Comptroller and Auditor General can gather from the correspondence alluded to, the arrangement in question does not appear to apply to the case of men who were sent out prior to the trooping season 1903-4, and I am therefore to request that he may be furnished with an explanation of the circumstances under which the charge (59,246*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* against Vote 6 F. Sea Transport) for this service includes sums in respect of men who are stated to have returned from India in that trooping season, after having spent periods varying up to 2½ years in India, and as regards subsequent seasons of those who had served for periods varying up to 3½ years in that country.

I am to state that if the charge referred to should on further investigation prove to have been framed on an erroneous basis and if the Army Council on a review of the question should be desirous of amending the Army Appropriation Account for 1906-7, the Comptroller and Auditor General will, in view of the early date at which that account has been rendered, offer no objection.

In the event of such a course being adopted I am to suggest that the sum of 3,900*l.* referred to in the War Office letter to the India Office of 28th October last (15—India Office—1448) should at the same time be removed from the charge against Vote 1, F., Recruiting, &c., Expenses 1906-7.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) *R. Eustre Yerburgh.*

(C. (1).)

12—Miscellaneous—214. (F. I.)

Sir,

War Office, London, S.W., 21 December 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 1072 of 10th instant, with reference to payments made to Indian revenues in respect of the extra cost incurred in connection with three years' men and others sent to India in recent years.

In reply I am to inform you that although no unextended three years' men were sent to India from home prior to the trooping season of 1903-4, some 250 in all appear to have been included among the troops who left South Africa for India during and immediately after the war. Although the proposal to send drafts of three years' men, with payment of extra cost of transport from Army funds, was first brought to the notice of the Indian authorities with reference to the season of 1903-4, the Council are of opinion that the agreement arrived at must be applied to the few men of the same category who happen to have been sent to India before the formal arrangement; and they are not prepared to ask the Indian Government to waive all claim on account of these men.

As no alteration in the Appropriation account of 1906-7 in this respect seems to be called for, the Council understand from the last paragraph of your letter that you do not suggest any alteration on account of the sum still under discussion with the India Office in respect of bounties paid to 7 and 8 years' men. It will be seen, on further reference to the War Office papers, that the sum in question is not 3,900*l.* but 652*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General,

I am, &c.,

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

(D.)
REMOUNT DEPOT, ARBORFIELD CROSS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT on 31st MARCH 1907.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1st April 1906 Buildings	161	-	-				1906-7 Depreciation for the year ending March 1907.						
Equipment of a permanent nature	651	16	3	812	16	3	5% on Buildings	8	1	-			
							10% on Equipment	65	3	8	73	4	8
March 1907 New Buildings				1,000	9	-	Equipment returned to other Army Departments (book value) 31st March 1907				103	8	5
New Equipment of a permanent nature				222	15	6							
							31st March 1907.						
							Buildings				1,153	8	-
							Equipment	874	11	9			
							Less Depreciation, etc.	168	12	1	705	19	8
				£ 2,036	-	9					£ 2,036	-	9

Examined *H. H. Fawcett*,
Chief Accountant.(signed) *Charles H. Bridge, Colonel*,
Inspector of Remounts.

No. IV. REMOUNT DEPOT, ARBORFIELD CROSS.

WORKING ACCOUNT 1st APRIL, 1906 to 31st MARCH 1907.

DR.				CR.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1906.				BY ARMY FUNDS:—			
1st April.				Receipts during Year to 31st March, 1907.			
To Buildings and Equipment as per Capital Account			812 16 3	1. For Sales of Live Stock	1,029	4	3
1. Live Stock, excluding Remounts			613 19 -	2. Forage on repayment	23	5	4
2. Dead Stock—Hay 445l. 8s., Straw 14l. 12s. 6d., Roots 59l. 0s. 0d., Manure 2l. 19s. 2d.			521 19 8	3. Sale of Wool	44	17	9
Value of growing crops			23 14 -	4. Sale of Produce (misc.)	15	3	3
1907				5. Rent of cottage	3	18	-
31st March.				By issue to other Army Departments:—			
To ARMY FUNDS:—				6. Permanent Equipment (produce value)	74	14	6
FOR EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR:—				7. Minor Equipment (produce value)	93	12	7
3. Rent of land	357	10	-				
4. Rates	19	18	8	8. Value of forage rations for Remounts, being amount admissible for the year	2,657	8	2
5. Salary of Staff: Lt. Barry Ditto Farrier Sergt. Veterinary expenses, estimated cost of	314	10	10				
	120	16	3	1907.			
6 Cost of shoeing and clipping remounts	50	-	-	31st March.			
7. Wages of grooms	150	4	10	By Buildings and Permanent Equipment as per Capital Account on 31st March 1907	1,859	7	8
8. Wages of labourers	1,667	8	11	9. By Live Stock (excluding Remounts) as valued on 31-3-1907	150	10	-
9. Medical attendance	357	19	9				
10. Insurance Dead Stock	44	4	6	By value of:—			
11. Permanent Equipment	5	3	5	Hay on hand	17	1	3
12. Do. do. (maintenance and repair)	9	-	-	Hay in ricks	446	12	6
13. Minor Equipment (purchase and repair)	17	12	1	Straw on hand	7	8	6
14. Purchase of Live Stock	15	19	2	Corn on hand	28	8	8
15. Purchase of Food Stuffs	164	17	1	10. Food stuffs on hand	21	15	6
16. Purchase of Seeds	6	10	7	Roots on hand	88	9	11
17. Purchase of Manure	29	17	6	Manure on hand	3	15	-
18. Buildings	15	3	9	Timber on hand	36	14	7
19. Do. do. (maintenance and repair)	20	10	6				
20. Fencing materials, cost of	39	7	6	11. Growing crops	183	4	4
21. Postage and telegrams	50	-	10				
22. Telephone charges, rent, etc.	9	19	2	BALANCE DR.			
23. Miscellaneous			4,739 1 2				2,359 14 10
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER ARMY DEPARTMENTS:—							
24. Minor equipment on hand 31-3-1906	152	6	-				
25. Do. Barrack Stores on Inventory 31-3-1906	38	9	4				
26. Permanent equipment received during year	213	15	6				
27. Minor equipment received during year	308	12	6				
28. Forage supplied by A.S.C.	1,620	-	9				
29. Fuel and light do.	35	12	5				
30. Manure from Camp Farm	60	-	-				
TOTAL	£ 9,145	6	7				

Examined *H. H. Fawcett*,
Chief Accountant.(signed) *Charles H. Bridge, Colonel*,
Inspector of Remounts.

(E.)

(982.)

Sir,

Exchequer and Audit Department, Victoria Embankment,
London, E.C., 2 December 1907.

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to state, for the information of the Army Council, that his attention has been drawn to War Office letter of 15th June 1906, No. 75/9/2620 (M.G.O.F.) to the Treasury, and to the subsequent correspondence which has passed with Their Lordships on the subject of Advances to Contractors.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has no remarks to make in the case of two of the classes referred to in the second paragraph of War Office letter of 19th March last (/2633) the Advances therein dealt with—as stated in the third paragraph of the letter—under Class (1) being provided for in the contracts, and under Class (3) constituting the “special cases” covered by paragraph 6 of the 4th Report from the Committee of Public Accounts, 1890.

I am, however, to offer the following observations on the cases falling under Class (2) Advances (usually 80 per cent.) for stores delivered and remaining under inspection beyond the recognised period, and under Class (4) Advances for Ordnance Factory Machinery delivered, but not erected and set to work.

In the third paragraph of War Office letter of 15th June 1906, the former practice of charging advances under Class (2) in the first instance to suspense accounts is indicated, and although no specific reference is made in the correspondence to paragraph 17 of the 2nd report from the Committee of Public Accounts 1890 (or to the Treasury minute thereon of 10th January 1891), in which that practice would appear to have been established, the Comptroller and Auditor General presumes that the views of the Committee of Public Accounts were duly taken into consideration.

He thinks, however, that the Committee should be made aware of the departure from their ruling which is involved in the introduction of the system of direct charges to votes in the case of such advances, and he proposes, therefore, to refer to the question in his report on the Army Appropriation Account 1906-7.

With reference to the application of the new system to the accounts for 1906-7, the Comptroller and Auditor General notes that the Treasury in their letter of 9th July 1906, No. 10940, have laid down, as the essential principle, that advances—if interest be not charged—should be made only in the case of delay due to the action of the War Office. He further notes that under condition 3 of the form of contract for stores and materials, provision is made for notification to the contractor of acceptance by the Army within 40 days, as a rule, from the date of delivery, and under condition 5 for payment within 16 days of the receipt of the contractor's claim, which under condition 4 is rendered by the contractor on receipt of the notification of acceptance.

I am, therefore, to inquire what, in the view of the Army Council, constitutes the “recognised period” during which Class (2) stores may remain under inspection without the necessity arising for the payment of an advance to the contractor, and in this connection I am to request that the Comptroller and Auditor General may be furnished with a statement, showing in each case the date of delivery of the Class (2) stores in respect of which advances were made to contractors on 28th and 30th March last, as detailed in War Office papers Contracts /384 and /383 respectively, with explanatory remarks as may be necessary in particular instances.

As regards Class (4)—advances for Ordnance Factory Machinery delivered but not erected and set to work—the Comptroller and Auditor General now learns, from the reply dated 18th October to Reference Sheet No. 81.A. of 1906-7, dated 12th April last, and from the War Office letter to the Treasury, dated 25th May last, No. 75/9/2633, that the guarantees (which were referred to in paragraph 5 of his Report on the Ordnance Factories Appropriation Account for 1901-2) are henceforward to be obtained only in those cases in which the Army Council consider them necessary, and I am to state that he proposes to mention the fact accordingly in his Report on the Army Appropriation Account for 1906-7.

The Comptroller and Auditor General notices from the last paragraphs of War Office letter to the Treasury of 15th June 1906, and of the reply to the Reference Sheet alluded to, that the question of providing for these advances in the conditions of contract has been under consideration, and I am to request that he may be informed of the position in which the question now stands.

I have, etc.,

The Secretary, War Office.

(signed) *R. Eustre Yerburgh.*

E. (1).

12 General Number/105 (M.G.O.F.)

War Office, London, S.W.,
30 January 1908.

Sir,

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 982 of 2nd December last on the subject of Advances to Contractors, and in reply I am to offer the following observations.

My Council were fully aware, with reference to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of your letter, of the views expressed by the Public Accounts Committee in their second Report of 1890, but consider that these should be read in conjunction with the views more fully expressed in the Committee's fourth Report of the same year.

With reference to paragraphs 6 and 7, 40 days has always been regarded as constituting the “recognised period” during which stores delivered may remain under inspection without the necessity arising for the payment of an advance. A statement is enclosed giving the information asked for in connection with the advances made on the 28th and 30th March last on War Office papers Contracts/384 and Contracts/383. These advances, however, were made, not to satisfy contractors' claims (Class 2) but under the conditions governing “special cases” (Class 3).

With reference to paragraph 8, it has never been the practice to obtain guarantees in all cases without exception, but only in cases where it has seemed advisable, and, on a recent consideration of the question, the Army Council saw no necessity for changing this procedure.

As regards paragraph 9, the consideration of the question of providing for advances in the Conditions of Contract has necessarily been in abeyance pending the re-organisation of the Contract Department.

It is also probable that certain other amendments in the forms of contract will be required at an early date. As soon as the various points under discussion have been settled, the necessary amendments (including that mentioned in your letter) will be made in the forms.

I am, etc.,

The Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

(F.)

The following Charges, amounting to 716,102*l.*, are stated to have been incurred by other Departments on account of the Army in 1906-7.

Consolidated Fund :—	£.	£.	£.
Miscellaneous (Indian Army Pension Deficiency Annuity) -	—	—	215,000
Voted Services :—			
Class I., Vote 8.—Public Buildings, Great Britain :—			
Rents, Insurances, Tithes, &c. - -	26,104		
New Works and Alterations - -	5,585		
Maintenance, Repairs, &c. - -	23,056		
Furniture, - - - - -	17,625		
Fuel, Gas, Water, &c. - - -	9,434		
	81,804		
Less Receipts - - -	204		
		81,600	
Class I., Vote 9.—Surveys of the United Kingdom - -	—	7,701	
„ I., „ 12.—Rates on Government Property - -	—	221,912	
„ I., „ 13.—Public Works and Buildings, Ireland :—			
New Works, Alterations, &c. - -	2,538		
Maintenance and Supplies, &c. - -	6,381		
Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - -	893		
Fuel, Light, Water, &c. - - -	2,057		
	11,869		
Less Receipts - - -	189		
		11,680	
Class II., Vote 14.—Exchequer and Audit Department * (Cost of Audit, including Cash, Store, and Manufacturing Accounts)	—	21,887	
„ II., „ 23.—Stationery and Printing - - -	—	111,389	
„ III., „ 1.—Law Charges, England - - -	—	4,264	
„ III., „ 7.—Prisons, England - - - -	—	1,716	
„ III., „ 10.—Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland - - - - -	—	862	
„ III., „ 13.—Prisons, Scotland - - - -	—	242	
„ III., „ 14.—Law Charges, Ireland - - -	—	491	
„ III., „ 20.—Prisons, Ireland - - - -	—	553	
„ VI., „ 1.—Superannuations - - - -	—	40	
Revenue Departments.—Inland Revenue - - - -	—	342	
Post Office - - - -	—	38,435	
			503,114
Less Class V., Vote 5.—Treasury Chest Fund -			718,114 2,012
		£	716,102

* Exclusive of Cost of Audit of Chelsea Hospital (Capital and Income) Account, £30.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

UPON THE

STORE ACCOUNTS OF THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

UPON THE

STORE ACCOUNTS OF THE ARMY.

Land Service Stores in Reserve Depôts (Appropriation Account, pages 146 & 147).

Comparison of
Ordnance Stocks
1905-6 and 1906-7.

1. The value of the stock of Land Service Stores in Reserve Depôts was 19,322,600 on 31st March, 1907, as compared with 17,512,900*l.* on 31st March, 1906, showing a net increase of 1,809,700*l.* These totals are stated to be exclusive of the value of stores in the hands of contractors and other non-accountants.

This increase appears to be partly due to the transfer of guns, mountings, etc., and ammunition from the Navy (page 81) referred to in paragraph 5 of this Report.

The principal increases occurred in the following sections:—

	31st March 1906.	31st March 1907.
	£.	£.
VOTE 8.		
Accoutrements, &c. - - - - - <i>Value</i>	796,000	883,500
Harness and Saddlery - - - - - "	1,410,600	1,485,700
Barrack and Hospital Stores - - - - - "	881,500	952,000
VOTE 9.		
Carriages—Field and Garrison - - - - - "	1,635,700	1,955,100
Ordnance, R.B.L., Q.F., and Q.F.C. - - - - - "	391,400	506,300
" B.L. - - - - - "	842,400	973,200
Cartridges, &c., B.L., Q.F., and Q.F.C. - - - - - "	3,138,400	3,729,400
Rifles and Carbines - - - - - "	1,586,400	2,082,300

The value of Balloon Stores has for the first time been included in the Statement.

In Mobilisation Stores, the value of which is included in the above totals, there was an increase of 291,889*l.*, the total amount on 31st March, 1907 being 2,615,826*l.* as compared with 2,323,937*l.* on 31st March, 1906.

The Valuation Statements this year show an improvement, the returns from the Commands being rendered in sufficient detail to enable a test to be applied in all cases. Greater accuracy has been shown in the compilation of the figures by the War Office, no errors of any great magnitude having been discovered at the test examination by my Department.

Inter-departmental
Conference.

2. With reference to paragraph 28 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, I understand that a conference has been arranged between representatives of the Treasury, the War Office and the Admiralty, with a view to determining whether the object for which these returns were instituted could not be gained by limiting their scope to items of considerable importance, or in some other manner which would not involve disproportionate labour.

In the letter to the Treasury suggesting this conference the Army Council mentioned that the past view of the War Office had been that these returns were compiled with the object of conveying by money values a rough idea of the rise and fall in the quantities of stores in reserve depôts, and that it was not necessary to incur the very large expenditure which would be required to ensure absolute accuracy.

I am informed that the conference has not yet finished consideration of the question.

Clothing in Reserve Depôts (Appropriation Account, page 144).

Comparison of
Clothing Stocks
1905-6 and 1906-7.

3. The value of the stock of clothing in store at Pimlico and in Ordnance Stores at home and abroad, including decentralised mobilisation stock, was 2,799,100*l.* on 31st March, 1907, as compared with 2,976,800*l.* on 31st March, 1906, showing a decrease of 177,700*l.*

In addition to the above total, material to the value of 32,100*l.* was in possession of contractors and Garrison Needlework Associations for making up, and the Royal Army Clothing Factory held material to the value of 16,000*l.*

The principal decreases occurred under the following headings:—

	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.
	£.	£.
Clothing - - - - - <i>Value</i>	1,209,700	1,171,000
Cloth - - - - - "	400,300	365,000
Necessaries - - - - - "	496,000	460,400
Cotton and linen piece goods - - - - - "	90,500	60,700

In decentralised mobilisation clothing, the value of which is included in the above totals, there was an increase of 49,900*l.*, the value on 31st March, 1907 being 617,300*l.* as compared with 567,400*l.* on 31st March, 1906.

Consumable Supplies in Store (Appropriation Account, page 142).

4. The value of consumable supplies in store at all stations at home and abroad, was 362,860*l.* on 31st March, 1907, as compared with 393,260*l.* on 31st March, 1906. Stocks at Home and Abroad.

Stocks held at large hospitals, and empty packages, have for the first time been included in the valuation, while on the other hand, stocks of fuel held by units, and disinfectants have been excluded.

The value of meat extracts and essences was 7,820*l.*, as compared with 40,800*l.*, on 31st March, 1906. I am informed that the decrease was due to the sale and condemnation of surplus stocks in South Africa, and to the non-replacement of old stocks.

A new form has now been provided which enables a satisfactory test to be applied to the returns.

Transfer of Submarine Defences to the Navy.

5. In accordance with the suggestion referred to in paragraph 4 (2) of last year's Report a note has been appended to the Account (page 81) showing the value of the free exchanges of stores between the War Department and the Admiralty. Free exchanges of stores.

The guns, mountings and ammunition have been valued at Vocabulary rates according to their condition, or at assessed rates obtained from the Naval authorities, the value thus arrived at being given as 1,504,250*l.* The Admiralty valuation of these stores was 1,481,029*l.* The Statement shows that many of the guns, etc., were surplus to Army requirements, that others could only be used for practice batteries, and that some were disposed of as produce. The actual value to the Army was consequently a fraction only of the above amount.

The submarine mining stores, boats and vessels transferred to the Admiralty were valued by the War Department at 375,261*l.*, but it is stated on the note referred to that the Admiralty, having facilities for local valuation, place upon these stores a value of 182,992*l.*

The returns are not quite complete, and further transfers are stated to have been made in 1907-8, which will be noted in the Appropriation Account for that year.

In regard to the proposal of the Admiralty to re-transfer certain buildings to the War Office in exchange for others, I am informed that a final decision has not been arrived at, but that it is hoped that an early settlement will be reached.

Ordnance Store Accounts.

6. In the examination of Woolwich Ordnance Store Accounts it was noticed that considerable quantities of 1-pounder quick-firing cartridges had accumulated in store, and that a large proportion were being broken up or taken on charge for practice only. Disposal of Pom-pom Ammunition.

In reply to an inquiry I was informed that the accumulation was due to the South African War, and that the greater portion of the ammunition which had been condemned was in a rusty and unserviceable condition, mainly attributable to original bad packing on the part of contractors, who had sent out much of the ammunition direct, and to the exposure and treatment which it received on active service. I was further informed that in consequence of the reports from South Africa a new design of box had been approved.

In reply to a further inquiry as to the liability of contractors, it was stated that the question had been considered and that it had been decided that no claim could be raised, the supplies having been ordered and shipped with the utmost possible despatch to meet urgent demands from South Africa, and the treatment to which they were unavoidably subjected having been exceptionally severe.

It appears that in consequence of a change of policy in regard to Pom-pom equipments, a portion of the ammunition has been withdrawn from service, and that 200,000 rounds which were reserved for practice, together with large quantities of ammunition and components not in a serviceable condition, are now being disposed of.

7. In the course of the same examination it was observed that 30,870 projectile protectors had been transferred to the Sale Ledger for disposal. Disposal of Projectile Protectors.

From the War Office Papers I gather that in 1905 it was estimated that there were about 50,000 of these articles surplus to requirements, the approximate value being 10,000*l.* Of this number 20,000 were at out-stations, and instructions were given that at stations abroad they should be brought to produce. I understand that the produce value is very small.

It further appears that when orders were given a protector was ordered for each shot although only required for transport, the opinion being expressed that presumably the action was necessary for promptly carrying out the Mowatt Committee's recommendations.

In view of the serious loss, I inquired whether any further explanation could be afforded of purchases so largely in excess of requirements, and whether consideration had been given to the disposal of the remaining Woolwich stock.

I have been informed that no further explanation of the accumulation could be given, but that it is considered advisable to retain the bulk of these protectors, on the ground that they will eventually be required for transport purposes.

Clothing Accounts.

Condemnation.

8. On the examination by the Royal Army Clothing Department, Pimlico, of surplus clothing which had been returned from the Rifle Depot, garments of the value of £180 11s. 1d. were found to be moth-eaten and unserviceable (Case 57, Paper 11, page 120).

From the report made to the Treasury it appears that these articles had been in store at the Depot for several years, many of them being of abnormal size for which no outlet could be found locally. It was thought at one time that there was a reasonable prospect of issuing some of the garments, but as this anticipation was not realised the matter was brought up again by the present staff of the Depot.

Their Lordships in sanctioning the write-off of the loss inquired how often these stores are turned over for stock purposes, if not issued; and why it is necessary to keep such large stocks at the Depôts as well as at Pimlico.

In reply the Army Council stated that the keeping of the large stock was an error of judgment on the part of the previous staff of the Rifle Depot, and that normally a depot should not maintain a working stock sufficient for more than three months' requirements. It was added that in view of the smallness of the normal stock no special instructions for turnover were considered necessary.

Excessive stocks.

In regard to this explanation I may mention that in the test examination of clothing accounts by my Department a number of cases were noticed in which the stocks appeared to be far in excess of the limit mentioned, notably those at the Oxford Depot and those in the hands of the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment, the stock of many of the stores in these cases being in excess of a year's expenditure. In the latter unit a condemnation had been made of kit bags which were taken from a bale dated 1897.

Steps have been taken to reduce the stocks in these and other instances, while other apparent excesses have been explained to be due to military necessities.

Engineer Store Accounts.

Stocktaking at Pretoria (Roberts Heights).

9. Adverting to paragraph 9 (2) of last year's Report, I am now informed that stock has been taken by the Royal Engineers at Pretoria, (Roberts Heights), and that arrangements were in progress for a test stocktaking by the Accounts Branch at the end of November last.

Stocktaking at Pietermaritzburg.

10. I understand that the unadjusted discrepancies at Pietermaritzburg referred to in paragraph 9 (3) of last year's Report were discovered at a stocktaking held in March 1906, and that after setting off surpluses against deficiencies under the same generic headings net surpluses amounting to 120l. 10s. 2d. and deficiencies of 220l. 15s. were disclosed.

It appears that in July 1905, the Engineer Stores at Howick and Mooi River were closed, and all stocks transferred to this station. Stock was not taken on the transfer, but the ledger remains were brought on charge at Pietermaritzburg instead of the actual stock transferred. It further appears that owing to lack of labour and the necessity for getting the stores under shelter they were not checked on arrival; the discrepancies therefore are those which had occurred at all three stations.

A Court of Inquiry reported that the discrepancies were due to inaccurate book-keeping and to the inexperience of the storekeeper.

Treasury sanction has been given to write off the deficiencies. (Case 72, Paper 11, page 121.)

Stocktaking at Middelburg (Cape Colony).

11. In paragraph 9 (5) I mentioned that a stocktaking was carried out at Middelburg (Cape Colony) in 1906, the results of which had not come before me.

In reply to a further inquiry, I have recently been informed that the stocktaking referred to was not held to be absolutely complete, and that it has been considered advisable not to submit the report until a test stocktaking has been carried out by the Chief Accountant, South Africa.

Stocktaking at Middelburg (Transvaal).

12. The Departmental stocktaking held at Middelburg (Transvaal) in 1906 referred to in paragraph 9 (6) last year disclosed net surpluses amounting to 6,569l. and net deficiencies of 2,096l. The Army Council in reporting these discrepancies to the Treasury stated that they were believed to be due to defective accounting, no allegation having been made as to theft or misappropriation. On this understanding Their Lordships sanctioned the write-off of the deficiencies (Case 75, Paper 11, page 121).

Independent test at Bermuda

13. A further instance of unsatisfactory accounting for Royal Engineer stores was disclosed at an independent test verification held at Bermuda by the Army Accounts Department in February 1907.

In addition to numerous discrepancies between stock and book balances a quantity of stores not on ledger charge were found hidden behind boarded-up spaces in the store-houses, and in sheds in the yard. The storekeeper denied all knowledge of the stores, but it was pointed out that among the hoard was a packet bearing date 1904, whereas the storekeeper was appointed in 1902.

A subsequent detailed stocktaking by a Board of Officers revealed discrepancies in more than 75 per cent. of the headings, in regard to which the Board, however, reported that many were due to the difficulty of classifying the stores under the headings by which they were shown in the ledger.

The General Officer Commanding allowed the storekeeper to resign and expressed his concurrence with the opinion of a Court of Inquiry that the officer in charge could not reasonably be expected to have discovered the hidden stores.

From this view the Army Council has expressed its dissent, and the General Officer Commanding has recently been called upon for further explanations on various points, his attention also being drawn to the unnecessary accumulation of stores.

I may mention that the unsatisfactory store accounting at this station was referred to in paragraph 13 of the Report for 1902-3 and paragraph 12 of the Report for 1903-4.

14. At a recent visit of the Assistant Comptroller and Auditor to Malta and Gibraltar special attention was directed to store accounting. At Malta considerable stocks of Engineer stores had accumulated, and a local committee which had been specially appointed to investigate the circumstances had made certain recommendations in regard to their disposal and as to measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of the accumulations.

Surplus stores at
Malta and
Gibraltar.

I have recently inquired whether effect has been given by the War Office to these recommendations.

At Gibraltar where, as stated in paragraph 11 of last year's Report, similar accumulations existed, it was ascertained that arrangements had been made for the establishment of a central store where the stocks of stores within the command as a whole will come under review, and will be taken into account in dealing with the demands of the various Division Officers.

I have inquired whether it is proposed to introduce a similar procedure in other commands with a view to securing a central scrutiny of requirements and stocks.

This inquiry was of recent date and no reply has yet been received, but I have been informed by the War Office that it is proposed to give consideration to the whole question of Engineer store accounting.

Ordnance and Engineer Stores.

15. With reference to paragraph 12 of last year's Report, I understand that the disposal of surplus Ordnance and Engineer stores in South Africa is still the subject of correspondence between the War Office and the General Officer Commanding. It appears that lists of surplus Engineer stores have been circulated to the different stations in South Africa, with the result that large quantities have been transferred between stations and utilised in meeting requirements.

Surpluses in
South Africa.

I gather that a similar procedure is being adopted in regard to Ordnance stores, and that the General Officer Commanding has further been called upon to furnish a return of these surplus stores in order that the possibility of utilising them elsewhere may be considered.

Barrack Expense Store Accounts.

16. In November 1905 the Expense Store Accountant at Standerton was reported by the Officer in Charge of Barracks as incompetent, and he was accordingly replaced. On the appointment of his successor a stocktaking was held and large discrepancies were disclosed which the Officer in Charge was unable to explain otherwise than by confessing his own incompetence for his post. As nothing more serious than his inefficiency was discovered he was granted permission to retire.

Discrepancies at
Standerton.

His successor reported the new Accountant to be incompetent, and he was discharged and replaced in April 1906.

Another stocktaking was then made and a further heavy list of discrepancies resulted. The figures of the two stocktakings were combined, and after setting off surpluses against deficiencies of similar nature the net surpluses were found to amount to 2,532*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the deficiencies to 1,588*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The Treasury were informed that a Court of Inquiry were of opinion that the responsibility rested with the officer who had been permitted to retire, whose inefficient supervision of his subordinates had allowed the discrepancies to occur, the blame being mitigated by the state of the stores and the absence of sufficient storage accommodation. In the same communication it was stated that the Army Council concurred in the opinion of the Major General in charge of Administration that this officer's superiors might have exercised more effective supervision over him, and that his predecessor was not free from all blame; the Council did not, however, consider the *laches* sufficiently proved to warrant disciplinary action.

In view of the fact that no trace of fraud was discovered, and that no actual loss had occurred the Treasury acquiesced in the view of the Army Council and sanctioned the adjustment of the account, noting that the accommodation was now believed to be satisfactory. (Case 42, Paper 11, page 118.)

Store Accounting in South Africa.

17. In consequence of comments made by the Treasury when sanctioning the write-off of deficiencies in Engineer store accounts at Pietermaritzburg and Middelburg, Transvaal, the Army Council called upon the General Officer Commanding, South

Present position.

Africa, to furnish an assurance that the system of store accounting in that command is now on a normal and satisfactory footing, and he was requested to report fully on any store accounts of the various arms which are not on such a footing at the present time.

From his report, the purport of which has been communicated to the Treasury, it appears that the General Officer Commanding, while not yet in a position to give that assurance, states that matters are now in a far better condition than at any previous time.

I gather that some of the adjustments effected since the war, which have been referred to from time to time in my Reports as final transactions, can only now be regarded as provisional. A further communication will be made by the War Office to the Treasury when final reports are received from South Africa.

Supply Accounts.

18. The War Office in their examination of the diet accounts of hospitals at Singapore noticed that the quantities of "extras" as compared with the number of diets were excessive, and on calling for the diet sheets from the station, found that they did not correspond with the account. The matter was referred to the General Officer Commanding Straits Settlements, and on inquiry it was discovered that a system of fraud had been going on for several years, the Eurasian clerk in the Supply Office having acted in collusion with a contractor. It appears that the quantities of extras shown in the account were altered in order to balance fictitious quantities for which the contractor duly received payment. The erasures were skilfully made and had on previous occasions escaped notice when the accounts were examined at the War Office.

The clerk was convicted and received a sentence of five years' imprisonment, but the contractor was not brought to trial owing to an illness from which he subsequently died. The gross loss so far as it could be ascertained was about 1,900*l.*, which was afterwards reduced by recovery from the contractor's estate to 796*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* In addition to this loss, a sum of 227*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* for law charges was incurred.

The fraud seems to have been rendered possible by the duty of comparing accounts with diet sheets having to a certain extent been left to the clerk, as he had long service and a good reputation.

In the Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services it has now been made clear that bills for hospital supplies are to be checked in the Supply office with the receipted requisitions before being passed for payment, and that the Officer in charge shall himself make the comparison between the diet account and diet sheets.

In reporting the case to the Treasury the Army Council stated that the officers concerned could not fairly be held responsible for the loss, inasmuch as they had complied with the regulations, which had since been strengthened. (See case 9, Paper 11, p. 115).

19. In June 1906 issues of American brands of preserved meat to the troops were suspended until the Army Council had received the report of an officer who had been sent to America to investigate the circumstances under which the meat was packed. As a result of his investigations the issues of most of the brands have been resumed.

The examination of the Supply Accounts by my Department has not disclosed any large condemnations arising out of this temporary suspension.

Losses at Sea.

20. During a voyage from London to Mauritius the S.S. "Lismore," which was carrying among other cargo a consignment of army clothing and stores, came into collision with a submerged obstacle and sprang a leak, with the result that some of the stores were damaged by sea water. They were landed at Port Elizabeth and sold at once by the ship's agents at public auction to avoid further depreciation of value, the net proceeds, after deduction of an amount assessed on "general average," being handed to the War Office.

The net loss to the army was 1,543*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, as shown on pages 39, 41, etc., of the Appropriation Account.

The Treasury Solicitor advised a claim being made against the owners of the vessel on the ground of negligent navigation. The claim was, however, repudiated by the owners, and the Admiralty were informed that counsel was unable to advise proceedings to recover the value of the stores.

Losses by Fire.

21. In January, 1907, a fire occurred in a store at H.M. Gunwharf, Portsmouth, resulting in the total destruction of the building and of most of the contents.

The Board of Officers who held an investigation into the circumstances of the disaster were of opinion that the fire was due to a faulty stove flue, that it was accidental, and that no neglect could be traced to any individual. In view, however, of the fact that the building was totally destroyed, the Army Council considered it impossible to ascertain whether or not the loss was beyond the control of any responsible person.

Hospital Diet
Frauds at
Singapore.

Temporary
suspension of issues
of American
preserved meat.

S.S. "Lismore."

Fire at H.M.
Gunwharf,
Portsmouth.

Instructions have been issued to all commands with a view to the prevention of similar fires. The total loss, including the damage to the building, amounted to 76,986*l.* 1*9s.* 1*d.*, as noted on pages 41, 43 and 55 of the Appropriation Account.

22. At Woolwich Arsenal a fire occurred in April, 1906, resulting in damage to a building and stores amounting to 8071*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* (See footnote page 41).

Fire at Woolwich Arsenal.

A Court of Inquiry reported that they could obtain no direct conclusive proof of the exact origin of the fire, but that they were of opinion that it originated in the roof timbers adjacent to the main flue of the building, and was probably caused by a spark passing through the interstices of the brickwork.

The Court drew attention to certain defective arrangements which, in their opinion, probably tended to increase the loss. New regulations have since been issued to remedy the defects in question.

23. Considerable losses, amounting to 55,000*l.*, between May, 1903, and November, 1906, have resulted from fires in Government buildings in South Africa, which are stated to be due in some cases to disregard of orders and regulations. The frequency and magnitude of these fires have been brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding by the Army Council, and he has been requested to issue stringent orders pointing out the need of personal caution, and giving warning that in all future cases the advisability may be considered of enforcing pecuniary penalties against individuals responsible for the damage.

Fires in South Africa.

It seems, however, to be recognised that in view of the dry climate and the inflammable nature of the buildings, further precautions are necessary, and correspondence has taken place on the subject of the provision of additional apparatus for fire services.

It will be seen on reference to page 55 of the Account that in one instance (a bungalow) the loss was covered by insurance. The circumstances under which this class of Government property was insured were mentioned in paragraph 84 of my Report on the Appropriation Account 1904-5. I gather that the practice of insuring bungalows allotted as quarters has now ceased.

Accounting for Stores and Supplies on Active Service.

24. Adverting to paragraph 19 of last year's Report, and to paragraph 31 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1907, I have now to state that the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the proposal to dispense with store and animal accounts of field units on active service has presented its Report.

Accounts of Field Units dispensed with.

Considering it preferable to recognise frankly the inutility of indifferent accounting as a preventive to waste and extravagance, the committee recommended that such accounts should be dispensed with, and that a system of administrative control should be substituted under which waste or misappropriation should be prevented by the supervision of specially designated officers on the spot, the interests of the public being further safeguarded by the prohibition of sales by units.

The committee considered that accounting for supplies and animals should not be carried beyond the depôts, pointing out that under this arrangement supplies issued to parks and columns would be treated as final issues to the troops.

Advanced depôts for medical stores were held to be in the same position as supply parks rather than depôts in the ordinary sense, and it was recommended that they should only keep accounts if bulk issues were made to hospitals.

The committee referred to the importance of stocktaking at the end of a war, and were of opinion that stock should be taken and peace accounting re-instituted as soon as possible after the termination of hostilities, the stocktaking to include all Army property and not merely stores.

Stocktaking.

The recommendations of the committee have been adopted by the Army Council and approved by the Treasury, and I understand that the necessary steps will be taken to embody them in regulations.

Accounting for Engineer works stores was dealt with by a separate Committee, whose proposal that accounting should be restricted to depôts and sub-depôts has received Treasury approval.

Stocktaking at Woolwich.

25. Independent verification of stores in charge of the Army Ordnance Department at Woolwich was carried out in respect of 8,464 items of a value of 1,092,071*l.*, as compared with 12,774 in 1905-6, and 11,347 in 1904-5, valued at 1,324,000*l.* and

Ordnance Stores.

4,000,000*l.* respectively. The decrease is attributed by the War Office to the withdrawal of a stocktaker to perform the duties of an officer who was conducting an inspection of accounts at Gibraltar, and to the temporary absence of two stocktakers.

Articles in use.

I may, however, mention that in addition to the ordinary verification of stores, a revision by stocktaking of the lists of stores in use in the Army Ordnance Department was made during the year, resulting in a large number of articles not previously recorded being brought to account, and in small deficiencies being written off as worn out and lost.

Surpluses and Deficiencies.

The total net surpluses disclosed during the year amounted to 4,854*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and the net deficiencies to 1,061*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The bulk of the surpluses occurred in connection with the breaking up and sale of old projectiles and represents a margin of about 4 per cent. upon the turn-over since the previous stocktaking. The largest deficiencies were disclosed in December Quarter 1906, and were attributed to unavoidable errors of account brought about by pressure of work during and after the war in South Africa. In reporting this deficiency to the Treasury the Army Council stated that the stock of all stores in Army Ordnance Department charge, affected by transactions during the war, has now been verified and adjusted.

Verification of stock by Ordnance Department every 3 years.

26. It appears from a memorandum of a conference recently held at the War Office upon the subject of stocktaking in the Army Ordnance Department at Woolwich, etc., which has been referred to my Department, that the stocktaking ordinarily carried out within the Ordnance Department has for some time past been regarded as more or less superseded by the independent stocktaking held by the Army Accounts Department, and it was consequently considered desirable to make fresh arrangements.

I understand that steps have been taken under which continuous stocktaking will be conducted by officials of the Army Ordnance Department at Woolwich, and that the whole stock will thus be verified every three years.

In view of these arrangements the War Office consider that it will not be necessary to carry out independent tests to the same extent as heretofore, but they anticipate that in addition to the stocktaking within the Department it will be possible to carry out a complete independent verification once in every four years.

Stores under Repair in the Ordnance Factories.

Stocktaking of Ordnance Stores, Royal Carriage Department.

27. In paragraph 30 of my Report for 1904-5 I mentioned that the practical difficulties of verifying the stores sent by the Army Ordnance Department to the Royal Carriage Department for repair for period to 31st March 1904 had proved insuperable.

As a result of efforts to secure an agreement between the records of the Army Ordnance Department and the Carriage Factory for the quarter ended June 1905, deficiencies, principally of wheels and limber boxes, valued at 1,250*l.* 10*s.* were disclosed. The Treasury were informed that there was no reason to doubt that these deficiencies were merely nominal, and were due to such items having been used on repaired vehicles without supporting vouchers. In view of this assurance their Lordships sanctioned the write-off of the deficiencies, (Case 40, Paper 11, page 118.)

Complete stocktaking in 1907 of Ordnance Stores in Factory charge.

28. It was decided to carry out at the close of the year 1906-7, a thoroughly comprehensive stocktaking of all Army Ordnance Department Stores on Factory charge, and on its completion a report was made to the Treasury notifying that surpluses of 4,603*l.* and deficiencies of 412*l.* 14*s.* had been discovered at the various factories. (Case 84, Paper 11, page 122.)

Royal Small Arm Factory.

At the Royal Small Arm Factory, numerous discrepancies between stock and ledger balances were disclosed, but with the exception of one article of small value were satisfactorily explained.

Royal Carriage Department.

At the Royal Carriage Department the stocktaking disclosed a surplus of component articles which had accumulated in the past from repair and conversion transactions. It was stated that these articles would be handed over to the Army Ordnance Department, and that arrangements had been made under which such stores would be returned as each order is completed.

Royal Gun Factory.

At the Royal Gun Factory a similar condition of affairs was disclosed, while on the other hand a few gun components on ledger charge could not be traced. The explanation given was that the discrepancy was due to omissions to pass vouchers, and it was further stated that the articles were of such a nature as to make it practically impossible for them to be actually deficient.

Royal Laboratory.

At the Royal Laboratory similar discrepancies were discovered, and were stated to be due to causes which have been provided for by the new arrangements for accounting mentioned in paragraph 29 and to past stocktakings not having been entirely exhaustive.

Ammunition packages.

The stocktaking of ammunition packages in the Ordnance Factories which, as stated in paragraph 20 of last year's Report, was to be held on 31st March 1907, to determine whether discrepancies disclosed in Ordnance Department ledgers in March Quarter 1905 might not be reduced by per contra differences in Ordnance Factory ledgers, resulted in the reduction of the surpluses from 9,483*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* to 5,489*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* and of the deficiencies from 1,900*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* to 1,487*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* (Case 84, Paper 11, page 122.)

After this revision of figures, the surpluses and deficiencies disclosed at the stocktaking of ammunition packages in March 1907, were of nearly equal value.

In view of the assurance of the Army Council that no public loss is involved in any of the discrepancies referred to in this paragraph the Treasury have sanctioned the necessary adjustment of accounts.

29. It was stated in paragraph 21 of last year's Report that the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee appointed to consider the question of improving the methods of accounting and stocktaking in the case of stores issued to the Ordnance Factories for repair, etc., were under the consideration of the Army Council. Methods of accounting.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and their report was submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for any remarks which they might have to offer.

Their Lordships, while concurring generally, dissented from the principal proposal that free issues of components should be discontinued and that all such issues in future should be on repayment.

The Army Council in transmitting the report and correspondence with the Admiralty to the Treasury stated that they had agreed to waive provisionally the introduction of the repayment system. Their Lordships have, as an alternative, consented to trial being made of a system of keeping duplicate accounts in the Departments and in the Factories for components as well as for repairable stores, these accounts being compared at least annually, and stocktaking being resorted to if discrepancies cannot be cleared up by other means.

It has also been arranged that stocktaking of all packages held by the Ordnance Factories shall be carried out annually.

In giving sanction to the proposals the Treasury noted that a more regular system of account and check on the movement of stores within the Factories was to be adopted, and trusted that the changes would result in the reduction of the discrepancies between accounts and stocks which have been considerable in past years.

Stocktaking at Pimlico.

30. Excluding the deficiency of cloth discovered in April 1906, and mentioned in paragraph 22 of last year's Report, the deficiencies disclosed at the stocktakings in 1906-7 amounted only to 73*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in regard to which no suspicion of fraud was entertained, while the surpluses amounted to 250*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Surpluses and deficiencies.

These figures compare very favourably with those of previous years, and indicate that the new systems of accounting and stocktaking alluded to in last year's Report are having good results.

Independent Stocktaking at Out-Station.

31. Independent test verifications of stock by the Army Accounts Department were carried out during the year to the following extent:— Scope of test verifications in 1906-7.

Ordnance Store Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Armament	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Barrack Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337
Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

The total number of these stocktakings again shows a large increase as compared with previous years. Including those mentioned in the next paragraph the numbers were 1,097 as compared with 785 last year. I understand that this number is regarded by the War Office as abnormal, 246 local verifications having been made in South Africa alone, a number which it is not considered necessary, or with the present staff practicable, to carry out every year.

32. During the year the Army Accounts Department carried out independent test stocktakings at stations abroad to the number of 344 as compared with 157 reported last year. Test verifications at stations abroad.

At Jamaica one account only was dealt with; a general stocktaking had been arranged but had to be abandoned owing to the earthquake. Excluding this station it appears that at the end of the year the only stations which had not recently been visited were Hong Kong, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, and the West Coast of Africa.

I have in previous years drawn attention to the importance of these independent verifications. An instance of their value is afforded by the administrative action taken at Malta to reduce the surplus stocks referred to in paragraph 14 of this Report, this action having resulted from investigations made by the local Chief Accountant, following upon an inquiry made by my Department.

John A. Kempe,

Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue
of His Majesty's Exchequer, and
Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
31st January 1908.

ARMY (ORDNANCE FACTORIES).

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

1906—1907.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT of the sums granted by Parliament for the expense of the ORDNANCE FACTORIES, the cost of the productions of which have been charged to the Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments, &c., and the STATEMENT of the Surpluses and Deficits upon the Grants, for the year ended 31st March 1907; together with the REPORT of the COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL thereon.

(Presented pursuant to Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 22.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1908.*

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ORDNANCE

ACCOUNT of the sum expended, compared with the sum granted, to defray the expense
Army, Navy, and Indian and Colonial Governments, &c., in the year ended

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, compared with grant.			
			Less than grant.		More than grant.	
A.—Establishments - - - - -	£. 31,930	£. s. d. 31,570 4 3	£. s. d. 359 15 9	£. s. d. —		
B.—Wages and police - - - - -	1,638,870	1,428,646 1 3	210,223 18 9	—	2	
C.—Materials and stores - - - - -	1,346,000	1,162,694 3 2	183,305 16 10	—	3	
D.—Machinery obtained by contract - - -	112,000	76,090 13 8	35,909 6 4	—	4	
E.—Buildings * - - - - -	179,100	145,818 18 1	33,281 1 11	—	5	
F.—Miscellaneous - - - - -	42,200	44,419 4 5	—	2,219 4 5	6	
G.—Non-effective charges - - - - -	37,000	48,042 - 3	—	11,042 - 3	7	
Deduct:—	£. 3,387,100	2,937,281 5 1	463,079 19 7	13,261 4 8		
H. Appropriations in aid:—						

I, the undersigned, declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that no part of the expenditure contained in this Appropriation Account has been incurred without authority superior to that of the Department, in cases where such superior authority is required by the Regulations.

War Office,
7 December 1907. }

Guy Fleetwood Wilson,
Director-General of Army Finance.

* Vide Explanatory Paper annexed, pages 4—6.

I certify that this Account has been examined by officers under my direction, in accordance with the 29th section of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, including a test audit as directed by paragraph 34 of Treasury Minute of 20th March 1876, and that (subject to the observations contained in the annexed Report) the Account is correct.

Examined
R. Eustre Yerburgh.

John A. Kempe,
Comptroller General of His Majesty's Exchequer, and
Auditor General of Public Accounts.

FACTORIES.

of the ORDNANCE FACTORIES, the cost of the productions of which have been charged to the the 31st March 1907, showing the surplus or deficit upon each subhead of the Vote.

EXPLANATION

of the causes of variation between expenditure and grant.

- 1 Surplus.—Due to changes in the staff.
- 2 Surplus.—
- 3 Surplus.—
- 4 Surplus.—The preparation of specifications and the placing of contracts, especially for the machinery for Heavy Guns, took longer than was expected. There were also delays on the part of contractors in delivering.
- 5 Surplus.—The final approval of the year's programme was delayed pending completion of the arrangements for the sale of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Sparkbrook; and before the specifications had been prepared and contracts placed for new services much of the building season had gone by.
- 6 Deficit.—Due principally to the payment of an arrear claim, made by the Stationery Office, for stationery supplied in the previous year.
- 7 Deficit.—Due to an under-estimate of the payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act and of the gratuities to men on discharge owing to the shortening of hands referred to under Subhead B.
- 8 Deficit.—The sum brought to account under the head of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery Rearmament represents the cost of work done upon orders given jointly for Imperial, Indian, and Colonial requirements.
The sum brought to account under the head of "Replacement Orders" represents the cost of stores made at the expense of Colonial Governments, but delivered into Army Stock, in part replacement of stores issued in advance from Army Stock to Colonial Governments.
Including the credits under these two heads, the total value of work done for Army, India, and the Colonies was less than estimated. On the other hand, the amounts realised through the sale of old stores and Miscellaneous Receipts were larger than was anticipated.
No transfer was made from the Ordnance Factory Supplies Suspense Account, because the actual Capital Expenditure fell short of the receipts on the Capital Account. (See statement on page 12 of this account.)

Balances Irrecoverable—The following losses were written off and recovered through the Production Account :—

	£	s.	d.
Value of Ordnance Factory stores destroyed in a fire at the Royal Arsenal (Army stores destroyed, value 1,922 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>)	1,031	14	3
Value of stores found deficient at stocktaking at Enfield and Woolwich (surpluses, 229 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)	—	—	—
Claims abandoned against contractors in respect of clock winding and demurrage	—	—	—
Various small payments in error	—	—	—
	5	11	6

NOTE.—Loss by Explosion, 2,300*l.*, Woolwich Arsenal, 11th February 1907.

Extra Remuneration—The undermentioned officers of the Ordnance Factories have received extra remuneration as Examiners under the War Office :—

Col. H. C. L. Holden, Superintendent, Royal Gun Factory, 35*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Capt. O. R. B. Owen, Assistant Superintendent, Royal Carriage Department, 18*l.* 14*s.*

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE ORDNANCE FACTORIES SUPPLIES SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

	Dr.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on the Supplies Suspense Account on the 31st March 1906	—	—	—	112,254	5	3
Amount removed from this Account, having been surrendered	19,772	18	11	—	—	—
Surplus on the Account to the 31st March 1907	—	—	—	5,051	5	7
Credit balance on the 31st March 1907	97,532	11	11	—	—	—
	£.			117,305	10	10
				117,305	10	10

EXPLANATORY PAPER, showing the expenditure under the ORDINANCE
of the grants for NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, MAINTENANCE

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT, 1906-1907.	EXPENDITURE, 1906-1907.	
	£.	£. s. d.	
BUILDINGS.			
PART I.			
NEW WORKS, AMOUNTING TO £.2,000 EACH AND UPWARDS.			
<i>Woolwich.</i>			
Royal Laboratory Department :			
New Lyddite Establishment - - - - -	3,000	3,025 8 9	1
Removal of Rocket Factory to new site - - - - -	3,130	2,557 8 2	2
Reclaimed Land—Rubble Stone Facing to River Embankment - -	3,300	3,024 13 7	3
Royal Gun Factory :			
Buildings for Heavy Guns - - - - -	25,000	7,229 16 2	4
Building Works Department and General Services :			
New Central Office - - - - -	25,000	21,852 4 7	5
Extension of Central Power Station - - - - -	9,100	9,066 1 3	6
Additional Underground Main to Frog Island - - - - -	2,500	2,579 8 6	7
Improved Sanitation in Factories - - - - -	500	514 3 5	8
New Rolling Stock Sheds - - - - -	2,000	898 13 3	9
Raise height of River Wall by providing curb on wharves - - -	1,080	190 8 4	10
Additional Accommodation for Timber - - - - -	5,000	3,601 12 3	11
<i>Enfield.</i>			
Electric Power Distribution Mains, &c., at South Buildings - - -	2,800	2,578 10 -	12
Disposal of Sewage - - - - -	2,000	69 2 6	13
Reprovision of Accommodation for Inspection Branch - - - - -	4,000	4,542 2 3	14
<i>Waltham.</i>			
Buildings for Modified Cordite - - - - -	2,000	1,605 16 7	15
Building for Acetone Recovery Plant - - - - -	800	484 17 1	16
Fencing and general protection of Factory - - - - -	500	355 3 4	17
Trunk Mains for Electric Power - - - - -	5,000	4,507 4 6	18
TOTALS, PART I., carried to page 6 - - £.	96,710	68,682 14 6	19

FACTORIES VOTE for BUILDINGS, with the surplus or deficit upon each
and REPAIRS, for the year ended the 31st March 1907.

	EXPENDITURE.		Total estimate of the work.	Total payments to 31st March 1907.	Excess of expenditure beyond the total estimate of the work.	REMARKS.
	Less than grant.	More than grant.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	—	25 8 9	28,750	29,379 14 7	629 14 7	Completed.
2	572 11 10	—	3,130	2,557 8 2	—	Completed.
3	275 6 5	—	3,300	3,024 13 7	—	
4	17,770 3 10	—	44,000	7,229 16 2	—	
5	3,147 15 5	—	75,000	32,642 6 2	—	
6	33 18 9	—	44,000	29,835 - 5	—	Total Estimate in- creased; Letters 9 and 10, page 10.
7	—	79 8 6	2,500	2,579 8 6	79 8 6	
8	—	14 3 5	4,500	2,465 7 5	—	
9	1,101 6 9	—	2,000	898 13 3	—	
10	889 11 8	—	2,160	190 8 4	—	Total Estimate includ- ing indirect expendi- ture is 2,360 <i>l.</i> , of which $\frac{1}{4}$ is provided in Army Vote 10, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in Navy Estimates.
11	1,398 7 9	—	5,000	3,601 12 3	—	
12	221 10 -	—	2,800	2,578 10 -	—	
13	1,930 17 6	—	2,000	69 2 6	—	
14	—	542 2 3	4,800	4,542 2 3	—	Total Estimate in- creased, Letters 11 and 12, pages 10 and 11.
15	394 3 5	—	151,000	149,558 9 8	—	Completed.
16	315 2 11	—	9,000	7,780 - 9	—	Completed.
17	144 16 8	—	4,000	2,236 15 11	—	
18	492 15 6	—	9,035	8,554 4 6	—	
19	28,688 8 5	661 2 11				

EXPLANATORY PAPER, showing the expenditure under the ORDNANCE FACTORIES VOTE for BUILDINGS, with the surplus or deficit upon each of the grants for NEW WORKS, ADDITIONS, MAINTENANCE and REPAIRS, for the year ended the 31st March 1907—continued.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	GRANT.	EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE.	
	1906-1907.	1906-1907.	Less than grant.	More than grant.
BUILDINGS.				
PART II.				
NEW WORKS, AND ADDITIONS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £. 2,000 EACH.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Woolwich - - - - -	21,305	19,676 18 6	1,628 1 6	—
Enfield - - - - -	4,335	3,336 1 5	998 18 7	—
Waltham Abbey - - - - -	2,350	2,501 18 6	—	151 18 6
TOTALS, PART II. - - - £.	27,990	25,514 18 5	2,627 - 1	151 18 6
PART III.				
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.				
Woolwich - - - - -	40,135	40,287 8 5	—	152 8 5
Enfield - - - - -	6,085	4,400 9 6	1,684 10 6	—
Waltham Abbey - - - - -	8,180	6,912 17 7	1,267 2 5	—
Birmingham - - - - -	—	20 9 8	—	20 9 8
TOTALS, PART III. - - - £.	54,400	51,621 5 2	2,951 12 11	172 18 1
PART I. TOTALS brought forward - £.	96,710	68,682 14 6	28,688 8 5	661 2 11
TOTAL BUILDINGS - - - - £.	179,100	145,818 18 1	34,267 1 5	985 19 6
Surplus £33,281 1 11				

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

No. 1.

(70—Gen. No.—1576. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

26 August 1905.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the question as to whether certain cottage property, &c. at Enfield Lock and Waltham Abbey should be regarded as the property of the Army or as part of the Capital of the Ordnance Factories has recently been re-considered.

In War Office letter dated 17th June 1893, No. 70—Gen. No.—6757, it was proposed to regard the cottages as the property of the Army, and that the value of Waltham cottages should be written off the Ordnance Factories Capital Account. This course was approved by Their Lordships in letter dated 31st October 1893, No. 9734—93.

The arrangement which was then sanctioned has been found in practice to be attended by considerable disadvantages, mainly due to the fact that buildings in many cases practically forming part of the Factories are outside the administration and control of the Factory Superintendent.

A new cottage at Waltham for the occupation of the Principal Foreman of Cordite has recently been built out of Ordnance Factories funds, and there are other cottages there which the Superintendent, Building Works, now recommends should be pulled down and rebuilt. These quarters when rebuilt should be all occupied by certain Factory employes whose duties make it desirable they should live as close to their work as possible. They would then become necessary adjuncts of the Factories and their value should accordingly appear in the Capital Account of the Factory.

Taking all the circumstances into account, the Army Council consider it desirable that the decision come to in 1893 should now be reversed, and that the whole of the cottages, &c. both at Enfield and Waltham should be taken over by the Ordnance Factories.

In addition to the cottages there is at Enfield a sewage farm hitherto regarded as Army property, and the Army Council consider that this sewage farm land, on which considerable expenditure will shortly become necessary, should also be handed over to the Ordnance Factories. Proposals for the improvement of the sewage farm will be put forward in connexion with the Ordnance Factories Vote for 1906-07.

The usual course on making transfers of this kind would be to increase the Capital charge of the Factories concerned by the value of the lettings; but from the accompanying statement it will be seen that the present value of the lettings is more than counterbalanced by the cost of the repairs which must be incurred and the expenditure for the improvements for sewage disposal.

In view of this and of the fact that when the Waltham cottages were transferred to Army, no credit was given to the Ordnance Factories Vote, the Army Council propose that these transfers should be made without any increase to the Ordnance Factories Capital Account.

The Army Council would be glad to learn that these proposals have the sanction of Their Lordships.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. Brade.

No. 1a.

(70—Gen. No.—1576.)

STATEMENT showing Present Value of Lettings at Enfield and Waltham and the Sewage Farm at Enfield.

<i>Enfield Lock.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross annual rental 43 cottages and one boatman's shelter				—	—	—	428	5	4			
<i>Deduct for—</i>												
Income Tax, Schedule "A" - - - -				17	16	6						
Maintenance - - - -				248	—	—						
Loss of rent (untenanted cottages), say - - -				12	10	—						
							278	6	6			
Net annual rental - - - -				-	-	-	149	18	10			
Capital value, computed at 20 years' purchase - - -				-	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	16	8
Carried forward to page 8 - - -				-	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	16	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward from page 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	16	8
<i>Waltham Abbey.</i>									
Gross annual rental 21 cottages and 1 manager's quarters -							195	13	-
<i>Deduct for—</i>									
Income Tax, Schedule "A" -	12	-	-						
Maintenance -	104	-	-						
Loss of rent (untenanted cottages), say -	2	-	-						
							118	-	-
Net Annual Rental -							77	13	-
Capital value, computed at 20 years' purchase -							1,553	-	-
The value of the sewage farm at Enfield is estimated by the Superintendent, Building Works Department, at -							300	-	-
Capital value of cottages and farm -							4,851	16	8 ⁰
In order to place the cottages in a proper condition, the following expenditure must be incurred very shortly, if not at once :—									
<i>Enfield.</i> —For renewing and raising ground floors, introducing damp proof course and ventilating under floors (now rotted) -	2,000	-	-						
<i>Waltham.</i> —Special repairs to roofs, underpinning floors and repairs generally -				500	-	-			
Proposed improvements to sewage disposal at Enfield -	2,500	-	-						
							5,000	-	-
							£148	3	4

No. 2.

(70—Gen. No.—1576. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 25 November 1905.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to refer to War Office letter (70—Gen. No.—1576 M.G.O.F.) addressed to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on 26th August last, relative to certain cottage property, &c. at Enfield Lock and Waltham Abbey, and to request that Their Lordships may be moved to give an early reply, in view of the preparation of Army Estimates for 1906–07.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 3.

(70—Gen. No.—1576. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

6 March 1906.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to refer you to War Office letter of the 26th August last, number as above, relative to certain cottage property at Enfield and Waltham, and to enquire whether a reply can now be given.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 4.

(16205—05, 21858—05, 4130—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 16 April 1906.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration Mr. Brade's letter of the 26th of August 1905 and your letters of the 25th of November last and the 6th ultimo, (No. 70—Gen. No.—1576. M.G.O.F.) relative to certain cottage property, &c. at Enfield Lock and Waltham Abbey.

I am now to request you to convey to the Army Council the sanction of this Board for the transfer to the Ordnance Factories of so much of the property as is required for the purpose of housing employes of the Factories. Any cottages not so required should in Their Lordships' opinion be sold. The Capital Account of the Ordnance Factories should be corrected by making a suitable allowance for the value of the transferred houses, as appears to have been done in 1892–3 when the Waltham cottages were transferred to the War Department, and in 1894 when one of them was re-transferred.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. P. Crawly.

* One cottage valued at 100*l.* was afterwards demolished, and the actual addition to the Ordnance Factories Capital Account was 4,751*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

SUBHEAD E.—BUILDINGS.

PART I.

No. 5.

(78—Gen. No.—4796. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 30 May 1906.

WITH reference to War Office letter (No. 10—461 F. 1) dated 27th March 1906, submitting the Ordnance Factories Estimate for 1906-7, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is specially desirable to commence work as early as possible on the following Building Services, which have been provided for in the above estimate.

(1) Removal of Rocket Factory, Royal Laboratory.

This removal is necessitated by the shock to the buildings, which have to be vacated, whenever the firing of heavy guns takes place at the North Proof Butt.

(2) Rubble stone facing to river embankment.

This is essential for the preservation of the new Lyddite Buildings and site to prevent erosion of the new embankment.

(3) Additional underground main to Frog Island.

The existing main is very much overloaded and a new main is required to relieve the congestion and obviate the risk of breakdown.

(4) Electric Power Distribution Mains, Enfield.

These are required for supplying electrical power and light to shops on the south side of the Factory.

(5) Re-provision of accommodation for Inspection Branch, Enfield.

On the disposal of the Sparkbrook Factory, it will become necessary to provide immediate accommodation at Enfield for the staff of the Inspection Department, who were located at Birmingham.

Owing to the Vote for the Ordnance Factories not having been obtained before the beginning of the financial year, a considerable portion of the season of the year most favourable for building operations is being lost. The Army Council therefore trust that, as in previous years, Their Lordships will, in view of the importance and urgency of the above services, authorise their commencement in anticipation of Parliamentary authority.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 6.

(9920—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 June 1906.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 30th ultimo (78—Gen. No.—4796. M.G.O.F.); and in view of the considerations brought forward therein I am to request you to convey to the Army Council Their sanction for the commencement, in anticipation of Parliamentary authority, of the following works which are inserted in the Ordnance Factories Estimate, 1906-07, viz. :—

	£
(1) Removal of Rocket Factory, Royal Laboratory	3,130
(2) Rubble Stone facing to river embankment	3,300
(3) Additional underground main to Frog Island	2,500

The other two services (numbered (4) and (5) in your letter) should, My Lords think, stand over for the present.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Blair.

No. 7.

(78—Gen. No.—4799. M.G.O.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 11 June 1906.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant (No. 9920—06) sanctioning the commencement of work on certain Ordnance Factories Building Services in anticipation of Parliamentary authority, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that it is considered most desirable that their sanction should be extended to the service for re-providing accommodation for the Inspection Branch, Enfield.

I am to explain that the repair work has already been removed from Sparkbrook to Enfield, and in the circumstances additional accommodation is necessary, and most urgently required for the inspection staff to deal with the rifles coming in for repair.

The Army Council trust that Their Lordships may be moved to sanction the work being commenced on this service without further delay.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. W. D. Ward.

No. 8.

(10686—06).

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 20 June 1906.

In view of the further explanations furnished by the Army Council in your letter of the 11th instant (78—Gen. No.—4799. M.G.O.F.) the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury now sanction the commencement, in anticipation of Parliamentary authority, of the work of re-provision of accommodation for Inspection Branch, Enfield, for which a sum of 4,000*l.* is provided in the Ordnance Factories Estimate for the current year.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Woolwich Arsenal.—Extension of Central Power Station...

No. 9.

(70—Gen. No.—2169. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 19 February 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to request you to be good enough to lay before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the following facts in regard to the item on page 4 of the Ordnance Factories Estimate 1906-7, "Extension of Central Power Station."

The necessity for the increase of the estimate for this service from 13,500*l.* to 33,847*l.* was explained in the letter to Their Lordships dated 11th March 1905, 10—229, which forwarded the Ordnance Factories Vote for 1905-6.

As has already been mentioned, the continuous modernization of the machinery of the Ordnance Factories is essential and inevitable, and the expansion and alteration of buildings, &c., follow as a natural consequence.

Owing to the great weight of the generating plant, and the adoption of overhead coal bunkers, it has been found necessary to deepen the foundations of the Central Power Station by driving in piles or cylinders, and in some cases the cylinders have had to be carried down for 42 feet through clay and peat. (6,000*l.*)

The adoption of the overhead coal bunkers has contributed to the increased estimate, but subsequent working will be much cheaper.

Further causes of increase have been in unforeseen expenditure due to the necessity for keeping the old power station in proper condition while the new station was being erected (3,000*l.*); to provision of a new coal bunker, &c., in the buildings reprovided for the Army Ordnance Department in the place of those taken over from them for the expansion of the Central Power Station, and to an excess on demolitions and diversions of mains and drains. (1,000*l.*)

It is necessary therefore to increase the estimate from 33,847*l.* to 44,000*l.*, which will, it is expected, be final in respect of this service.

Owing to a difficulty with contractors, work in 1905-6 was somewhat delayed, and an excess of 1,330*l.* will therefore occur on the provision for the item in 1906-7.

I am therefore to request Their Lordships' sanction to (1) the increase of the total estimate from 33,847*l.* to 44,000*l.* and (2) the excess of 1,330*l.* in 1906-7 which can be met from savings on Subhead E. of the Ordnance Factories Vote generally.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

No. 10.

(3345—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 20 March 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 19th ultimo (70—Gen. No.—2169. W.F.) with reference to the service, included in the Ordnance Factories Estimate 1906-7, "Extension of Central Power Station."

In reply I am to request you to inform the Army Council that, in the circumstances therein represented, My Lords sanction (1) the increase of the total estimate from 33,847*l.* to 44,000*l.*, and (2) an excess of 1,330*l.* in 1906-7, which They note can be met from savings on Subhead E. of the Ordnance Factories Vote generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *G. H. Murray.*

Enfield.—Re-provision of Accommodation for Inspection Branch.

No. 11.

(77—29—1336. W.F.)

Sir,

War Office, 13 August 1906.

WITH reference to the item "Enfield.—Re-provision of Accommodation for Inspection Branch, 4,000*l.*," under Subhead E. of the Ordnance Factories Vote for 1906-7, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the sum of 4,000*l.* was inserted in the estimates as a rough calculation when it was decided to transfer the repairs of small arms from Birmingham to Enfield, and that there was no opportunity at the time of considering the requirements in detail.

Their Lordships' sanction for the commencement of the service in anticipation of Parliamentary approval was notified by your letter of the 20th June last (10686—06), and liabilities have already been noted against the item to the extent of 1,254*l.*

Tenders have now been received for the largest portion of the service, Additional Bays to Sight Shop, of which the lowest is priced at 3,134*l.*, and further liabilities are expected to the amount of 412*l.*, making a total of 4,800*l.*

I am to request Their Lordships' sanction for the increase of the total estimate accordingly from 4,000*l.* to 4,800*l.*, the excess to be provided by savings under Subhead E. generally.

The tenders are open to the 16th instant only, and the favour of an immediate reply is therefore requested.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *R. H. Brade.*

No. 12.

(15034—06.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 16 August 1906.

IN the circumstances explained in Mr. Brade's letter of the 13th instant (77—29—1336. W.F.), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to request you to convey to the Army Council Their sanction for the increase of the total estimate for the item "Enfield.—Re-provision of Accommodation for Inspection Branch, 4,000*l.*," in Subhead E. of the Ordnance Factories Vote, 1906—7, from 4,000*l.* to 4,800*l.*

The sanction of this Board is given on the understanding that the excess can be met from savings on Subhead E. generally.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *G. H. Murray.*

No. 13.

(70—Gen. No.—2393. Accounts II.)

Sir,

War Office, 7 December 1907.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to send you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the Appropriation Account of the Ordnance Factories for the financial year 1906—07, showing a net surplus of 5,051*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and to request Their Lordships to sanction the application of the surpluses to cover the deficits as detailed in the Account.

As regards the explanatory statement of the Supplies Suspense Account, from which it will be seen that the credit balance on the 31st March last was 32,532*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* in excess of the limit of 65,000*l.*, I am to state that a further communication will be addressed to you, for the information of Their Lordships, on the question of the disposal of the surplus.

I am also to enclose a proof copy of the Balance Sheet and Capital Account of the Factories for the year, and a statement explaining the net surplus on the Appropriation Account by the figures in the Balance Sheet.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *E. W. D. Ward.*

STATEMENT explaining the NET SURPLUS of 5,051*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* on the ORDNANCE FACTORIES VOTE for 1906—07 by the FIGURES in the BALANCE SHEET of the ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Items tending to produce a surplus :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchequer grant - -	100	0	0			
Decrease in value of Capital (land, buildings, and machinery) - -	4,646	5	0			
Amount added to Capital without charge to the O.F. Vote - -	4,751	16	8			
Difference between Capital value and amount realised by sale of Sparkbrook (first instalment) - - -	8,501	5	0			
				17,999	6	8

Less items tending to produce a deficit :—

Increase in value of stores in stock -	7,459	15	11			
Decrease in amounts remaining unpaid at close of year, and other adjusting entries as per Balance Sheet -	5,488	5	2			
				12,948	1	1
				£5,051	5	7

No. 14.

(21733—07.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 20 December 1907.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 7th instant, (70—General Number—2393, Accounts II.) transmitting, by direction of the Army Council, a copy of the Ordnance Factories Appropriation Account for 1906-07, of which the following is a summary:—

	I. Gross Expenditure.	II. Appropriations-in-Aid.	Difference between Column I. and Column II.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimate	3,387,100 0 0	3,387,000 0 0	100 0 0
Actual Results	2,937,281 5 1	2,942,232 10 8	4,951 5 7
	449,818 14 11	444,767 9 4	5,051 5 7

Under the Supplies Suspense Account on page 3, the credit balance on 31st March last was 32,532*l* 11*s.* 11*d.* in excess of the approved maximum of 65,000*l.*; and, under the terms of the Treasury Minute on the Second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Ordnance Factories Appropriation Account 1894-5, this excess is payable into the Exchequer during the current financial year.

The Secretary, War Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. H. Murray.

STATEMENT of INCOMINGS and OUTGOINGS in respect of Capital in the ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, in the year 1906-1907.

	INCOMINGS.				EXPLANATION.
	Estimate.	Actual.	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.	
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Amount recovered on account of—					
Depreciation of buildings - - -	57,000	54,550 6 9	—	2,449 13 3	Deficit.—Owing to the new lyddite establishment and the buildings for the concentration of waste acids not being ready for use on 1/4 06, a sum of 44,476l. was held free from depreciation charge.
Depreciation of machinery - - -	89,000	87,114 9 -	—	1,885 11 -	Deficit.—Owing to the non-completion of buildings, machinery could not be erected.
Land, Buildings, and Plant, disused and sold - - -	66,000	67,277 - 9	1,277 - 9	—	Surplus.—Under-estimated.
Increase to Capital—					
From Supplies Suspense Account -	58,000	—	—	58,000 - -	Deficit.—This transfer was not made as the actual expenditure on Capital Services fell short of the estimate as explained below.
Voted - - -	—	100 - -	100 - -	—	Surplus.—The token sum to be voted was inadvertently omitted from the Estimate of Incomings.
TOTAL - £.	270,000	209,041 16 6	1,377 - 9	62,335 4 3	

	OUTGOINGS.				EXPLANATION.
	Estimate.	Actual	More than estimate.	Less than estimate.	
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Amounts expended on additions to Capital on account of—					
Land - - -	3,300	3,431 - 9	131 - 9	—	Deficit.—A casual difference.
New buildings - -	128,700	95,117 12 11	—	33,582 7 1	Surplus.—The final approval of the year's programme was delayed pending completion of the arrangements for the sale of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Sparkbrook; and before the specifications had been prepared and contracts placed for new services, much of the building season had gone by.
Machinery from contractors - - -	108,000	72,630 16 8	—	35,369 3 4	Surplus.—The preparation of specifications and the placing of contracts, especially for the machinery for Heavy Guns, took longer than was expected. There were also delays on the part of contractors in delivering.
Plant made departmentally - -	30,000	19,862 19 6	—	10,137 - 6	Surplus.—The amount required for Departmental Machinery was somewhat over-estimated and many machines from contract were not delivered in time for erection.
Increase of stores in stock - - -	—	7,459 15 11	7,459 15 11	—	Deficit.—Due principally to an advance in the market price for metals. The value of stores in stock on 31st March 1907 was 802,937l. 11s.
Balance - - -	—	10,539 10 9	10,539 10 9	—	
TOTAL - £.	270,000	209,041 16 6	18,130 7 5	79,088 10 11	

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR-GENERAL upon the APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the ORDNANCE FACTORIES for the YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1907; PREPARED and SUBMITTED for the INFORMATION of the HOUSE of COMMONS, in PURSUANCE of the 22ND and 32ND SECTIONS of the ACT 29 and 30 VICT. CAP. 39.

Outcome of the Appropriation Account (page 2).

Net surplus. 1. The outcome of the Ordnance Factories Account, 1906-07, shows a net surplus of 5,051*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The expenditure was less than the grant by a net sum of 449,818*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, while the Appropriations-in-Aid fell short of the estimate by 444,767*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Explanations are given on page 3 of the Account.

Supplies
Suspense
Account. 2. The net surplus on the year, 5,051*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, has been credited to the Supplies Suspense Account, making a total credit balance of 97,532*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* on that Account.

It will be seen from the last paragraph of Treasury Letter No. 21733 of 20th December 1907, printed on page 12, No. 14, that as this balance is 32,532*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* in excess of the maximum of 65,000*l.* approved in 1896, Their Lordships have indicated that this excess is payable into the Exchequer during the current financial year (1907-08).

Sub-Head A.—Establishments, and other Sub-Heads.

Absence of
vouchers. 3. Expenditure incurred at Woolwich Arsenal, amounting to 99,187*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, for which no vouchers are forthcoming, has been included under Sub-heads A, B, C, and D. I have been informed by the War Office that search has been made, but that the vouchers cannot be traced. By reference, however, to the cash books, bank pass books, and other local records, I have been able to establish substantially the correctness of the charges, and I have therefore decided not to report the amounts for disallowance.

Sub-Head D.—Machinery obtained under Contract.

Advances to
contractors. 4. The question of advances to contractors for Ordnance Factory machinery delivered but not erected and set to work, which was referred to in paragraph 5 of the Report on the Ordnance Factories Appropriation Account for 1901-02, has again been under consideration, and forms part of the general question of advances to contractors dealt with in paragraph 50 of my Report on the Army Appropriation Account for the year under review.

Sub-Head E.—Buildings.

Under-ex-
penditure on
Part I. Ser-
vices. 5. The under-expenditure on Part I., Building Services, noticed in my Reports for the last two years (paragraph 3 in each case), has continued in the year under report, the total expenditure for the year amounting to 68,682*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* only, thus falling short of the sum of 96,710*l.* provided in the Estimate by 28,027*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Buildings for
heavy guns. This is mainly due to under-expenditure on the item for Buildings for Heavy Guns, on which, as shown on page 4 of the Account, a sum of 7,229*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* only has been expended in the year out of the grant of 25,000*l.*

Disposal of
Sewage,
Enfield. Under-expenditure is also shown on the item Disposal of Sewage, Enfield, a sum of 69*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* only having been expended out of the grant of 2,000*l.*

Sub-Head H.—Appropriations-in-Aid.

Sale of
Sparkbrook
Factory. 6. A sum of 60,588*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* has been brought to account in respect of the sale of lands, buildings and machinery, being 60,000*l.*, the first instalment of a total amount of 110,000*l.* for which the Royal Small Arms Factory at Sparkbrook, Birmingham, has been sold to the Birmingham Small Arms Company,

and 588*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* interest for the period to 30th September 1906 on the amount of the principal outstanding.

Further receipts of interest have been brought to credit in 1907-08, as well as a sum of 2,857*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for raw materials, and a further amount of 3,500*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* (to Army Vote 9, Appropriations-in-Aid) for partly manufactured arms and finished components, taken over by the Company at an agreed valuation.

The agreement for the sale of the factory includes provision for the allocation to the Company, under the usual contract conditions, of a certain proportion of the orders for short Lee-Enfield rifles placed by the War Office for the three years 1906-07 to 1908-09 inclusive.

Statement of Incomings and Outgoings in Respect of Capital.

7. The statement printed on page 13 of the Account shows that the realised net receipts in respect of depreciation of buildings and machinery, and of land, buildings, and plant disused and sold, fell short of the estimate by 3,058*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, while the amount expended on additions to capital was less than the estimate by 71,497*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

There was a net decrease of capital in the year amounting to 10,439*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the transfer of the sum of 58,000*l.* from the Supplies Suspense Account became unnecessary and has not been made.

The balance of 2,095*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* in respect of special plant for the new rifle, referred to in paragraph 5 (4) of my Report for last year, has been written off from capital in accordance with the view expressed by me in paragraph 4 of my Report on the Ordnance Factories (Manufacturing) Account for last year. Special plant for new rifle.

The Account shows that while no provision was made in the estimate of incomings and outgoings for an increase of stores in stock, there was an actual increase of 7,459*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, which is stated to be due principally to an advance in the market price for metals. Increase of stores in stock.

The stores in stock on 31st March 1907 were valued at 802,937*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

Expenditure in Anticipation of Vote.

8. The irregularity of incurring expenditure in anticipation of the Vote of Parliament, referred to in my Reports for previous years, has recurred in 1906-07. Recurring irregularity.

Net Surplus, 1906-07.

9. The net surplus is, as shown by the Account, 5,051*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* :—

Net surplus.

			£	s.	d.
Grant (gross)	-	-	3,387,100	0	0
Expenditure (gross)	-	-	2,937,281	5	1
			449,818	14	11
Deduct :—					
Estimated Appropriations-in-Aid not realised	-	-	444,769	9	4
Net Surplus	-	-	5,051	5	7

John A. Kempe,

Comptroller-General of the Receipt and Issue
of His Majesty's Exchequer,
and Auditor-General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department.
31st January 1908.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

VOLUME XLVIII.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1907.

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[Cd. 3797]. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1906. VOLUME XLVIII.

E R R A T U M .

The figures relating to France, quoted in the Introductory Letter, and shown in the Plates Nos. 3 to 9, include Algeria and Tunis so far as admission and death rates for "All Diseases" are concerned; but, as regards the rates for the particular diseases noted, they are the figures for Algeria and Tunis only. The comparison with France therefore must be considered as cancelled.

TO THE SECRETARY, WAR OFFICE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Army for the year 1906.

The form in which this Report is submitted differs from that of previous Reports, and a few words of explanation of this difference seem necessary.

Previous Reports have consisted in the main of two parts: a letterpress and a series of statistical tables. The latter were in the form of Abstracts of the detailed statistics furnished by various stations, at Home and Abroad, and gave figures relating to the chief diseases or classes of disease without mentioning the less important individual diseases in detail. The letterpress consisted largely of a discussion of these Abstracts, comparing them with similar Abstracts for previous years, and also mentioning in detail individual diseases or injuries not shown by themselves in the Abstracts. In addition, the letterpress contained an enumeration of any new works carried out during the year, though these works were often of very trifling nature and not in any way likely to affect the health of the Army as a whole, though doubtless having a certain local sanitary importance. It was felt that in a report of this nature too minute a recording of detail was apt to lead to overloading of the Report and to obscure its essential purpose, which should be to give a broad view of the incidence of disease in the Army and the general policy of prevention of disease that had been carried out during the year under review. It was also felt that the letterpress in its previous form was overweighted with dry discussions of figures and recapitulation of facts which could easily be ascertained by those interested in the subject by a reference to the tabular Abstracts at the end of the Report. It was decided, therefore, in making out the Report for 1906 to adopt a new system, which will now be described.

This Report is, as before, divided into a letterpress and a series of tables. The former gives a general history of the health of the Army, in its different stations, for the year, mentioning only the chief causes of disease, their incidence as compared with various years, and the general lines on which the problem of their prevention has been approached.

The tables, as before, consist of a series of Abstracts each referring to a different Command, on the same lines as in former years. At the same time, to avoid the risk of losing sight of any of the less important causes of inefficiency, detailed tables have been added which give the individual causes of admission to hospital for three of the five groups into which for this purpose the Army has been divided. Four of these correspond to the four most important geographical areas occupied by the Army, viz.: the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean Basin, South Africa, and India. The fifth group is composed of those smaller stations scattered throughout the world which, from the comparatively small figures furnished by them, are not of sufficient epidemiological importance to merit individual mention. This group is obviously a heterogeneous one, and is only introduced to complete the picture.

It is hoped that the letterpress will now afford a good general view of the health of the Army, and prove of interest to those who wish to keep themselves abreast of the history of the service from a medical point of view. At the same time the Abstracts and detailed tables will furnish those who wish to go more deeply into any particular question with all important facts on any matter in which they are particularly interested.

In addition, as in previous years, the letterpress contains sections on Invaliding and Recruiting.

This being the first Report on these new lines it partakes in part of the nature of a retrospect, and where it has seemed likely to be of value, reference has been made to the medical history of former years. Taking the health of the Army as a whole, for the year 1906, and comparing it with that of previous years, it will be seen from Plates 1 and 2, which give curves showing the variations in Admissions, Numbers Constantly Sick, Invaliding, and Deaths, for the past 16 years, that there has been, on the whole, a distinct improvement. Thus, to begin with the Admissions to Hospital, it will be seen that these have fallen steadily during the past 16 years from nearly 1,060 per 1,000 of strength, to less than 600. To a certain extent this has been due, no doubt, to the introduction of the system of treating a considerable number of the slighter cases of disease or injury as outpatients, but the fall commenced some years prior to the introduction of this system. In all probability the chief cause of this reduction in the number of admissions is largely due to a reduction in the admissions for Venereal Diseases. In the year 1890 the admissions from Syphilis and Gonorrhœa in the two most important divisions of the Army, namely, those stationed in the United Kingdom and in India, were 196 and 376 per 1,000; during the year 1906 they had fallen to 68 per 1,000 and 88 per 1,000 respectively.

Other diseases have also shared in the general reduction. Thus, in the group of General Diseases (confining ourselves still to the troops serving at Home and in India, which form most continuously uniform in strength and composition of all the divisions of the Army), we find that there was a decrease in admissions of about 66 per cent. at Home, and about 30 per cent. in India. Tubercle of the Lung showed, in 1890, nearly 4 admissions per 1,000 of strength in the United Kingdom, and 3·26 per 1,000 in India. These figures had fallen in 1906 to less than 3 per 1,000 in the former case, and somewhat under 2 in the latter. Diseases of the Nervous System accounted for 9·3 admissions per 1,000 in the Army serving at home in the year 1890, and for 10·3 in the Army of India in the same year. In 1906 this group of diseases showed an admission rate of only 6·25 and 9·88 in the two Armies respectively. The admission rate for Diseases of the Circulatory System fell, in the 16 years under review, by nearly 75 per cent. at home, and 25 per cent. in India. Diseases of the Digestive System showed a decrease during the same period of 25 per cent. among the troops serving in the United Kingdom, and one of about 10 per cent. among those serving in India. The above facts show that the improvement in the general health of the Army, since 1890, cannot be attributed to a decrease in the incidence of one particular disease, but to a general improvement in all directions. It is probable that one great cause of this is the increase of temperance in the Army during late years, but the greater proportion of the improvement may fairly be attributed to improved sanitation, both as regards the housing and clothing of troops, and also as regards increased knowledge of how to combat disease, not only on the part of the Medical Department, but that of the Army in general.

It is of interest to compare the health of the British Army with that of Foreign Armies. Plates Nos. 3 to 9 show the Admission and Death Rates for All Diseases, and for the following specially important forms of disease, viz.: Enteric Fever, Tubercle of the Lung, Cardiac Affections, and Venereal Diseases, in the British Army serving in the United Kingdom, and in the Armies of France (1904), Germany (1903-4), Austro-Hungary (1904), Russia (1904), and the United States of America (1905). The figures given are the latest available in each case, and troops serving out of the Home Country are in all cases excluded. The inevitable errors due to unaccustomed surroundings, inexperience of troops in tropical climates, &c., are thus excluded.

Taking All Diseases we find that the United States Army heads the list with the enormous admission rate of 1,250 per 1,000. After this come the French, German, and Austrian Armies all above 600. Fifth in the list is the British Army, serving in the United Kingdom, and lowest of all, the Russian Army with the low figure of 324 admissions per 1,000. Too much stress must not, however, be laid on these figures when used for purposes of

comparison. They are naturally to a great extent dependent on the regulations as to out-patient treatment and other service customs, which vary considerably in different armies. The high rate of admission in the American Army is due, as pointed out in the Report of the Surgeon-General, in part to the fact that "the admissions include all soldiers who are excused from any part of their military duties." As regards death rates we see (Plate No. 8) that here again the American Army leads with a ratio of 6.14 per 1,000; the British and French Armies come next with a figure about half that of the above; the lowest of all is the German Army. These figures are also liable to be affected by the customs of the different services, though this is less likely to be the case than with the admission rates. The high death rate of the Russian Army as compared with its low admission rate points to a considerable use of the out-patient system in this army.

Taking individual diseases or groups of diseases we find that as regards Enteric Fever the French Army suffers by far the most of all the armies under discussion, its admission rate of 14.1 per 1,000 being not much below that of the British Army in India, viz., 15.6 per 1,000 for 1906. The Russian and United States Armies come next with 3.8 and 3.57 per 1,000, then the Austro-Hungarian and German Armies, while the British Army occupies the lowest place. In respect of the death rates from Enteric Fever the same relative positions are more or less maintained, though the Russian Army shows a death rate per admissions of nearly 20 per cent., which brings it considerably higher in the list than the American Army. The Army of Great Britain is here again the last of the series.

As regards Venereal Diseases, the American Army again comes first with the very high ratio of 178.72 per 1,000; the British Army second with 81.8. It is noteworthy, however, that in the case of the American Army the admission rate for these diseases has been steadily increasing for the last nine years, whereas in our Army it has been steadily falling for a considerable period. The French and Austro-Hungarian Armies come next, followed by the Russian Army at a slightly longer interval, while the German Army comes last with the very low ratio of 19.8. The problems connected with the incidence of Venereal Disease are so complex that it is not easy to say to what causes the variations in this form of inefficiency are due. The low figures shown by the various Continental Armies might be held to point to the efficacy of the regulation of prostitution carried out in those countries. It is difficult on this basis, however, to explain the variations in the different Continental Armies, all of which are fairly equally protected in this manner. It might with equal strength be argued that the high admission rates in the American and British Armies were due to the fact that these armies are maintained by voluntary enlistment, while in Continental Armies the repressive measures directed towards the liberty of the men, and even more, the amount of hard physical labour demanded of them, are in great part the cause of the low ratios they show. The rates of pay, and especially the amount of spare cash possessed by the rank and file, are also important factors, these being much higher in the British and American Armies than in any Continental Army.

As regards Tubercle of the Lung, France and America again head the list, England and Russia come together with ratios less than one-half those of the two first-named nations. Germany and Austro-Hungary come last with ratios about one-half of the English and Russian Armies. The deaths due to this cause are considerably more numerous in the American than in the French Armies, and in the Russian than in the English. The lowest place is again occupied by the German Army, the British and Austro-Hungarian Armies occupying an intermediate place. On this point, however, it may be noted that a fair comparison cannot well be made between the different Armies, since in some the hopeless cases are retained, while in others they are sent to their homes to swell the statistics of the civil population.

Cardiac Affections are much more prevalent, as will be seen from the Plate, in the Army in the United Kingdom than in any other Army. America and Germany come next, France and Russia about level, and Austro-Hungary last of all. The high rate in the British Army is usually attributed to the poor condition of the recruit on enlistment, and the severity of the training through which he has, till lately, been put. In this last

respect considerable changes have been made during the past year, the training having been made more elastic in its application, and more gradual in its course. In the death rates for Cardiac Affections the above order is fairly well maintained. Here, also, the customs of the different services as regards the discharge of hopeless cases must be considered.

In the British Army, which serves in so many different quarters of the globe, a comparison between the different ratios of disease prevalence in the different geographical areas cannot fail to be of interest. For this purpose the stations occupied have been arranged in five main groups as already detailed in an earlier portion of this letter, viz.: the United Kingdom, the Stations of the Mediterranean Basin, South Africa, India, and "Other Stations." The significance and *raison d'être* of this last group has already been alluded to. Taking the United Kingdom and comparing it with the other four groups taken together, we find a series of ratios giving us the effect of foreign service as a whole. These figures are given in the subjoined table:—

1906. Troops serving.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
	Admitted.	Died.	Sent home as Invalids.	Discharged as Invalids.	Constantly non-effective from sickness.
At Home ..	446·7	2·92	—	14·40	24·86
Abroad ..	734·48	8·30	25·00	8·90	* 43·00

From the above figures it will be seen that the effect of foreign service is to increase all the ratios except that representing men discharged from the service. The total loss due to death is about trebled by foreign service, the increase being due mostly to the more acute forms of disease, *e.g.*, Enteric Fever in India, Malta Fever in Malta, Malarial Fevers in Mauritius, Straits Settlements, and West Africa.

The loss due to discharge as invalids is not increased by foreign service. This appears to be due to two main causes. The first, that the men who go abroad are carefully inspected before selection for foreign service, and the obviously unfit or those who show signs of incipient disease, *e.g.*, Tuberculosis or slight Cardiac inefficiency, are retained in this country, thus not only relieving the foreign invaliding rate but possibly adding to that of the troops serving at home. The second, that a considerable number of men are sent home from abroad for change who are able still to remain in the service, who would be lost to it if they had not received the advantage of an early change of climate. It will be seen from the table given above that 25 men per 1,000 of all men serving abroad were sent home during the year, and that 8·90 of these were permanently discharged as unfit; this leaves a balance of about 16 per 1,000 retained. These men are mostly sufferers from the more chronic forms of tropical disease, and it is a fair assumption that about two-thirds of them would, if retained abroad, have eventually swelled the death or permanent invaliding rates. This would give a total loss due to death and discharge of about 19 per 1,000 as compared to 16 per 1,000 in the Army at home. As it is, a certain number of these, though they recover sufficiently to return to the ranks at home, subsequently break down and have to be invalided out of the service for the original disease; what this number may be is doubtful, but it is in any case small compared with the two-thirds above calculated for. As a net result it may be stated that the total wastage of the Army is not materially affected by foreign service as a whole, though the death rate is considerably enhanced thereby. As regards constant inefficiency, the effect of foreign service was to raise the numbers constantly sick from a little under 25 to 43 per 1,000. In other words, every man at home was inefficient for 9 days in the year, every man abroad for 15½, the balance in excess, of 6½ days, being the loss to the State due to foreign service.

In the next table we have the figures for the Home Army and for each of the foreign groups, taken separately :—

1906. Troops serving.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
	Admitted.	Died.	Sent home as Invalids.	Discharged as Invalids.	Constantly non-effective from sickness.
United King- dom... ..	446·7	2·92	—	14·40	24·86
Mediterranean Stations ..	515·5	4·07	25·65	9·89	33·99
South Africa	422·2	4·28	13·44	7·39	27·69
All other Sta- tions.. ..	693·8	6·38	32·70	10·31	43·21
India	871·0	10·81	28·37	9·39	51·47
On board ship	761·3	3·90	—	—	—

South Africa takes the first place for healthiness of all foreign groups. Except in the matter of deaths, which are fractionally higher, it shows a marked superiority to the Mediterranean group, which occupies the second place. The invaliding, both for change and as permanently unfit, is distinctly lower, while the constant inefficiency is from one-fifth and one-sixth less. As regards invaliding, the Mediterranean group occupies a position not much better than India, the total discharges being, in fact, slightly higher than in the latter country. The death rate of India is, on the other hand, far higher than that of any other group, and makes the total wastage, by death and discharge, equivalent to about 20 per 1,000, the highest of all the four foreign groups. The heterogeneous group of "Other Stations" comes next with about 16 per 1,000, the Mediterranean Basin with 14, and South Africa with 11 per 1,000. As regards constant inefficiency due to sickness, India again gives the highest figure, being about 25 per cent. higher than the "Other Stations," and 33 per cent. above the Mediterranean Basin.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

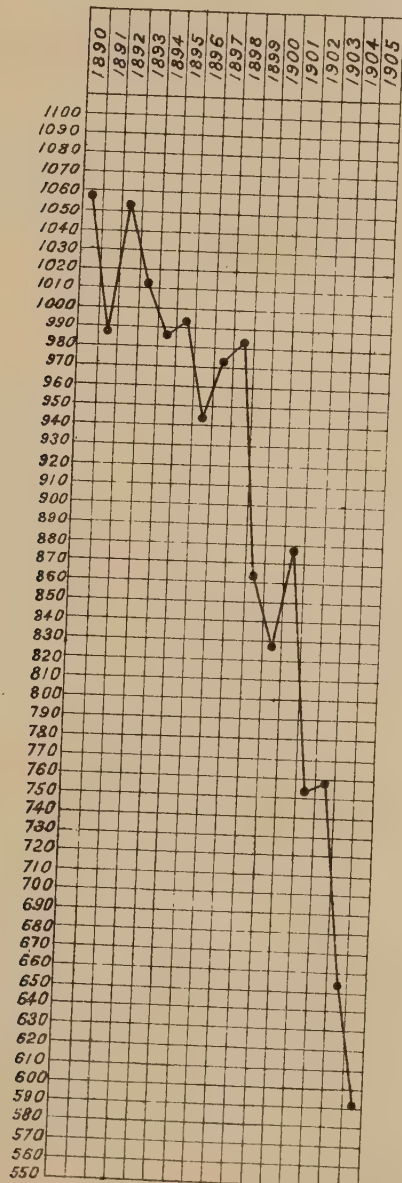
A. KEOGH,

Director-General.

MEDICAL DIVISION, WAR OFFICE.

TROOPS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Plate No 1. RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



ADMISSIONS _____

ERRATA.

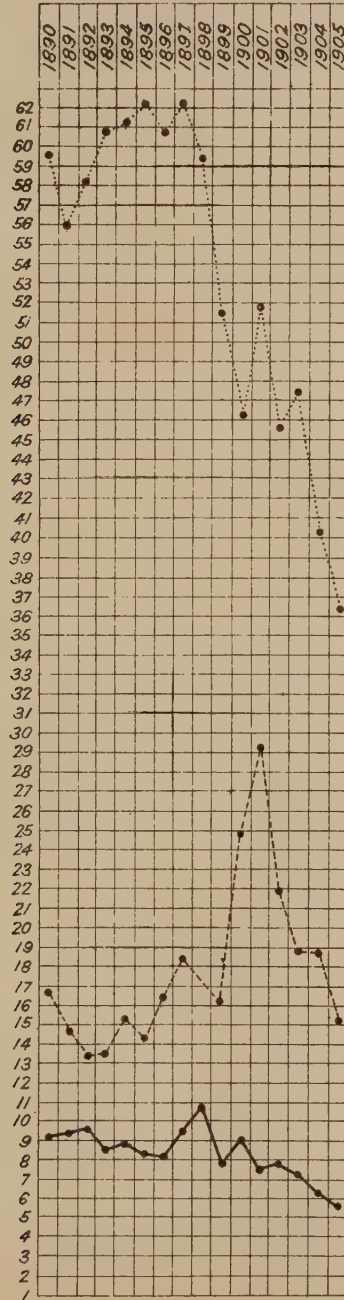
With reference to Plate 2, on page ix, the indicating lines shown at the foot of the plate against "Died" and "Constantly Sick," "Non-effective from Sickness," should be reversed.

(699A)

TROOPS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH.

Plate N° 2.



DIED.....
 DISCHARGED AS INVALIDS.....
 CONSTANTLY SICK, NON-EFFECTIVE FROM SICKNESS,.....

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

ALL DISEASES.

Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 3.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
1260	...	...	...	...	<u>1250.28</u>	
1240						
1220						
1200						
1180						
1160						
1140						
1120						
1100						
1080						
1060						
1040						
1020						
1000						
980						
960						
940						
920						
900						
880						
860						
840						
820						
800						
780						
760						
740						
720						
700						
680						
660	...	<u>660</u>	...	<u>636.0</u>		
640	...	...	...			
620			<u>605.2</u>			
600	...	...				
580						
560						
540						
520						
500						
480						
460						
440	<u>446.7</u>					
420						
400						
380						
360						
340						
320	...	...	...	...	...	<u>324.2</u>
300						
280						
260						
240						
220						
200						
180						
160						
140						
120						
100						
80						
60						
40						
20						
0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 4.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro- Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
14.1	...	14.1				
14.0						
13.9						
13.8						
13.7						
13.6						
13.5						
13.4						
13.3						
13.2						
13.1						
13.0						
12.9						
12.8						
12.7						
12.6						
12.5						
12.4						
12.3						
12.2						
12.1						
12.0						
11.9						
11.8						
11.7						
11.6						
11.5						
11.4						
11.3						
11.2						
11.1						
11.0						
10.9						
10.8						
10.7						
10.6						
10.5						
10.4						
10.3						
10.2						
10.1						
10.0						
9.9						
9.8						
9.7						
9.6						
9.5						
9.4						
9.3						
9.2						
9.1						
9.0						
8.9						
8.8						
8.7						
8.6						
8.5						
8.4						
8.3						
8.2						
8.1						
8.0						
7.9						
7.8						
7.7						
7.6						
7.5						
7.4						
7.3						
7.2						
7.1						
7.0						
6.9						
6.8						

PLATE No. 4—*continued*

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro- Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
6.7						
6.6						
6.5						
6.4						
6.3						
6.2						
6.1						
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8						
3.7	...	...	...	...	...	3.8
3.6						
3.5	...	...	...	...	3.57	
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5	...	...	...	1.6		
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9	...	...	.89			
.8						
.7						
.6	.6					
.5						
.4						
.3						
.2						
.1						
.09						
.08						
.07						
.06						
.05						
.04						
.03						
.02						
.01						
.00						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

TUBERCLE OF LUNG.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 5.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3	...	5.3				
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7	...	...	...	...	4.72	
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
2.6						
2.5						
2.4	2.4					
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5	...	...	1.5			
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0	...	...	...	1.0		
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6						
.5						
.4						
.3						
.2						
.1						
.0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

CARDIAC AFFECTIONS.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 6.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
7.5						
7.4						
7.3	7.3					
7.2						
7.1						
7.0						
6.9						
6.8						
6.7						
6.6						
6.5						
6.4						
6.3						
6.2						
6.1						
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9	...	...	...	...	3.88	
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5	...	...	3.5			
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6		2.6				
2.5	...					
2.4						2.4
2.3	...	...	...	...	...	
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9				1.9		
1.8	...	...	...			
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6						
.5						
.4						
.3						
.2						
.1						
.0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 7.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
205						
200						
195						
190						
185						
180	...	...	...	...	178.72	
175						
170						
165						
160						
155						
150						
145						
140						
135						
130						
125						
120						
115						
110						
105						
100						
95						
90						
85						
80	81.8					
75						
70						
65	...	66.6				
60	...	...	...	61.6		
55	...					
50						
45	...	...	...	...	...	44.7
40						
35						
30						
25						
20	...	...	19.8			
15						
10						
5						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

DEATHS.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 8.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-04.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1904.
6.2						
6.1	...	...	...	...	<u>6.14</u>	
6.0					All diseases	
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3.20</u>
						All diseases
3.1	...	<u>3.1</u>				
3.0		All diseases				
2.9	<u>2.92</u>					
2.8	All diseases					
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1	...	...	...	<u>2.12</u>		
				All diseases		
2.0	...	<u>2.04</u>				
		Enteric fever				
1.9	...	...	<u>1.9</u>			
1.8			All diseases			
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6	...	...	...	...	...	<u>.62</u>
.5						Enteric fever
.4	...	...	...	...		
.3					<u>.30</u>	
					Enteric fever	
.2	...	...	...	<u>.24</u>		
				Enteric fever		
.1	...	...	<u>.11</u>			
			Enteric fever			
.0	<u>.09</u>					
	Enteric fever					

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

DEATHS.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 9.

—	United Kingdom, 1906.	France, 1904.	Germany, 1903-4.	Austro-Hungary, 1904.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1906.
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8	...	...	...	...	.86	
.7					Tubercle of lung	
.6						
.5	...	.56	...	...	...	.55
.4		Tubercle of lung	...	...		Tubercle of lung
.3	.37					
	Card. affections					
.2	.23	...	...	.22		
	Tubercle of lung			Tubercle of lung		
.1	...	...	.11			
			Tubercle of lung			
.09	...	...	...	...	.09	
.08					Card. affections	
.07	...	.07				
		Card. affections				
.06	...	...	...	...	...	.06
						Card. affections
.05	...	.04	...	...	.04	
		Veneral disease			Veneral disease	
.04	...					
.03	.03	...	.03	.03		
	Veneral disease		Card. affections	Card. affections		
.02		...	...	...		
.01	...	...	...	...	...	.01
						Veneral disease
.00	...	...	.003	.00		
			Veneral disease	Veneral disease		

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
REPORT FOR 1906.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR 1906.

1.—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

With very few exceptions, candidates for enlistment in the Army, exclusive of boys, are accepted between 18 and 25 years of age. *United Kingdom.*

In certain sections of a few special corps the minimum age is above 18.

The lowest requirements of height and chest girth are the standards laid down for infantry of the line, Army Service Corps (except drivers), Royal Army Medical Corps, and ordinary recruits of the Army Ordnance Corps.

Men of 5 feet 3 inches in height who can expand their chests to 33½ inches are eligible for these corps provided they have a range of chest expansion of not less than 2 inches. A higher standard of physique is demanded from all other recruits.

A few men possessing special qualifications are occasionally enlisted, even should they come short of the minimum standards above mentioned. Since March, 1905, increased attention has been paid to the medical examination of candidates for enlistment, and special instructions have been given to recruiting medical officers. Whenever possible recruits of doubtful physique are seen by the Medical Inspector of Recruits in consultation with the recruiting medical officer.

The standard of examination has become more uniform, and levelled up as much as possible to that of the best and most discriminating recruiting medical officers, and, though stricter, is more reasonable.

This gives a better selection of recruits, and is a decided improvement, even should the ratio of men rejected remain unchanged.

Many cases of astigmatism, hypermetropia, lesions of the retina of the eye, adenoids, hypertrophied tonsils, disordered action of the heart, varicocele, undescended testicle, varicose veins, deformities of the feet and toes, &c., which would have been accepted in former years, are now rejected.

On the other hand, many cases of defective vision, flat feet, and certain other defects which would have been rejected formerly are now accepted. More importance is paid to a recruit proving his efficiency by practical tests than by mere symmetry of his body. The men rejected are not all lost to the service, as great care is taken to advise those suffering from defects which can be remedied by operation to have this carried out, and then return for enlistment, and the great majority act on this advice.

No medical examination can increase the number of men of good physique in the Army, but much can be done to improve the average physique by a careful selection of recruits on the border line, and by the rejection of "weeds."

A proof that the average quality of the recruits finally approved is higher than it used to be is that the ratio per 1,000 of men discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment has fallen from 11.75 in the period 1896-1905 to 10.69 in 1906; nor do these figures tell the whole truth, as never before were such efforts made to eliminate as soon as possible recruits who were not likely to become efficient soldiers.

The recruits were all re-examined on joining a Depot or Unit, and those with decided defects were noted and kept under special observation. In re-examining the men every effort was made to avoid drawing the recruits attention to any imperfections that were noted.

Except in very obvious cases no recruit was discharged from the Army on medical grounds until, after prolonged trial, his inefficiency was clearly proved by his inability to perform his military duties and, in suitable cases, not until treatment in hospital had failed to improve his condition.

The effect of this weeding out of the unfit should be to diminish in after years the number of trained men invalidated from the Army.

United Kingdom.

The general facts regarding the number of recruits inspected in the United Kingdom during 1906 and the number rejected on inspection, and also those discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment, are shown in Table I.

This table gives the ratios per 1,000 of the men rejected and discharged.

Table IA gives similar information for the decade 1896-1905.

The proportion per 1,000 of men rejected, and of those discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment, is fewer by 9·31 and 1·15 respectively in 1906 than in the previous ten years. This is a gain to the service of 10·46 per 1,000 of the total number inspected.

The improvement is partly due to the greater care exercised by recruiting agents in accepting candidates for enlistment, and partly to a more efficient medical examination. A less severe form of physical training has also probably helped to diminish the number of recruits discharged in 1906 within three months of enlistment.

The total number of recruits rejected on inspection is unduly swelled by men who are rejected at one recruiting centre and subsequently making efforts to pass at other centres. Men also who are remanded for operative treatment prior to enlistment, and who are afterwards passed into the Army, are included in the rejections.

The total number of rejections cannot be accepted as a true index of the state of health of recruits, as many are rejected on account of being under the standards of height, chest girth, and age, and not for reasons bearing directly on their health.

The native countries of recruits and the ratio of rejections per 1,000 inspected in each country is shown in Table II.

Table IIA gives similar information for the period 1896-1905.

The proportion per 1,000 of recruits furnished by each country has fallen in Scotland from 92 to 82, and in Ireland from 116 to 100.

A striking change is seen in the ratio of men rejected on inspection in Ireland; in 1906 the proportion so rejected was 305·97 per 1,000 inspected, while in the previous 10 years the proportion was 323·48 per 1,000.

Table III gives the number of recruits rejected on inspection during the year 1906, according to the different causes of rejection, arranged in classes, and the ratio per 1,000 of rejections in each class, the same information being also given regarding recruits unfit within three months of enlistment. Table IIIA gives similar information for the period 1896-1905.

On examining these tables, it is seen that a considerable increase has taken place in the ratios per 1,000 of men rejected on inspection for the following causes:—

Impaired constitution and debility	...	Increase	=	2·45	per 1,000
Diseases of eyes and eyelids	...	"	=	1·28	"
Diseases of nose and mouth	...	"	=	1·36	"
Disease of ears	...	"	=	1·97	"
Disease of heart	...	"	=	12·59	"
Loss or decay of many teeth	...	"	=	19·54	"
Defects of lower extremities	...	"	=	5·42	"
Ulcers, wounds, and cicatrices	...	"	=	1·49	"
Other affections of cutaneous system	...	"	=	1·05	"

The ratios per 1,000 inspected of men rejected for the following causes show a decided decrease:—

Defective vision	...	Decrease	=	9·76	per 1,000
Disease of veins (varix)	...	"	=	1·97	"
Varicocele	...	"	=	·62	"
Defects of upper extremities	...	"	=	·85	"
Flat feet	...	"	=	6·03	"
Under height	...	"	=	6·16	"
Under chest measurement	...	"	=	17·21	"
Under weight	...	"	=	14·02	"

There has been a slight increase in the ratios per 1,000 rejected as unfit within three months of enlistment for the undermentioned causes :— United Kingdom.

Other general diseases	... Increase =	'70 per 1,000
Disease of ears	... „ =	'43 „
Disease of heart	... „ =	'46 „

The following causes of discharge under three months service show decreased ratios :—

Defective vision	... Decrease =	'05 per 1,000
Deafness	... „ =	'09 „
Loss or decay of many teeth	... „ =	'80 „
Defects of lower extremities	... „ =	'21 „
Flat feet	... „ =	'41 „

The principal causes of rejection in 1906 are briefly commented on in the following remarks :—

Impaired Constitution and Debility.—Many cases are now entered under this heading which would formerly have been classed as underweight. There is no standard of weight, and therefore men cannot be rejected for weight alone. The cause of the loss of weight has to be ascertained. The group yields a high proportion of recruits discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment. This cannot be avoided. Poorly fed recruits and those who have led an indoor life have to be accepted more or less on trial, and a proportion of them will always break down. A very strict medical examination would probably keep out most of those weaklings, but in so doing many hundreds of men would be rejected who might have developed into excellent soldiers.

Weakness of Intellect.—In no other class does the ratio of men discharged under three months' service so nearly approach that of men rejected on inspection. It is not always easy to distinguish merely uneducated men or country lads from those of defective intelligence. Uneducated men often seem to be stupid because it is difficult to test their intelligence at a brief interview. Country lads frequently appear to be slow in mind and body. Both classes have difficulty in understanding the language of the medical examiner. A few weeks' instruction, however, develop the uneducated and the country recruits into good soldiers, but those of defective intelligence show no signs of progress.

Defective Vision.—Hitherto the number of men lost to the Army on account of defective vision was about nine per cent. of all rejections, although the standard of vision required was but a quarter of the normal acuteness in each eye.

Men with high errors of refraction and those with serious lesions of the retina were frequently able to pass the test dot standard, while men with normal vision in one eye were rejected if the acuteness of vision in the other eye was below a quarter of the normal. The former would barely see the target, while the latter might be first-class shots.

The test dot standard of vision consisted in the counting of black dots one-fifth of an inch in diameter on a white card held ten feet from the recruit. The distance was only five feet in the case of recruits for the Royal Army Medical Corps and departmental corps. With average normal acuteness of vision the dots should be seen at a distance of forty-three feet. A committee was appointed in 1904 to select a better standard of vision. The committee reported that—

“The average visual acuity of men barely counting the test dots may very fairly be expressed as $\frac{5}{54}$ th, that is, men are passed with one-sixth of normal acuteness of vision. The test dot method admits high hypermetropes and astigmatics, and even men with serious peripheral fundus lesions. Another objection to their use is that they lend themselves to the making of fraudulent answers and successful guesses.”

*United
Kingdom.*

The Committee recommended the adoption of Snellen's test letter types, and these were brought into general use throughout the United Kingdom by October, 1906.

Black letters of different sizes are printed on a white card, and the distance in metres at which each letter can be clearly seen by the normal eye is noted on the card. The card is shown to the recruit at a distance of 6 metres (20 feet).

The standard of vision for all recruits, except those for the corps of Army Schoolmasters, is fixed at

- (a) A quarter of normal acuteness of vision in each eye, or,
- (b) $\frac{9}{25}$ ths vision in one eye, provided the vision in the other eye is normal.

In each case the eye is tested without glasses. The letter types are a more severe test for *one* eye than the dots. They principally exclude astigmatics. Men, however, with high degrees of hypermetropia, or with peripheral fundus lesions, who would have been passed by the test dots, are now rejected. In the report of the Committee it was shown that at St. George's Barracks during a period of one month the new standard of vision reduced the total number of rejections for defective vision by one-third. This was almost entirely due to the number of men accepted with vision in one eye as low as $\frac{9}{25}$ ths of the normal.

The degree of acuteness of vision is accurately determined by the letter types. This is now recorded on the medical history sheet of every recruit, and changes in the acuteness of vision can be ascertained in after years.

Recording the acuteness of vision ensures that the examination of the eyes has not been overlooked. The introduction of the type test has very much reduced the number of recruits who complain that they cannot see properly.

Disease of the Ear.—This disability is of importance because it is the cause of rather a high ratio of men being discharged under three months' service. It is difficult to thoroughly examine ears filled with wax, &c. A number of recruits also present themselves for enlistment immediately after receiving treatment at some hospital, and having had a discharge from the ears temporarily cured.

The disease, however, soon recurs.

Disease of the Heart.—Affections of the heart cause the third largest number of medical rejections of recruits. The disability is practically confined to valvular lesions and disordered action of the heart. Of the latter, the variety due to abnormal rapidity is by far the most important. Irregularity and intermissions unaccompanied by great rapidity of heart's action are rarely a cause of rejection. Abnormal slowness is seldom objected to. It is a question whether too many recruits are not rejected for affections of the heart.

Professor Osler considers that—"With an apex beat in the normal situation and regular in rhythm the auscultatory phenomena may be practically disregarded." This opinion should encourage medical officers to pass desirable recruits of good physique whose only defect is the presence of cardiac murmurs. The cases should, of course, be very carefully selected, and the effect of smart exercise should invariably be observed. Recruiting medical officers will, however, not knowingly take the responsibility of enlisting men with cardiac murmurs unless all medical officers recognize that murmurs of themselves do not necessarily incapacitate soldiers from military duty.

Recruits whose only cardiac defect is moderate abnormal slowness, irregularity, or intermissions, can safely be accepted, provided they are of good physique and show no distress when tested by sharp physical exercise. Excessive degrees of abnormal rapidity of heart, or milder degrees of it when complicated with irregularity, seriously interfere with the efficiency of a soldier. A record of the pulse of every recruit, noted at the time of

his enlistment, would elucidate valuable information on this point. Each case must be judged on its merits, but, as a rule, men should not be passed into the service when, after smart physical exercise for five minutes and then a rest sitting down for ten minutes, the heart beats 120 or upwards per minute. The ratio of men discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment owing to affections of the heart is high.

Men break down in training, and, in some instances, the lesions probably escaped the notice of the recruiting medical officer. It is very easy to forget to examine some organ of the body, or to omit to auscultate the base of the heart, when one is very busy or interrupted in any way. In all probability fewer recruits will break down in future, as the Swedish system of physical training introduced into the Army in January, 1907, is milder and more progressive than the one it superseded.

Disease of Veins.—This disability can nearly always be remedied by operation. In one or two instances operations on varicose veins of the lower extremities have not been successful. The men afterwards suffered so much from œdema of the legs and feet that they had to be discharged from the service.

Loss or Decay of many Teeth.—The Regulations direct that a recruit must have sufficient teeth to permit of efficient mastication, and that the loss of teeth which would cause the rejection of a man of indifferent constitution might be no bar to the acceptance of a thoroughly robust recruit. So many men had to leave the fighting line in the late South African War owing to loss of teeth, that ever since recruiting medical officers have been apt to demand too high a standard of masticatory efficiency. No account was taken of the hundreds of almost toothless men who went through the campaign and remained quite well, nor of the exceptionally trying conditions of that war. Men were run down by prolonged hardships and nerve strain, and in many instances were tainted with scurvy. Under these circumstances it was only natural that teeth should become loose or decay. Defective or deficient teeth have caused very little invaliding from the Army, except during the war in South Africa, as is evidenced by the fact that this cause of invaliding has not been of sufficient importance to merit mention in the Annual Reports.

In April, 1906, medical officers were instructed that, in doubtful cases, the well-nourished appearance of a recruit should be accepted as strong proof that his masticatory efficiency was sufficient, and that this efficiency was to be estimated for average conditions of European warfare, and not for the most trying conditions of climate or active service. Front teeth and stumps are very effective masticatory agents, and should be taken into account.

About 19 per cent. of all recruits rejected on inspection are lost to the Army owing to deficient or defective teeth. The case is more serious when it is recognized that the possession of defective teeth goes with good physique quite as often as with poor physique. On the other hand, it must be remembered that if the men with defective teeth are, as a whole, of the same physique as the general body of recruits, then the same proportion of them will be medically unfit for reasons other than dental efficiency, as obtains among all candidates for enlistment. In other words, practically one-third of the recruits rejected for defective teeth would be excluded whatever tooth standard was in force. In the Northern Command, however, it was found that two-thirds of the men rejected for defective teeth were medically unfit on other grounds. This estimate was founded on the careful and complete examination during one month of all recruits rejected for defective teeth at half a dozen of the principal recruiting centres in the Command. There are no available statistics which discriminate between the recruits rejected for loss of teeth and those rejected for defective teeth.

Nothing can be done to diminish the number of men excluded from the Army by loss of teeth. It is recognized that the supply of dentures to

United
Kingdom.

United Kingdom.

recruits is a mistake. Dentures are very expensive, and at any moment the soldier can destroy them in order to avoid foreign or active service.

There is no objection, however, to "stopping" the defective teeth of recruits. It is entirely a question of expense. From a public point of view the problem is how much money should be expended on dental treatment in order to render a recruit eligible for the Army who otherwise would be rejected for defective teeth?

In the Northern Command an attempt was made in 1905 to ascertain the number of men who could be enlisted after their defective teeth had been "stopped," and who would otherwise have been rejected.

Dental treatment for recruits of this class was given to all who enlisted in the Command in 1906. The number of candidates for enlistment so treated during the year was 1,223 at a total cost of £476 10s. 3d. This comes to an average cost of 7s. 9d. per head. The number of recruits rejected in 1906 in the Northern Command for deficient or defective teeth was 691, or 77.54 per 1,000 of those inspected. The proportion rejected for deficient or defective teeth throughout the rest of the United Kingdom in 1906 was 56.64 per 1,000 of those inspected. It is evident that unless the standard of masticatory efficiency was very much higher in the Northern than in other Commands, that many recruits received dental treatment in that Command who would have been accepted elsewhere without treatment. As experience is gained it is probable that the proportion of candidates for enlistment who are selected for dental treatment may be greatly diminished. In any case the addition to the Army of good recruits at an average cost of 7s. 9d. per head is most desirable.

One Command dental surgeon cannot overtake all the dental work in connection with the recruits. The only feasible system is to have a contract for each garrison with the local dental surgeon.

Hernia.—In future the number of young soldiers discharged unfit on account of hernia will probably be much less than has hitherto been the case. The new system of Swedish physical training is milder and more progressive than the one it has superseded, and therefore recruits in soft condition and those with a tendency to hernia will be less liable to rupture. Only in rare cases should a soldier suffering from hernia, and who refuses operative treatment, be discharged from the Army. As a rule these men can quite well perform all their military duties if they are fitted with a truss. Care should be taken that men who have been operated on for hernia should be excused the more severe exercises in physical training for six months.

Varicocele.—It is probable that the importance of this defect has been over-estimated in past times, and a more lenient view is now taken of its presence. A definition of what might be called a "standard" varicocele has been formulated. No defect is more useful to the unwilling soldier than varicocele. It is impossible to be certain that the pain complained of does not exist. The mere size of the varicocele is very little guide as to the probability of pain being really there.

Defects of Lower Extremities.—Men who can get along quite well in civil occupations in which they do not require to walk much, or in which they can wear loose or soft shoes, are very often quite incapable of marching in stiff military boots. In a large number of cases the disability can only be discovered after enlistment. Probably the most striking physical change in recruits in recent years has been the improvement in the shape of their feet. Deformities are much less common owing to the well-fitting boots that can now be obtained. Stiffness of the joints of the great toes, overlapping of the great toe over the second toe or of the second toe over the great toe, hammer toe (second toe), and bunions are the principal defects of the lower extremities which cause inefficiency. Overlapping of the toes can sometimes be remedied by operation. In the case of hammer toe partial excision of the first interphalangeal joint of the second toe gives most satisfactory results. Men will submit to this small operation who would never agree to "amputation." The presence of the shortened second toe prevents

the outward displacement of the great toe, and the fact that the partial excision leaves the joint movable enables the recruit to "hop" correctly. *United Kingdom.*

Flat Feet.—Since July, 1905, there has been a large diminution in the proportion of recruits rejected for flat feet. On that date medical officers were instructed not to reject men as long as they could "hop" correctly on the toes of each foot, and could spring off the ground to the height of at least twelve inches and alight on tip toe and remain poised in that position for a short time. This is a severe test of the strength of the arch of the foot. Many men of the labouring classes have flat feet with strong arches quite free from disease.

Defective Development.—More than one-fifth of all the rejections on inspection are due to defective development. This, however, may merely mean that the recruits fail to reach the comparatively high physical standards of certain corps, and that they refuse to join other corps. In some instances these men are large enough for the corps of their choice, but there are no vacancies. In many cases also lads overstate their age, either from ignorance or from a wish to enlist, and come short of the minimum physical standards. They may, however, be of fair physique for their real age. Under these circumstances hasty opinions should not be formed regarding the degeneracy of the people founded on the ratio of recruits rejected on inspection.

The chest measurement excludes most of the men rejected for lack of development. It is a question whether there should be a rigid standard of chest girth. A barrel-shaped chest contains more lung space than many broad but shallow chests which, measured by the tape, show a larger girth. Healthy men who lead indoor lives and take little exercise compare very unfavourably with labourers as regards chest girth, and yet after some weeks of physical training the former might develop into soldiers of finer physique than the latter.

There is no standard of weight. The recruits rejected under this heading are mainly those who are suspected of being under 18 years of age, or whose constitution has probably been impaired by severe hardships or by chronic disease in a very early stage. As quite 90 per cent. of the recruits are out of work when they enlist, and have in many cases been underfed, it is only natural that their weight should be less than the normal for their size and age. It is extremely difficult to guess the age of lads between 17 and 19. Competent observers are of opinion that more than 5 per cent. of the recruits enlisted at or above 18 years of age are really under 18. These immature soldiers run great risks in training, and during their early service in the tropics.

Tables IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX give the ages, heights, weights, chest measurements, and ranges of expansion of all recruits finally approved for service during the year. In addition, the proportion per 10,000 is given in Table IV for each age, in Table V for each height at each age, in Table VI for each weight at each age, in Table VII for each minimum chest measurement at each age, in Table VIII for each maximum chest measurement at each age, and in Table IX for each range of expansion at each age.

Similar information is given for the period 1896–1905 in Tables IVA, VA, and VIA, and for the period 1904–1905 in Tables VIIA, VIIIA, and IXA.

The highest proportions per 1,000 of recruits finally approved, classified separately for age, height, chest girth, and weight, for 1906, were—

Between 18 and 19 years of age	...	...	...	455·3	per 1,000
" 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height	...	...	...	168·4	"
" 35 and 36 inches maximum chest girth	...	...	...	258·5	"
" 120 and 130 lbs. in weight	...	...	...	307·7	"

*United
Kingdom.*

This table merely shows at what age the greatest number of men enlist, and what is the height of most recruits, and so on. The same individuals do not necessarily appear in all the classes.

Similar information for the period 1896-1905 shows the following proportions :—

Between 18 and 19 years of age	...	...	417.1 per 1,000
" 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches in height	...	...	178.9 "
35 and 36 inches maximum chest girth...	...	...	252.9 "
120 and 130 lbs. in weight	...	...	307.9 "

The figures for the maximum chest girth are only for the two years 1904-1905.

In comparing the above tables, it is seen that the chief change is that the most common height of recruits was between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in 1906, whereas in the previous decade it was between 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches.

The ratios per 1,000 of men over 18 years of age enlisted in 1906 who did little more than fulfil the minimum physical requirements are—

485.2 per 1,000 did not exceed	...	19 years of age.
163.7 "	...	5 feet 4 inches in height.
109.6 "	...	34 inches in chest girth.
28.1 "	...	7 st. 12 lbs. in weight.

Excluding recruits under 18 years of age, the following general results were obtained from the statistics of age, height, chest girth, and weight of men enlisted in 1906, and also of those enlisted in the decade 1896-1905 :—

	1906.	1896-1905.
Average age of recruits	19.3 years	19.5 years
" height of recruits	65.6 inches	65.6 inches
" minimum chest measurement	32.9 "	*31.4 "
" maximum	35.1 "	*35.2 "
" weight of recruits	122.7 lbs.	123.6 lbs.
" range of chest expansion	2.5 inches	*2.5 inches

The highest proportions per 10,000 of finally approved recruits over 18 years of age, classified according to age in relation to height, and again according to age in relation to weight, is given below, for the year 1906 :—

From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height	} 2062 per 10,000
From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 110 and 120 lbs. in weight	} 4088 per 10,000

Similar proportions for the period 1896-1905 were—

From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height	} 2150 per 10,000
From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 110 and 120 lbs. in weight	} 3908 per 10,000

From these figures it is seen that rather more than one-tenth of all recruits enlisted in 1906 were between 18 and 19 years of age, and between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height.

* For two years only.

This is the physique of the typical recruit. The average height of males of the general population between 18 and 19 years of age is 5 feet 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and their average weight is 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. *United Kingdom.*

It is doubtful, however, whether the average height and weight of males of the strata from which recruits are drawn are so good. The figures for the recruits are lowered by many of them being really under 18 years of age or having been insufficiently fed.

In comparing statistics of the decade 1896-1905 with those of other years, allowance must be made for the abnormal years of the South African War.

The recruits passed into the Army in 1906 were, on the whole, very satisfactory. It must, however, be remembered that the great majority were growing lads, and not men.

They should not be expected to do the work of mature soldiers for at least two years.

TABLE I.

FIGURES FOR 1906.

Number of Recruits Inspected.	Number Rejected.			Ratio of Rejections per 1,000 inspected.		
	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.
62,371	19,916	661	20,577	319·31	10·60	329·91

TABLE IA.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Number of Recruits Inspected.	Number Rejected.			Ratio of Rejections per 1,000 inspected.		
	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.
704,512	231,515	8,250	239,795	328·62	11·75	340·37

*United
Kingdom.*

The native countries of recruits, the ratios of rejection, and the proportion per 1,000 furnished by each country are given in the following table :—

TABLE II.

FIGURES FOR 1906.

Native Countries of Recruits.	Number Inspected.	Number Rejected.	Ratio Rejected per 1,000 Inspected.	Proportion per 1,000 Recruits furnished by each Country.
England and Wales ..	50,488	16,812	332·99	810
Scotland	5,113	1,728	337·96	82
Ireland	6,262	1,916	305·97	100
British Colonies and Foreign Countries ..	508	121	238·19	8
Total	62,371	20,577	329·92	1,000

TABLE IIa.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Native Countries of Recruits.	Number Inspected.	Number Rejected.	Ratio Rejected per 1,000 Inspected.	Proportion per 1,000 Recruits furnished by each Country.
England and Wales ..	550,737	190,423	345·76	782
Scotland	64,798	20,856	321·86	92
Ireland	81,755	26,446	323·48	116
British Colonies and Foreign Countries ..	7,222	2,070	286·62	10
Total	704,512	239,795	340·37	1,000

The following table gives the number of recruits rejected on inspection during the year according to the different causes of rejection, arranged in classes, and the ratio per 1,000 of rejection in each class, the same information being also given regarding recruits unfit within three months of enlistment :—

TABLE III.
FIGURES FOR 1906.

Causes of Rejections in Classes.	Total Inspected, 62,371.			
	Number Rejected on In-spection.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected on In-spection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected as Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.
1. Syphilis	157	2.52	13	.21
2. Tubercle	67	1.07	10	.16
3. Impaired Constitution and Debility	434	6.96	41	.66
4. Other General Diseases	356	5.71	64	1.03
5. Diseases of Nervous System.. .. .	26	.42	13	.21
6. Weakness of Intellect	91	1.46	54	.87
7. Defective Vision	1,775	28.46	11	.18
8. Diseases of Eyes and Eyelids	194	3.11	15	.24
9. Diseases of Nose and Mouth	130	2.08	2	.03
10. Disease of Ears	229	3.67	48	.77
11. Deafness	130	2.08	11	.18
12. Impediment of Speech	96	1.54	5	.08
13. Disease of Heart	1,917	30.74	103	1.73
14. Disease of Arteries (Aneurysm)	11	.18	—	—
15. Disease of Veins (Varix)	733	11.75	15	.24
16. Disease of Lungs (except Tubercle)	64	1.03	1	.02
17. Loss or Decay of many Teeth	3,719	59.63	68	1.09
18. Hernia	484	7.76	30	.48
19. Laxity of Abdominal Rings.. .. .	122	1.96	—	—
20. Hemorrhoids	51	.82	—	—
21. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	40	.64	17	.27
22. Varicocele	797	12.78	7	.11
23. Other Diseases of the Genital Organs (not Syphilitic).	135	2.16	3	.05
24. Defects of Upper Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	249	3.99	10	.16
25. Defects of Lower Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	1,333	21.37	43	.69
26. Flat Feet	488	7.82	13	.21
27. Diseases of Joints	173	2.85	17	.27
28. Other Affections of Bones and Muscles.	98	1.57	7	.11
29. Ulcers, Wounds, and Cicatrices	201	3.22	3	.05
30. Other Affections of the Cutaneous System.	306	4.91	6	.10
31. Malformation of Ears	4	.06	—	—
32. Malformation of Nose and Mouth	28	.45	—	—
33. Malformation of Chest and Spine	357	5.72	10	.16
34. Malformation of Urinary or Genital Organs.	61	.98	—	—
35. Under Height	677	10.85	4	.06
36. Under Chest Measurement	3,086	49.48	8	.13
37. Under Weight	703	11.27	1	.02
38. Apparent Age not in accordance with Regulations.	184	2.95	—	—
39. Not likely to become efficient	172	2.76	3	.05
40. Over Height	33	.53	—	—
Total rejected	19,916	319.31	661	10.60

United Kingdom.

United
Kingdom.

TABLE IIIA.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Causes of Rejections in Classes.	Total Inspected, 704,512.			
	Number Rejected on In- spection.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected on In- spection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlist- ment.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected as Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.
1. Syphilis	1,913	2.72	86	.12
2. Tubercle	900	1.28	120	.17
3. Impaired Constitution and Debility	3,179	4.51	427	.61
4. Other General Diseases	3,711	5.27	234	.33
5. Diseases of Nervous System	496	.70	437	.69
6. Weakness of Intellect	897	1.27	631	.90
7. Defective Vision	26,925	38.22	162	.23
8. Diseases of Eyes and Eyelids	1,290	1.83	167	.24
9. Diseases of Nose and Mouth	507	.72	24	.03
10. Disease of Ears	1,199	1.70	242	.34
11. Deafness	1,189	1.69	188	.27
12. Impediment of Speech	897	1.27	46	.07
13. Disease of Heart	12,789	18.15	893	1.27
14. Disease of Arteries (Aneurysm)	108	.15	6	.01
15. Disease of Veins (Varix)	9,665	13.72	306	.43
16. Disease of Lungs (except Tubercle)	951	1.35	73	.10
17. Loss or Decay of many Teeth	28,247	40.09	1,330	1.89
18. Hernia	5,315	7.54	412	.58
19. Laxity of Abdominal Rings	943	1.34	12	.02
20. Hemorrhoids	597	.85	10	.01
21. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	466	.66	180	.26
22. Varicocele	9,440	13.40	259	.37
23. Other Diseases of the Genital Organs (not Syphilitic)	1,332	1.89	43	.06
24. Defects of Upper Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	3,408	4.84	180	.26
25. Defects of Lower Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	11,240	15.95	635	.90
26. Flat Feet	9,758	13.85	436	.62
27. Diseases of Joints	1,560	2.21	115	.16
28. Other Affections of Bones and Muscles	1,266	1.80	131	.19
29. Ulcers, Wounds, and Cicatrices	1,219	1.73	65	.09
30. Other Affections of the Cutaneous System	2,716	3.86	59	.08
31. Malformation of Ears	51	.07	—	—
32. Malformation of Nose and Mouth	145	.21	9	.01
33. Malformation of Chest and Spine	3,755	5.33	123	.17
34. Malformation of Urinary or Genital Organs	404	.57	16	.02
35. Under Height	11,987	17.01	15	.02
36. Under Chest Measurement	46,985	66.69	82	.12
37. Under Weight	17,816	25.29	14	.02
38. Apparent Age not in Accordance with Regulations	3,203	4.55	7	.01
39. Not likely to become efficient	2,665	3.78	55	.08
40. Over Height	381	.54	—	—
Total rejected	231,515	328.62	8,280	11.75

In the following table are shown the ages of all recruits finally approved for service, and the proportion of each age per 10,000 :— *United Kingdom.*

TABLE IV.
FIGURES FOR 1906.

Ages.	Numbers finally approved for Service.	Proportion per 10,000.
Boys under 17 years	2,068	495
From 17 to 18 „	505	121
„ 18 to 19 „	19,031	4,553
„ 19 to 20 „	8,538	2,043
„ 20 to 21 „	4,287	1,026
„ 21 to 22 „	2,479	593
„ 22 to 23 „	1,796	430
„ 23 to 24 „	1,269	303
„ 24 to 25 „	1,190	285
25 years and upwards	631	151
Total	41,794	10,000

TABLE IV_A.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Ages.	Numbers finally approved for Service.	Proportion per 10,000.
Boys under 17 years	19,348	416
From 17 to 18 „	6,513	140
„ 18 to 19 „	193,831	4,171
„ 19 to 20 „	90,818	1,954
„ 20 to 21 „	48,211	1,038
„ 21 to 22 „	32,597	702
„ 22 to 23 „	24,029	517
„ 23 to 24 „	17,300	372
„ 24 to 25 „	15,157	326
25 years and upwards	16,913	364
Total	464,717	10,000

United
Kingdom.

The next table gives the heights of recruits finally approved, and the proportion of each height per 10,000. It also gives the heights of recruits finally approved, arranged in series according to age, together with the proportion per 10,000 of each height at each age:—

TABLE V.
FIGURES FOR 1906.

Heights of Recruits finally approved for Service.			Boys under 17 years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 years and upwards.	Total at each Height.
ft. in.	ft. in.												
Under 5	2	...	1,404	9	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	1,426
5	2 to 5	3 ...	235	58	671	189	60	35	29	10	11	13	1,311
5	3 to 5	4 ...	140	112	3,472	933	403	221	152	92	77	39	5,641
5	4 to 5	5 ...	102	106	3,925	1,386	572	338	237	178	124	71	7,030
5	5 to 5	6 ...	77	81	3,477	1,628	664	366	248	177	192	86	6,996
5	6 to 5	7 ...	61	60	2,808	1,542	777	424	284	222	187	121	6,486
5	7 to 5	8 ...	31	49	2,197	1,285	746	430	308	212	182	89	5,529
5	8 to 5	9 ...	10	20	1,265	718	485	285	247	155	152	100	3,437
5	9 to 5	10 ...	6	5	654	447	293	192	146	124	96	55	2,018
5	10 to 5	11 ...	1	3	304	221	162	95	80	63	85	23	1,037
5	11 to 6	0 ...	—	—	151	116	79	49	39	19	54	19	626
6	0 and upwards		1	2	101	68	46	44	25	17	30	14	348
Total at each age			2,068	505	19,031	8,538	4,237	2,479	1,796	1,269	1,190	631	41,794

[illegible]

United
Kingdom.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Heights of Recruits finally approved for Service.		Boys under 17 years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 years and upwards.	Total at each Height.
ft. in.	ft. in.											
Under 5	3	15,942	889	8,447	2,756	1,596	859	588	383	282	242	31,984
5	3 to 5 4	1,371	1,476	34,051	11,084	5,216	3,181	2,303	1,416	1,159	1,003	62,260
5	4 to 5 5	814	1,379	41,675	15,974	7,642	4,903	3,284	2,333	2,021	2,149	82,174
5	5 to 5 6	586	1,128	38,364	17,427	8,037	5,636	3,940	2,797	2,368	2,869	83,152
5	6 to 5 7	301	717	27,524	15,035	7,664	5,336	3,920	2,885	2,511	3,163	69,056
5	7 to 5 8	192	453	20,824	12,627	6,847	4,714	3,586	2,795	2,455	2,808	57,301
5	8 to 5 9	80	240	11,795	7,510	5,105	3,498	2,726	2,020	1,879	1,980	36,833
5	9 to 5 10	39	130	6,449	4,470	3,165	2,248	1,824	1,342	1,220	1,333	22,220
5	10 to 5 11	16	69	2,704	2,221	1,574	1,222	969	704	629	755	10,863
5	11 to 6 0	2	19	1,289	1,101	829	599	552	373	360	369	5,493
6	0 and upwards...	5	13	709	613	536	401	337	252	273	242	3,381
Total at each age		19,348	6,513	193,831	90,818	48,211	32,597	24,029	17,300	15,157	16,913	464,717

[illegible]

TABLE VIA.

*United
Kingdom.*

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1896 TO 1905.

Weights of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Weight.
Under 100 lbs. ...	15,143	218	110	13	9	5	3	3	2	4	15,510
100—110 lbs. ...	2,641	1,189	6,265	961	388	164	99	62	34	88	11,891
110—120 „ ...	1,062	2,635	75,757	21,488	8,376	4,378	2,672	1,508	1,034	975	119,885
120—130 „ ...	360	1,566	67,314	31,770	15,487	9,168	6,437	4,377	3,395	3,222	143,096
130—140 „ ...	116	649	30,971	23,227	13,121	9,461	6,906	4,948	4,364	4,388	98,151
140—150 „ ...	23	196	10,182	9,335	7,052	5,818	4,583	3,668	3,393	3,888	48,138
150—160 „ ...	3	33	2,471	3,001	2,703	2,439	2,217	1,766	1,799	2,369	18,801
160—170 „ ...	—	24	638	850	857	926	868	707	802	1,223	6,695
Upwards of 170 lbs. ...	—	3	123	173	218	288	244	261	334	756	2,350
Total at each age	19,848	6,518	193,831	90,818	48,211	32,587	24,029	17,300	15,157	16,913	464,717

Weights of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total Proportion of each Weight per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 100 lbs. ...	7,827	335	6	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	334
100—110 lbs. ...	1,365	1,825	323	106	80	50	41	36	23	52	256
110—120 „ ...	549	4,046	3,908	2,366	1,787	1,343	1,112	871	682	577	2,580
120—130 „ ...	186	2,404	3,473	3,498	3,212	2,813	2,679	2,530	2,240	1,905	3,079
130—140 „ ...	60	996	1,598	2,558	2,722	2,902	2,874	2,860	2,879	2,594	2,112
140—150 „ ...	12	301	525	1,028	1,463	1,785	1,907	2,120	2,239	2,299	1,036
150—160 „ ...	1	51	128	330	561	748	923	1,021	1,187	1,401	405
160—170 „ ...	—	37	33	94	178	284	361	409	529	723	148
Upwards of 170 lbs. ...	—	5	6	19	45	73	102	151	220	447	50
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

In the next table are shown the minimum chest measurements of recruits finally approved, and the proportion of each measurement per 10,000. The table also shows the minimum chest measurements, arranged in series according to age, together with the proportion per 10,000 of each minimum chest measurement at each age :—

TABLE VII.

FIGURES FOR 1906.

[illegible]

TABLE VIIA.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1904 TO 1905.

*United
Kingdom.*

Minimum Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Minimum Chest Mea- surement.
Under 31 inches ...	3,670	79	801	90	26	6	4	2	—	6	4,684
31—32 inches ...	426	306	7,584	1,235	334	151	75	29	23	12	10,175
32—33 " ...	165	827	12,953	4,258	1,718	751	467	336	273	123	21,376
33—34 " ...	62	192	9,540	5,038	2,540	1,551	1,042	745	594	337	21,641
34—35 " ...	26	75	4,833	3,497	2,065	1,480	1,148	793	781	462	15,160
35—36 " ...	3	31	1,984	1,638	1,096	881	782	622	553	422	8,012
36—37 " ...	3	6	604	612	594	477	421	396	422	307	3,842
37—38 " ...	1	1	217	254	237	198	209	172	234	233	1,756
Above 38 inches ...	—	—	49	64	84	81	97	92	124	142	733
Total at each age	4,356	1,017	38,565	16,686	8,694	5,576	4,245	3,187	3,004	2,049	37,379

Minimum Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total proportion of each Minimum Chest Measure- ment per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 31 inches ...	8,425	777	203	54	30	11	9	6	—	29	536
31—32 inches ...	978	3,009	1,966	740	384	271	177	91	76	58	1,164
32—33 " ...	379	3,215	3,359	2,552	1,975	1,347	1,100	1,054	909	625	2,446
33—34 " ...	142	1,888	2,474	3,019	2,922	2,782	2,455	2,338	1,977	1,645	2,477
34—35 " ...	60	737	1,253	2,096	2,375	2,654	2,704	2,488	2,600	2,255	1,735
35—36 " ...	7	305	514	982	1,261	1,580	1,842	1,952	1,841	2,060	917
36—37 " ...	7	59	157	367	683	855	992	1,242	1,405	1,498	440
37—38 " ...	2	10	56	152	273	355	492	540	779	1,137	201
Above 38 inches ...	—	—	13	38	97	145	229	289	413	693	84
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

In the next table are shown the maximum chest measurements of recruits finally approved, and the proportion of each measurement per 10,000. The table also shows the maximum chest measurements, arranged in series according to age, together with the proportion per 10,000 of each maximum chest measurement at each age:—

TABLE VIII.

FIGURES FOR 1906.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII_A.

United
Kingdom.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1904 TO 1905.

Maximum chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Maximum Chest Measurement.
Under 31 inches ...	2,364	10	62	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,454
31—32 inches ...	854	30	348	61	11	7	2	1	—	1	1,315
32—33 „ ...	545	126	785	170	67	25	16	11	1	8	1,754
33—34 „ ...	330	279	5,642	770	277	122	46	45	23	23	7,562
34—35 „ ...	177	295	13,304	3,518	1,292	562	321	211	169	114	19,963
35—36 „ ...	54	179	10,155	5,376	2,478	1,379	937	676	537	326	22,097
36—37 „ ...	27	64	5,252	3,762	2,209	1,497	1,138	770	713	443	15,875
37—38 „ ...	5	24	2,314	2,124	1,487	1,200	1,018	766	750	514	10,222
Above 38 inches ...	—	10	703	889	872	784	767	687	811	614	6,137
Total at each age	4,856	1,017	38,585	16,686	8,694	5,576	4,245	3,187	3,004	2,049	87,379

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PHYSICAL TRAINING OF RECRUITS.

*United
Kingdom.*

From 1861 to about 1885 the manual of instruction in physical training in the British Army was Archibald Maclaren's "Gymnastic Exercises: a System of Fencing and Club Exercises." Maclaren was Superintendent of the Oxford University Gymnasium. In 1861 Major Hammersly and 12 non-commissioned officers were sent to Oxford for a six months' course of instruction under Maclaren. On the conclusion of the course, Major Hammersly and the non-commissioned officers were posted to Aldershot to form the Staff of the newly erected Headquarter Gymnasium in the South Camp. This may be said to be the beginning of definite physical training in the Army, apart from practice in marching and the handling of weapons.

Several editions of Maclaren's Manual were published, and a number of alterations in the exercises were made.

In 1885 Colonel Fox modified Maclaren's system, and introduced some Swedish and other exercises. Maclaren's methods were principally intended for individual instruction, and the new exercises were devised to a great extent for class work.

In the drill book published in 1896, the system of physical training was brought in which has been in force (amended by minor alterations in the "Infantry Training, 1905," and in "Appendix to Training Manuals, 1905," and by others in 1906) until the end of 1906.

For a great number of years physical training, in the form of running exercises and "extension motions," were given by the drill instructors on the parade ground. This was in addition to and quite separate from the work performed in Gymnasia. In the drill book of 1888 the "extension motions" were superseded by a system of "physical drill with arms" and "physical drill without arms." For some years these exercises were performed to a musical accompaniment. The "physical drill without arms" was omitted from the drill book of 1896.

In April, 1906, the rigid standards for "running" drill and for work on the horizontal and parallel bars, to which all recruits were expected to attain, were abolished. Instructors were, from this date onwards, directed to prevent any man over-exerting himself.

In July, 1906, the Inspector of Gymnasia introduced several other modifications in the exercises, and all tending to make them less severe and more gradually progressive. Work on apparatus, except jumping, was postponed until the recruit had over one month's service, and work on the "bridge" ladder until he had over three months' service. Assistance was also given to men when pulling up to the horizontal bar, "pressing up" on the parallel bars, and "deep breathing" exercises were discontinued.

The physical training of the young soldiers, although improved by these modifications, was still far from satisfactory, and therefore the Army Council determined to change the system. They decided to introduce the Swedish system of physical training into the Army, and for this purpose, towards the end of 1906, they obtained the services of an officer of the Danish Army to teach the new system to classes of Gymnastic Instructors assembled at Aldershot. The Instructors on returning to their stations, in January, 1907, commenced to teach recruits the Swedish Physical Exercises. In January, 1907, physical drill with arms was abolished, and the physical training under the Gymnastic Staff was limited to one hour a day. The "running" drill was continued as before.

The new physical training is for the present only provisional. The War Office appointed a Committee in 1906 to investigate the physiological effects of various physical exercises, and this Committee will finally select those which they consider to be most beneficial for improving the physique of soldiers.

The physical training of soldiers has hitherto too closely followed that made use of in civil life. Apart from copying wrong methods of training, the fact was overlooked that when the recruit enlisted he was very often

in poor condition from underfeeding, and that, unlike a civilian, he had not the stimulus of prizes or competition to tempt him to give up alcohol or tobacco while he was undergoing physical instruction. Moreover, much of the physical training was carried on while the man was clothed in closely fitting uniform, and often before breakfast. The running drill was usually practised under these conditions. The soldier dines in the middle of the day, and has a light tea about 4.30 p.m. This is usually the last meal of the day. He has, therefore, had a long fast when he parades in the morning, and quick or severe work in that condition does more harm than good. The recruit was, as a rule, kept at physical training for two hours a day for five days a week, and very often had running drill as well. Instruction in ordinary military drill was carried on in addition to this. No civilian would think of doing so much continuous hard work when preparing for sports, or for the purpose of preserving his health.

*United
Kingdom.*

Another most important point is that the food of the recruit is, in the opinion of most medical officers, not sufficient for a growing lad doing hard work. The majority of the men have no superfluous fat, and yet they too often lose weight during their first month's attendance in the gymnasium. This shows that their food cannot supply the energy expended at work, and at the same time provide for the needs of the body.

The combination of poor condition, underfeeding, inappropriate clothing, free use of tobacco and sometimes alcohol as well, throws a strain on the heart of the young soldier even when making physical efforts which would be no tax on the strength of a civilian athlete. The excessive amount of the training adds to the undue fatigue of the heart muscle, and intensifies the other adverse conditions. These unfavourable conditions were peculiar to the physical training of the soldier, but the principles on which the training was based were merely a copy of those generally accepted. These principles were not in accordance with the correct physiological views of the effects of exercise on the human body.

The training was devised to develop a few large muscles by means of which the men could perform acrobatic feats on apparatus or handle heavy dumb-bells or clubs with dexterity. It was believed that recruits could be more quickly converted into strong men by increasing the time passed each day at physical exercises, and by making those exercises more arduous. Great faith was placed in heavy dumb-bells and in pulling the body up to horizontal bars by sheer strength of arm. It was not recognized that a man is only as strong as his heart whatever may be the size of his arm, and that no training is of any value which damages the heart. The muscular efforts made in performing the majority of these exercises invariably stop the respiratory movements of the chest, and thereby prevent the free circulation of the blood through the lungs. The blood is dammed up in the right side of the heart and causes dilatation of the cardiac chambers, and tends to strain the organ. The excessive muscular efforts sometimes cause dilatation of the left chambers of the heart and also functional disorders which, in not a few instances, become permanent. In protracted cases both sides of the heart become affected, and valvular lesions may ensue. These untoward results are, as a rule, only met with in men who are out of condition or of poor physique. In robust men, however, repeated and excessive use of the muscles may, after a time, cause valvular lesions of the heart, especially that variety of it known as "athlete's heart," or aortic incompetency.

The great majority of soldiers of good physique may show no ill effects from this indiscreet training for years. The cardiac muscle hypertrophies in proportion to the work it is called upon to perform and the greatly enlarged heart, for a long time shows no sign of failure. When, however, the physical training is discontinued, the hypertrophied heart muscle degenerates until the surplus muscle tissue is absorbed. The organ never returns to its original size. It is enlarged, but with thinner and weaker walls than it had before it became hypertrophied. The abnormally developed man is, therefore, other things being equal, after a few years, in worse physical state than the untrained man. In cases, however, where training has been carried on under favourable circumstances cardiac hypertrophy may occur without dilatation, and if the hypertrophy be not excessive or unduly prolonged, it is probable that

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the resolution of the cardiac tissue which follows the adoption of a less active life, may be completed without any ill effects.

It is difficult to prove in any given case that an affection of the heart has been caused by physical training. It is a common belief among medical officers that highly physically trained soldiers do not stand acute diseases or the strain of war so well as the average man. If this opinion is true, the explanation probably is in the thinned and weakened state of the walls of the cardiac chambers. Again, the number of men invalided from the Army on account of disease of the heart, and who have no history of rheumatism or other predisposing disease, is considerable. Few of these men can have enlisted with heart disease. In these days of light sentry duty, well-arranged equipment, and little marching with valises, the purely military duties of a soldier should not produce heart disease in a healthy man.

It is universally recognized that severe and prolonged effort is, in civil life, a cause of all the heart lesions enumerated. The probability, therefore, is that a fair number of these cases among soldiers are also due to muscular effort. A record of the pulse of every recruit taken the day he enlists would throw much light on functional diseases of the heart among soldiers.

Though a small proportion of the recruits are accepted with hearts which beat rapidly and even irregularly on exertion or from nervousness, yet the number of men who become unfit for military duty by reason of disordered action of the heart after some months of service is greater than can be accounted for in this way. The number invalided from the army for this affection depends a great deal on the work the soldiers have to do, and on the views held on this subject by the medical officer who deals with them. Days of light duty and rests in hospital enable many of these men to carry on for the whole period of their army engagement. A campaign or a high standard of physical efficiency would lead to the invaliding of the majority of them.

Whatever part physical training plays in the production of heart disease in the Army, it is evident that a proper system of training should serve some useful purpose, and should not cause any effect which is known, on physiological grounds, to be injurious to any organ of the body.

There is no advantage gained by teaching soldiers to be good acrobats or slow heavy weight lifters, especially when their strength is at its best for only one or two years. Activity, good powers of marching, and endurance are the qualities which should be cultivated, and the men should maintain a high standard of excellence in these all through their service.

There is no rapid method of making a man capable of withstanding prolonged exertion. He must be well fed, and his work must be tempered to his habits. The smoker and the man who indulges in alcohol cannot, other things being equal, get into condition so quickly as the non-smoker and abstainer, and the former class will never attain such a pitch of physical excellence as the latter; therefore, the training should in all cases be very gradual, of a mild character, and to some extent kept up during military service. The whole of the physical training, including "running drill," should invariably be carried on under the supervision of gymnastic instructors. It should never take place before breakfast, and should not be practised for more than one hour on any day. The men should be in shirt sleeves and without braces when at physical training, especially when running.

No recruit should begin physical training until he has one month's service. By this time he will have been well fed and accustomed to his new life. The recruits should be passed from a lower to a higher squad individually.

It is desirable that a medical officer should initial the name of every recruit in the Gymnasium Register of attendance before the man is moved to a more advanced squad. This would ensure that no weakly man was set to work beyond his strength.

The object of all true physical training is not to develop large muscles, but to accustom the heart and lungs to sustained effort. All the muscles of the body, including those of the heart and lungs, should be equally exercised, and in so doing no one muscle can be overworked. The exercises should be changed at frequent intervals, and should very gradually call for increased

effort. The periods of rest should be such that the muscle fatigue completely disappears before work is resumed. The respiratory movements should never be interrupted. No part of the training should be carried to the point of causing distress, and in most cases this will mean that the pulse beats should not exceed 130 per minute.

Practice in walking, running, "free gymnastics," skipping, balancing, jumping, vaulting, and fencing is quite sufficient to teach the heart and lungs to work together without pain or embarrassment, and to maintain the body in good health. These exercises, when carried on under skilled supervision, cannot injure heart or lungs, and they make a man active and capable of enduring hardships. It is harmful and quite unnecessary to try to expand the lungs by exercises on the horizontal bar. A short run will expand them better than any artificial method. The only instruction in breathing that is necessary is to tell men to breathe through the nose as much as possible, and not through the mouth. Singing is, of course, one of the very best exercises for the lungs.

Soldiers have to be taught how to scale obstacles and climb, but these exercises should be viewed as purely military instruction, and should not be repeated in order to improve physique. The gymnastic staff, however, should have the entire superintendence of the climbing and scaling practices, and the work should be included in the time devoted to physical training.

A soldier must be prepared to occasionally make greater physical efforts in performing some military duty than should ever be demanded from him during instruction in physical training. The position of attention is most injurious to the health of the soldier, and far too much of his time is passed in that attitude. The movements of respiration are seriously checked in the effort to keep the chest expanded. After a time the chest walls become more or less fixed in a position of expansion, and the range of expansion is permanently diminished. This state of matters greatly reduces the efficiency of the lungs, and thereby of the aeration of the blood, and is therefore a cause of disease, and of lessened resistance to disease. A factor in causing heart strain in soldiers is the excessive "smartness" of the drill in certain regiments. Men are taught to move so promptly at the word of command that they anticipate orders with strained attention. This is harmful, and probably quite unnecessary.

Men doing hard work require an abundant supply of fresh air. Physical training, therefore, should be carried on as much as possible in the open air. Gymnasia should have the utmost ventilation that can be provided, and should be artificially warmed in winter.

The mind of the recruit should be developed as well as his body. Many of the physical exercises can be arranged so that the men become interested in the work.

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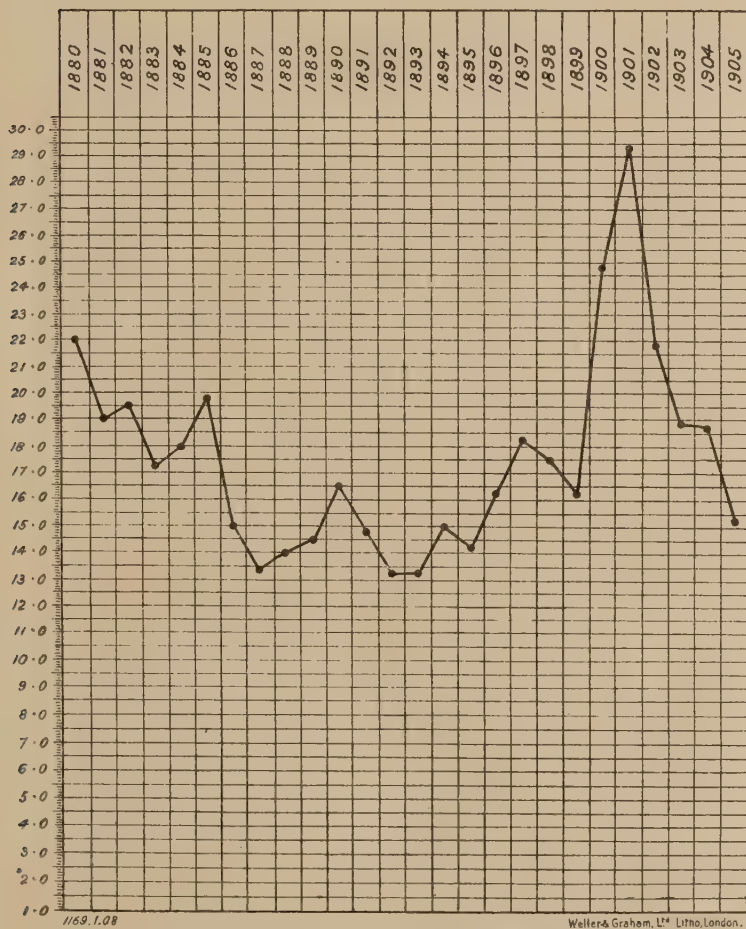
II.—INVALIDING.

Invaliding is a form of waste which, as far as statistics go, is confined to the Army alone. In civil occupations a man who breaks down at his work merely swells the rank of the unemployed, and his place is taken by another. No record of the numbers so incapacitated by various ailments is kept by the great employers of labour, or by the Board of Trade, and therefore in this respect it is impossible to compare the effects of military life with those of civil life. Invaliding has, of course, an important effect on the death rate of the Army. Men suffering from incurable disease leave the Army as invalids, and if they die, their deaths are recorded in the deaths of the civil population. It is difficult to say precisely what the reduction of the military death rate so effected is. Much must depend on the actual circumstances of each case. Thus, for instance, a man invalided in the first year of his service for aneurism due to a sudden strain, and dying a year later from this cause, should, for accurate statistical purposes, be recorded as a military death. On the other hand, a man contracting phthisis in the last year of his colour service, and dying as an invalid three years later, cannot be fairly so counted, since at the time of his death he would, in any case, have been rated as a civilian, and the disease cannot be necessarily said to be due to military service.

In invaliding, therefore, we have a peculiar and rather uncertain factor which merits serious consideration.

A chart is attached giving a curve showing the variations in invaliding since the year 1880. It will be seen that from that date till 1892 there was a fairly steady fall in the invaliding rate from all causes, and that from that year there was a steady rise, culminating in the heavy rate of 1901 (over 29 per 1,000 of strength), due in its intensity to the hardships of the South African War. But though this war may account for the high rates of the years during which it lasted, it cannot explain the increase which marked the years 1892 to 1897. Since the war there has been a fall, and in the present year under consideration the rate is 11·93 per 1,000. In chart No. 2 curves are given showing the variation in Invaliding affecting the six chief causes of this form of waste. It will be seen from this that, dating from the year 1880, there was a steady fall in the numbers of men invalided for Tubercular Disease, Diseases of the Circulatory System, Digestive System, and Rheumatism. The fall in tubercular diseases is the most marked of the four. During this period the only cause which showed a tendency to increase was syphilis. The fall in the total invaliding rate during the earlier years of the quarter of a century under consideration was due, therefore, to a fall in all the chief factors which affect this rate with the solitary exception of syphilis. It will be seen, too, that the subsequent rise in invaliding in the years anterior to the war was due almost entirely to a continuance in the increase of venereal disease. There was, it is true, a slight upward tendency in circulatory disease as well, but as a whole the chief causes of invaliding showed a tendency to remain fairly steady during the years between 1892 and the outbreak of the war. That event caused an immediate and great increase in all causes with the exception of syphilis. This had, indeed, begun to decrease in the years before the war, since the invaliding rate for 1899 can hardly have been affected by that event, but the war itself helped largely to keep it to the low level, which, with the exception of 1902, when the return of the troops from service probably led to a slight outbreak of excess, it has since retained. This diminution must be in a large measure attributed to the increased popularity of the Temperance movement in late years. At present the highest place in the invaliding list is held, as it, indeed, always has been, by diseases of the *circulatory system*. The diseases which cause invaliding under this head are chiefly valvular disease of the heart and disordered action of the heart. In the days of the long service Army, previous to the period with which we are now concerned, *aneurism* was an important cause of invaliding, but with the younger soldier of the present day this disease is almost unknown, except as the result of strain or injury. Valvular disease of the heart

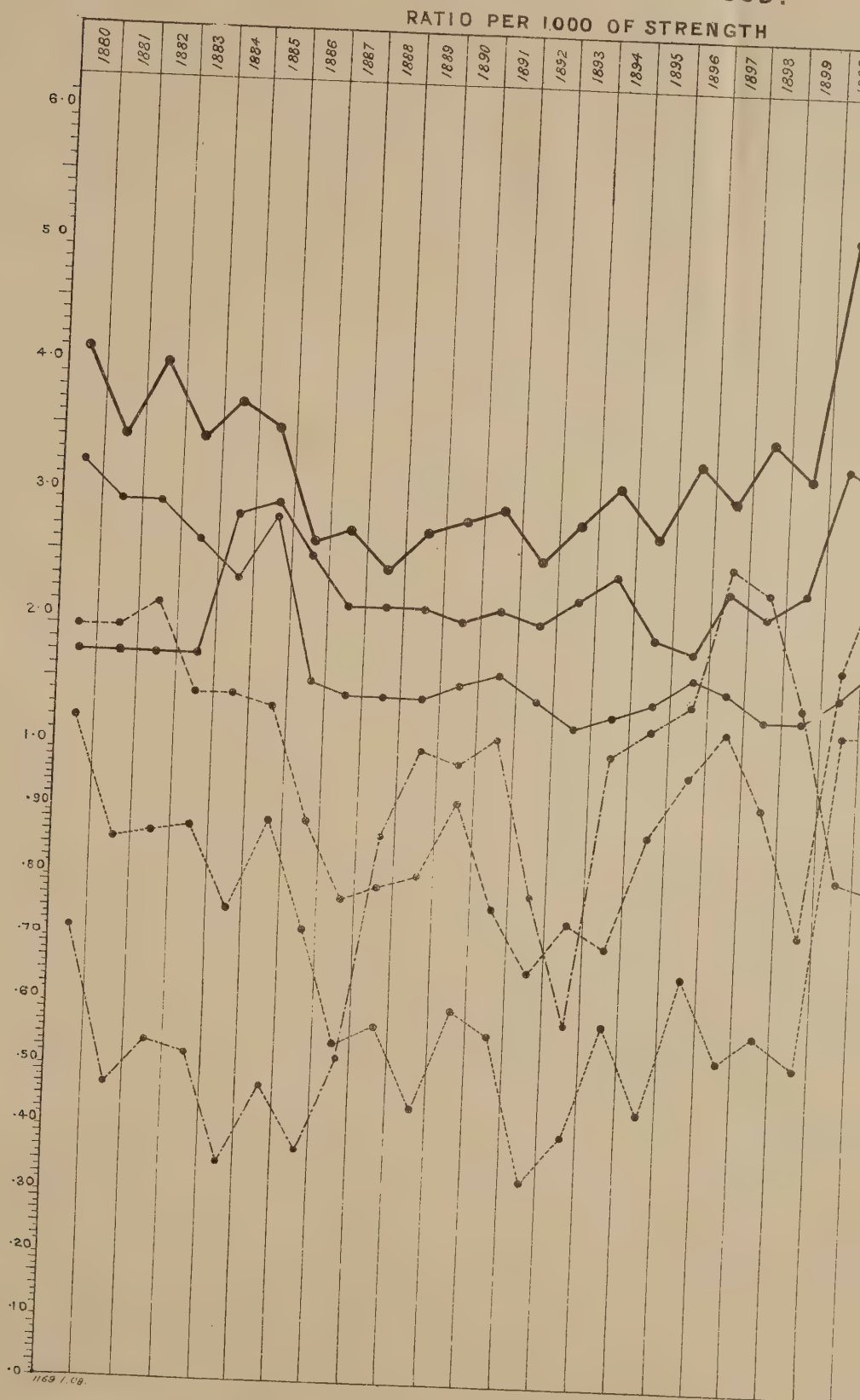
**CHART I. SHOWING THE INVALIDING DUE TO ALL CAUSES,
FROM THE ARMY DURING THE 26 YEARS, 1880-1905.
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.**



INVALIDING WHOLE ARMY SHOWN THUS ———



CHART II. SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FROM THE ARMY. (SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM, TUBERCLE, DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM) FROM 1880 TO 1905.



CIRCULATORY SHOWN THUS ———
 NERVOUS " " ———
 TUBERCULAR " " ———

DIGESTIVE SHOWN THUS ———
 SYPHILIS " " ———
 RHEUMATISM " " ———



accounted for 354 invalids during the year under consideration. It is a question that needs very careful consideration in how far the mere presence of a murmur over the seat of a valve is sufficient proof that a man suffers from disease of the heart to such an extent as to necessitate his being discharged from the Army as unfit. This question is one which can only be solved by a very careful consideration of the subsequent history of a large number of cases invalidated under this head, and it is hoped that this may shortly be taken in hand. The question bristles with difficulties. It is obvious that a medical officer will always be loth to retain in the service a man who presents one of the signs of a possibly fatal disease. On the other hand, the mere fact that he presents only one sign should make us pause before deciding to throw away a trained and useful man. As already stated, the matter demands further investigation before we can definitely lay down rules for estimating the gravity of any particular case. Disordered action of the heart is a fruitful source of invaliding among the younger soldiers. There is a fairly general consensus of opinion that this disability is due partly to a defective and too hurriedly forced system of physical training of immature and often ill-fed lads, and partly to the obnoxious habit of smoking, not tobacco, but cheap cigarettes, into the composition of which that vegetable enters but slightly. As regards the former cause, changes have already been introduced in the system of training which it is hoped will do away with most of the evils incidental to the old system. It is, of course, too soon to say definitely what the precise effect of these changes will be, but the general opinion of instructors and medical officers who have watched the new system in practice is that it throws far less strain on the circulation and respiration of the recruit than the older exercises. As regards the latter evil, it is difficult to say what can be done. It would be difficult to prohibit the smoking of cigarettes by young soldiers, because it would be practically impossible to enforce the rule out of barracks. Still it is a fact that the recruit during his training does what no other man under training does, that is smokes and drinks, though the latter to a much less extent than formerly. Diseases of the *digestive system* hold a considerably higher place in the list than used to be the case. In 1880 they ranked as fourth out of six chief causes; now they rank as second. The first marked rise in this cause of invaliding coincided with the outbreak of the war, and though the years 1902 and 1903 showed a slight decrease, the fall has been less marked than in any other cause of invaliding. This increase is to be attributed entirely to the greater attention paid to the condition of the soldier's teeth. During the South African War a great number of men were found to be unable to consume the hard biscuit of the Field Service ration owing to lack of efficient teeth. Since then Medical Officers have been in the habit of paying more attention to this point, but it is a question whether the pendulum has not swung rather too far in the direction of increased stringency. Diseases of the *nervous system* hold the third place in the list. Here again the war caused a great increase in invaliding. The subsequent fall has been steady, and the present position is much what it was before the war. The most gratifying feature of the question of invaliding is the fall in tubercular diseases. This is undoubtedly due to the improved housing of the soldier that is afforded by the more modern type of barracks. It is noteworthy that the war caused but a slight rise in these diseases. Its effect seems, in fact, to have been hardly more than accidental. In conclusion the chief problems connected with invaliding that demand attention of the Medical Department in the future are :—

1. The importance to be attached to the existence of a cardiac murmur as rendering a man unfit for military service;
2. The effect of training and smoking on the young soldier's heart; and
3. The standard of dental efficiency which should be held as sufficient for a man to be considered efficient for general service.

III.—AGE AND SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PREVALENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER.

Youth and recent arrival in an area of considerable prevalence of enteric fever have long been recognized as two important factors in determining the degree of incidence among the population. The effect is most easily seen in our Army statistics, as they alone form a complete record of attacks in relation to the population affected. But the age influence was, of course, observed in the civil population from the time when enteric fever was first differentiated, and the age incidence, indeed, was one of the criteria in the distinction between Typhus and Enteric Fever.*

Some years elapsed after the recognition of Enteric Fever as a distinct disease in Europe before it was recognized in India, where the first cases were described in 1856. For some years afterwards, though the occurrence of a few cases was allowed, its prevalence was denied. In the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1868, it is said that "the liability of the British soldier in India to this affection has not hitherto attracted the attention which it deserves," and, indeed, for ten years afterwards, the same criticism was applicable.

It was in this same report for 1868 that the influence of youth and recent arrival (due to the observations of Dr. Bryden) appear to have been first insisted on. It is, of course, obvious that recognition of some prevalence of the disease was a necessary preliminary to any such observations.

It is only comparatively recently (since 1897) that we have had in the Army Medical Department Reports a statement of the distribution by age and period of service in India of the whole of the cases of enteric fever occurring there. Before that we had partial records only. Unfortunately, these statements leave something to be desired; they only give the number of cases in each age or service group separately, whereas what is required is a table showing the age and service in India of each individual case of enteric fever. Such a table is now in course of preparation, but it will be a few years before the consolidated results can be accepted as truly representative.

At present we have two isolated groups of figures† which cannot be directly correlated, and we cannot ascertain *directly* from them which is the dominant influence, age or service in India.

We know that the majority of soldiers land in India as young adults, and that their age and service increase together. We know also that under the short service system, most of the men during their whole service in India can only be shown in two age groups (usually 20 to 25 and 25 to 30). The tables in the Army Medical Department Reports allow us to give a numerical expression to this. Taking the mean distribution, according to age and service in India, of the Army in India between 1897–1905 inclusive, we find that 87 per cent. were under 30 years of age, and 76 per cent. had less than five years' service in India. That is, about 11 per cent. were under 30 years of age, but had more than five years' service.

We know from the age limits for recruits that on the one hand few men of 30 can have more than ten years' service in India (soldiers "under 20" represent only 3 per cent. of the total strength), and on the other that the number of men aged 30 with less than five years' service in India must be comparatively small.

These same tables also allow us to calculate the mean age and service of the soldier in India, and for the nine years 1897–1905 the *mean soldier* was aged 25·69 years, and had 3·76 years' service in India. Owing to the inclusion of the three years of the South African War, these means are probably somewhat higher than usual, as will be seen later.

This close relationship between age and service makes it all the more difficult to distinguish between their effects. But the broad facts of the case can be easily stated under each head, age and service.

* Murchison, "Treatise on Continued Fever," 1862.

† Tables I and II, pp. 32 and 35.

TABLE "A."
ENTERIC FEVER IN RELATION TO AGE.
INDIA, 1897-1905.

Mean incidence over period = 21.24 per 1,000 of Strength.

Average incidence over period = 21.2 ± 1.659 .

Variability = 34.78 ± 6.16 per cent.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000.		Relative Liability.	Relative Incidence per 1,000 of Strength.		
	All Soldiers. (1)	All Cases of Enteric. (2)		Mean over Period. (4)	Average. (5)	Variability. (6)
Under 20	31.2	27.6	0.8872	18.85	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18.82 \\ \pm \\ 1.488 \end{array} \right.$	Per cent. 35.17 $\pm$ 6.25
20 to 25 ..	468.3	705.2	1.5056	31.98	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 31.3 \\ \pm \\ 2.315 \end{array} \right.$	32.86 $\pm$ 5.76
25 to 30 ..	372.3	234.7	0.6303	13.39	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13.5 \\ \pm \\ 0.899 \end{array} \right.$	29.48 $\pm$ 5.12
30 to 35 ..	95.4	27.7	0.2912	6.19	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.31 \\ \pm \\ 0.26 \end{array} \right.$	18.47 $\pm$ 3.04
35 to 40 ..	26.2	4.1	0.1620	3.44	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3.43 \\ \pm \\ 0.21 \end{array} \right.$	27.15 $\pm$ 4.63
40 and over	6.6	0.7	0.1217	2.59	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.6 \\ \pm \\ 0.56 \end{array} \right.$	92.04 $\pm$ 24.0

I.—TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS. ENTERIC FEVER BY AGES IN INDIA.

Year.	Under 20 years.		From 20 to 25 years.		From 25 to 30 years.		From 30 to 35 years.		From 35 to 40 years.		From 40 and upwards.		Totals.	
	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.
1897 ..	1,968	65	32,589	1,446	21,633	425	4,326	33	1,321	4	400	—	62,237	1,973
1898 ..	2,147	53	31,796	1,696	22,035	489	4,688	42	1,414	6	409	—	62,489	2,286
1899 ..	1,973	37	32,947	1,031	24,653	284	4,664	27	1,509	3	464	—	66,215	1,382
1900 ..	1,370	26	25,689	594	25,235	304	5,480	33	1,500	7	511	1	59,785	965
1901 ..	1,578	20	23,010	427	26,581	285	6,422	35	1,694	3	444	1	59,729	771
1902 ..	1,778	19	23,689	664	24,941	274	6,630	33	1,719	7	382	2	59,139	999
1903 ..	2,207	49	33,039	986	23,682	279	7,193	41	1,949	7	418	1	68,488	1,363
1904 ..	[2,573	38	33,363	1,003	23,188	284	7,848	49	2,086	8	443	2	68,456	1,384
1905 ..	2,446	33	34,243	800	23,079	255	7,876	48	1,967	7	397	3	70,008	1,146
Totals ..	18,040	340	270,370	8,647	215,032	2,879	55,127	341	15,109	52	3,838	10	577,546	12,269
Mean Incidence ..	18 '85	—	31 '98	—	13 '39	—	6 '19	—	3 '44	—	2 '59	—	21 '24	—

The "age groups" include five yearly periods between 20 and 40. Below 20 and over 40 their extension is less definite, but the centre of these periods has been assumed to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ years and $42\frac{1}{2}$ years. The first column of the table shows the proportion per 1,000 of the total strength of the Army in India between 1897 and 1905 included in each age group. The second column gives similar particulars of the total cases of Enteric Fever admitted to hospital during the same period, and drawn from the population distributed as in column 1.

The third column, headed "Relative Reliability," is obtained as follows :—

Supposing that age was entirely without relation (directly or indirectly) to the liability to enteric fever, the proportions of the cases in each age group would (in such a long series) be sensibly the same as the proportions of the total strength in the same age groups; that is the quotient obtained by dividing the ratios in column 2 by those in column 1 would be either unity, or would closely approximate to it. But it will be seen that the quotient actually obtained in no case approaches unity, that is that age has, directly or indirectly, some influence on reliability.

The total strength in column 1 and the number of cases in column 2 being in each case 1,000, the quotients in column 3 do not, of course, represent the actual incidence in each age group, but only express the relative liability of the various age groups. In this way, being divorced from the actual prevalence, they allow of a direct comparison with liabilities obtained in the areas where the mean incidence is different. The relative liability and the actual incidence should always be carefully distinguished.

Column 4 shows the mean incidence calculated on the total strength and total cases over the period. Column 3 may be obtained from it by dividing each value by the mean incidence, viz., 21.24 per cent.

Column 5 shows the average of the annual incidences in the nine years comprising the period; it introduces the element of variability from year to year, and consequently differs slightly from column 4; here also the probable error of the average is shown.

Column 6 gives numerical expression to the annual variations. We can ascertain the amount of the annual variation about the average, and expressing its relation to the average as a percentage we get the coefficient of variability shown in column 6.

Several points may be noted :—

1. The enormous increase (tenfold) in the proportion of young adult males in the Army as compared with the civil population. In England and Wales (Census of 1891) 43 per 1,000 males were between 20 and 25, that is less than one-tenth of the proportion in the same age group in the Army in India. In Maritzburg between 1891–1898 the difference was still greater.
2. One often hears it said that the soldier is sent to India "at the most susceptible age." That (20 to 25) is, of course, the case having regard to the age limits for enlistment, but it is not actually the period of greatest incidence among the general population, where the incidence increases to between 15–20 years of age, and then declines. So that the soldier has passed through the period of greatest liability in England before enlisting.
3. Column 3 shows that although in the general population at home the incidence between 20 to 25 is less than that in the previous age group, in India the incidence is nearly twice as great in the group 20 to 25 as it is in the previous group, and more than twice as great as that in the following group—that, in fact, between 20 and 35 the liability is more than halved in each successive age group.

The smaller liability in the youngest age group is curious. Three elements may be considered in explanation of this fact :—

- (a) The group "under 20" really includes a shorter period of exposure to infection than any other group; the numbers towards the lower limit of this group are small, so that the mean period of exposure is less than five years. This is probably the important element.

- (b) Some small proportion in this group enlist in India, having been born and brought up there.
- (c) Many are band boys, drummers, and the like, and are more under supervision and less in the bazars than older men.
4. Reference to column 6 will show that the variability in incidence is essentially the same up to the age of 30, and, indeed, does not differ significantly from the variability of the mean incidence at all ages. Now this period corresponds fairly with the limits of age within which men usually go to India, and this constant variability is probably, therefore, largely dependent on the factor of recent arrival. The incidence between 30 and 35 is distinctly more constant than at any other period, probably also dependent on service in India, as the majority of men here must have been a few years in India.

TABLE "B."
ENTERIC FEVER IN RELATION TO SERVICE IN INDIA.
INDIA, 1897-1905.

Mean incidence over period = 21.24 per 1,000 of Strength.

Average incidence over period = 21.2 ± 1.659 .

Variability = 34.78 ± 6.16 per cent.

Service Group.	Proportion per 1,000.		Relative Liability.	Relative Incidence per 1,000 of Strength.		
	All Soldiers.	All Cases of Enteric.		Mean over Period.	Average.	Variability.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Under 1 ..	174.0	398.6	2.290	48.65	$\begin{matrix} 48.49 \\ \pm \\ 4.43 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \text{Per cent.} \\ 40.64 \\ \pm \\ 7.45 \end{matrix}$
1 to 2 ..	165.2	218.9	1.325	28.16	$\begin{matrix} 27.28 \\ \pm \\ 1.77 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 28.93 \\ \pm \\ 4.97 \end{matrix}$
2 to 3 ..	163.5	130.6	0.7988	16.97	$\begin{matrix} 16.53 \\ \pm \\ 1.41 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 38.03 \\ \pm \\ 6.71 \end{matrix}$
3 to 4 ..	140.4	89.4	0.6370	13.53	$\begin{matrix} 13.19 \\ \pm \\ 1.12 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 37.82 \\ \pm \\ 6.79 \end{matrix}$
4 to 5 ..	121.5	64.4	0.5297	11.25	$\begin{matrix} 10.97 \\ \pm \\ 1.16 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 47.08 \\ \pm \\ 8.98 \end{matrix}$
5 to 10 ..	193.0	92.6	0.4801	10.20	$\begin{matrix} 10.42 \\ \pm \\ 0.47 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 20.68 \\ \pm \\ 3.45 \end{matrix}$
10 and over	42.4	5.5	0.1289	2.74	$\begin{matrix} 2.48 \\ \pm \\ 0.34 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 60.18 \\ \pm \\ 12.53 \end{matrix}$

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II.—TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS, ENTERIC FEVER BY SERVICE IN INDIA.

Year.	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 years and upwards.		Totals.	
	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.	Strength.	Admissions.
1897..	11,459	817	11,366	457	11,122	263	9,890	192	7,888	148	8,727	98	1,775	3	62,227	1,973
1898..	11,551	1,057	11,215	426	11,066	294	9,558	221	7,760	160	9,408	126	1,931	2	62,489	2,286
1899..	12,028	621	12,191	369	10,785	124	9,481	101	8,157	67	11,397	100	2,226	—	66,215	1,382
1900..	2,892	88	9,679	274	10,860	212	9,486	112	8,830	107	15,851	165	2,686	7	59,784	965
1901..	4,201	159	4,599	59	9,854	178	10,255	122	8,708	89	19,356	160	2,756	4	59,729	771
1902..	8,864	447	5,793	148	6,885	41	9,597	131	8,822	80	15,746	140	3,432	12	59,139	999
1903..	19,061	738	10,616	265	8,298	87	6,576	35	8,246	80	12,279	141	3,412	17	68,488	1,363
1904..	13,161	493	17,056	421	10,640	198	8,614	82	6,222	33	10,430	147	3,833	10	69,456	1,384
1905..	17,287	470	12,887	267	15,452	205	7,614	101	5,570	26	8,284	65	2,914	12	70,008	1,146
Totals ..	100,504	4,890	95,402	2,686	94,412	1,602	81,071	1,097	70,203	790	111,478	1,137	24,465	67	577,535	12,269
Mean ..	48·65	—	28·16	—	16·97	—	13·53	—	11·25	—	10·20	—	2·74	—	21·24	—

(699)

The construction of Table "B" is the same as in Table "A." Here we are of course, working with very much smaller units—one yearly intervals up to five years' service. Column 1 then gives us not only a measure of the actual distribution of the population—which is seen to be closer than in the distribution by age—but of the wastage. Taking the successive differences between the ratios up to five years, we find that the greatest wastage from all causes (death, invaliding, discharge, desertion) is in the third year of service (23 per cent.), next in the fourth (19 per cent.), while in the first it is 9 per cent., and least of all during the second year (2 per cent.). Now if the smaller unit of measures must be remembered, the differences in the relative liabilities shown in column 3 become still more striking than those in the same column in Table "A." For more convenient reference these liabilities are shown diagrammatically in figure 2, when the rapid fall during the first two years is obvious, and equally apparent is the fact that the decrease in liability from year to year becomes less and less as the service increases—that, in fact, one cannot expect, after any period of service, however prolonged, to find complete freedom from attack. For purposes of comparison the liabilities by age are also shown in figure 1—and the same falling off in the decrease from year to year is also seen—that here, too, increasing age will afford us no complete protection from attack.

Turning to column 6—Variability—there are two points to note :—

- (a) The incidence in the second year of service in India is very much more constant than in any other group up to five years' service. That is, the incidence in the second year of service is the foundation of the annual prevalence, although the strength is not greatest in this group. The reason of this relative constancy in the second year appears to be that, while owing to variations in time of arrival and in the seasonal prevalence of Enteric, a man may escape exposure to infection during his first season, he cannot escape during the second year.
- (b) Between five and ten years' service the incidence is again remarkably constant. The comparison with the age group 30 to 35 (also of little variability) is tempting, but they are not directly comparable, as about twice as many men had 5 to 10 years' service as were between 30 to 35 years of age.

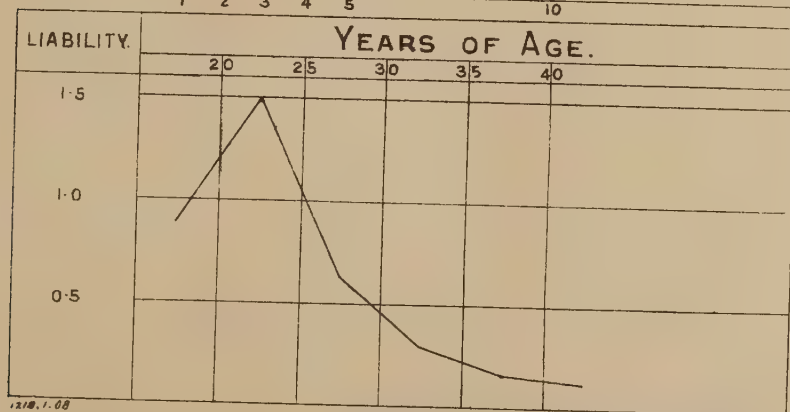
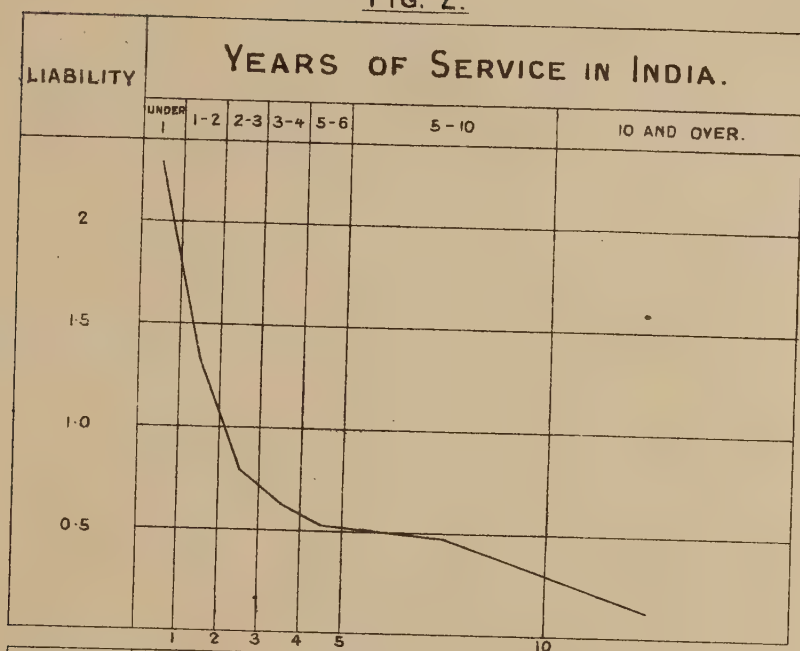
If we could accept this series of nine years (1897–1905) as giving a fair sample of the distribution by periods of service in India, of the British Army there, we should get by adding up the separate rates of incidence in each year of service, an estimate of extent to which the soldier is liable to recorded attacks of Enteric Fever during his whole service in India—supposing it to be always prolonged to "ten years or over." This is possible because service in India, having a definite beginning, the number say in the service group "2 to 3" in any one year, will be composed of those who were in the service group "1 to 2" in the previous year, less any wastage. Then in a sufficiently long series of years, where the distribution according to service was normal, the total of the mean incidence in each year of service would express the total mean incidence in a number of groups of men—the number of groups being equal to the number of years included.

Now here we have but nine years, too short a series, and we know that owing to the inclusion of the South African war period, the service distribution was not normal. Hence the result is not accurate, but it may be put forward as an approximation. Now the total of the mean incidences in column 4 is 131.5 per 1,000, say, 13 per cent. of men are attacked, 87 per cent. escape.

The distribution of cases by years of service is all that can usually be done. But it conceals an important fact, which is the relation between the time of arrival—the seasonal prevalence of the disease—and the date of attack. In India, there are considerable differences in the seasonal prevalence of the disease in different areas, and in the time of arrival. The trooping season is prolonged over some six months, so that we are getting only average results in this table.

ENTERIC FEVER.

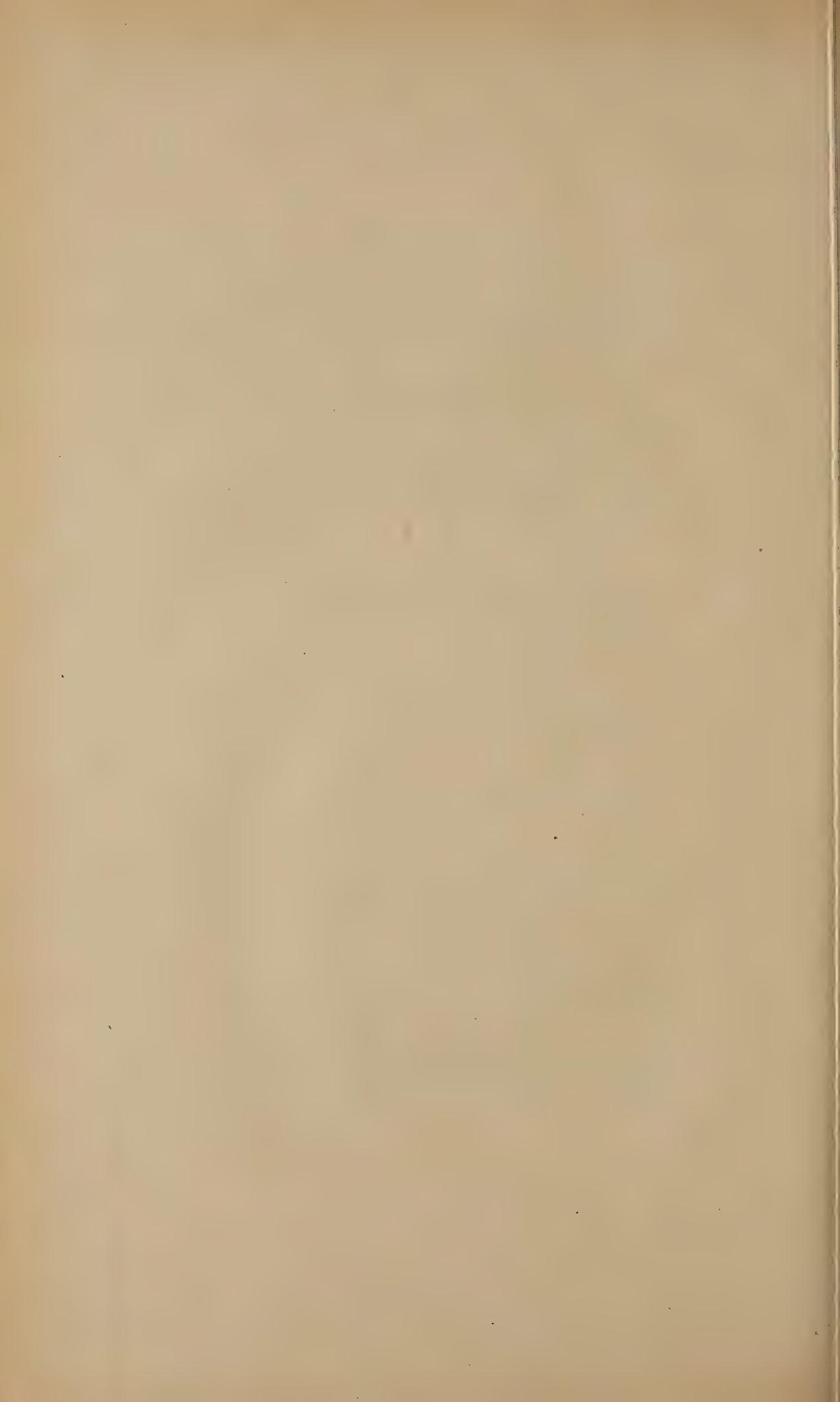
FIG. 2.



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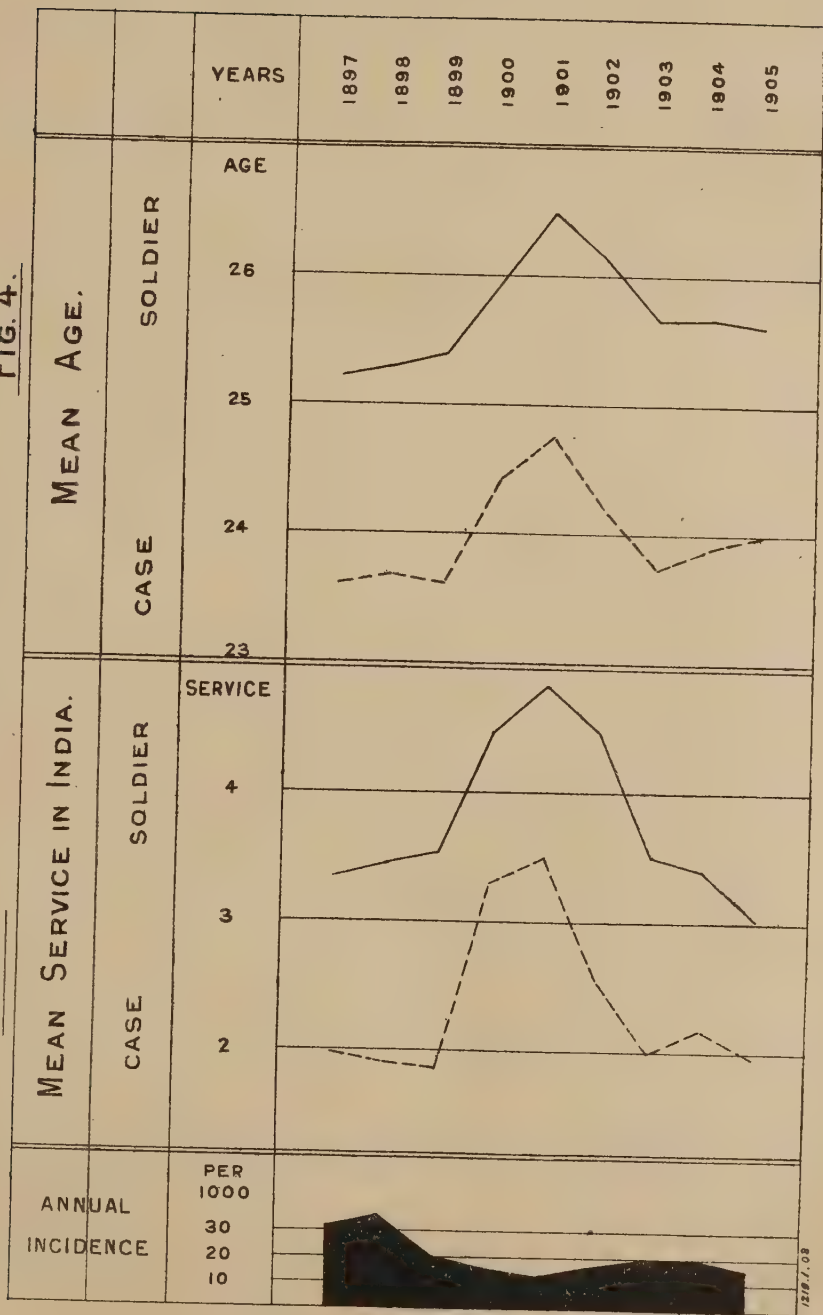
FIG. 1.

Weller & Graham, Ltd Litho. London.



ENTERIC FEVER.

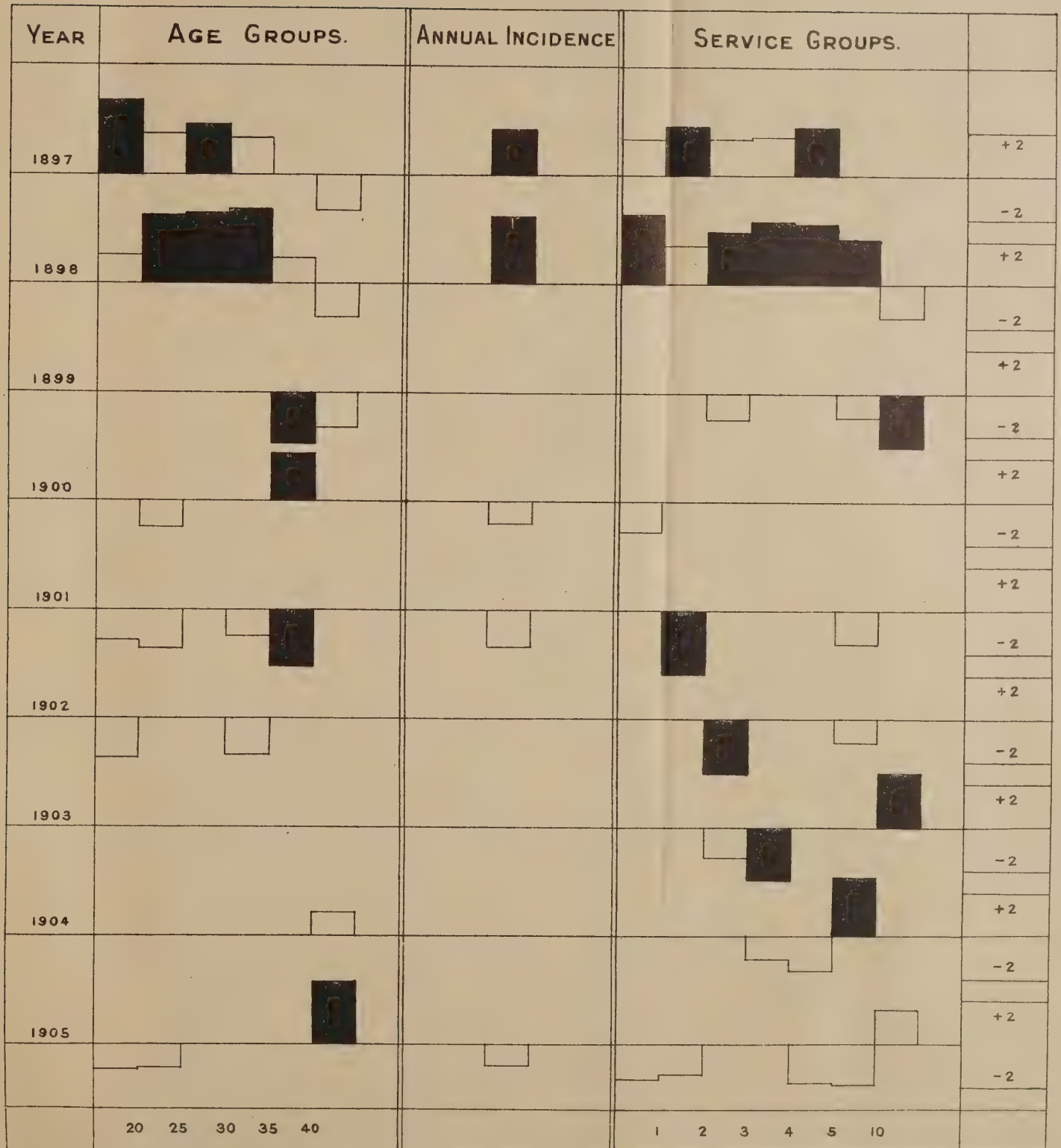
FIG. 3.

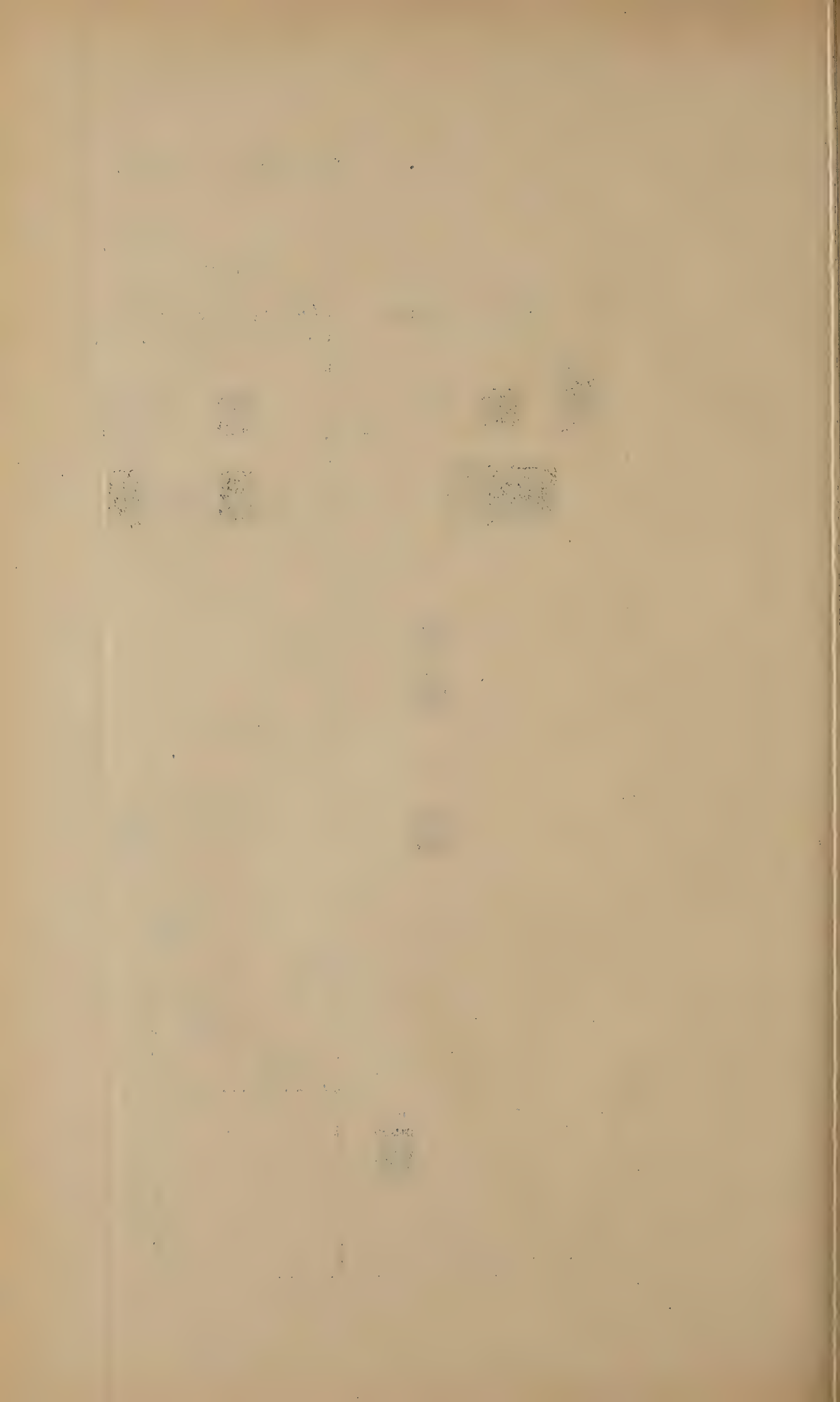


Weller & Graham, Ltd. Litho. London.

ENTERIC FEVER.

FIG. 5.





In Maritzburg, where the seasonable prevalence is well marked, it was possible to arrange 210 cases, irrespective of age, according to the dates of arrival and attack. Now of these, 61 per cent. were attacked in the first enteric season after arrival, 19 per cent. in the second enteric season, and the remaining 20 per cent. at later periods. In India, between 1897-1905, 62 per cent. were attacked within two years after arrival, 22 per cent. between 2 to 4 years, which, allowing for the wide variation in dates of arrival, is comparable with the results from Maritzburg. That is, nearly two-thirds of the cases contracted the disease at the earliest opportunity. Bryden's figures dealing with the arrivals in India in the cold season 1871-75 as against a similar number arriving at the beginning of the hot season 1872-76 lead to the same conclusion, that most of the cases are infected as soon as possible. Bryden's figures were put forward as showing that the time of arrival—in the hot weather or in the cold weather—had but little influence on the total incidence over the first two years, which is only another way of stating the conclusion arrived at above.

It is of some interest to compare the mean age and mean service of the soldier in India during the period, and of the case of enteric fever.

The mean age of the soldier was ...	...	25.69 years.
" of the case was ...	...	23.89 "
" service of the soldier was ...	...	3.76 "
" of the case was ...	...	2.22 "

Here the variations are more interesting than the actual mean; they are shown diagrammatically in figures 3 and 4. One sees that there is a very steady relationship between the mean age and service of the soldier and of the case, that in fact, all four elements are related, and all rose during the war period.

The mean annual incidence at all ages and periods of service is also introduced for comparison. Generally speaking, the mean incidence is inversely as the mean age or service, but the correspondence is not very close, and, indeed, the mode of comparison is not satisfactory; a direct comparison with the number of young soldiers is probably more profitable. But this particular question of mean incidence from year to year is exceedingly complicated and requires much more investigation; other factors (besides age and service) intervene, whose influence it is difficult to estimate as yet.

The correspondence in the rise in all four elements, age and service of the soldier and of the case, emphasizes the fact that a considerable prevalence actually occurs among the older groups and those of longer service, a prevalence normally obscured by the excess in the younger men.

Annual variations in age and service groups may be compared more directly with the annual variations in the total incidence. Here we take the scattering round the mean, and from it obtaining the probable error, use this as a measure of the annual variations. This process enables us to eliminate all non-significant variations, that is, all those which are less than at least twice the probable error, a moderate estimate.

The results are shown diagrammatically in figure 5.* The centre column shows the variations in the total incidence from year to year, and we see from it, that only in 1897 and 1898 did the total incidence depart from what we might expect from such a series, and that in both years the departure was in excess. The remainder of the period showed only a normal variation.

The left side of the figure shows variations in age incidence, the right side, variations in incidence according to service. We see at a glance that the age distribution is more constant than that by service. Other points to note are:—

- (1) In 1898, the year of greatest deviation in total incidence, the increased prevalence was found at all ages between 20 and 35, and up to 10 years' service, except in the steady group—the second year.

* The black areas show variations greater than twice the probable error. Variations greater than the probable error, but less than twice, are out-lined only. These are hardly significant.

- (2) In 1897, with a considerable deviation in the total incidence, there was not the same general increase in the age groups, it was greatest in the youngest age group, the group 20 to 25 was normal, while the service group 1 to 2 was strongly affected.

Both these years show what has been observed elsewhere, that at times of exceptional general prevalence, the older men of longer service suffer, and diverge from the mean as much, if not more, than the younger groups.

In seven out of the nine years, the age distribution up to the age of 35 was within normal limits. The last two groups contain so few cases that they are not satisfactory.

As regards the service side, one might almost say the same, but for one remarkable series of deficiencies in the men whose service in India began in 1900. In 1900, when they had less than 1 year's service, their deficiency from the mean was within normal limits, but in each succeeding year to 1903 they have shown a significant variation from the normal. It has not been possible so far to ascertain the reason of this phenomenon, but it may be associated with the abnormal conditions prevailing with regard to drafts during the War period.

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE AND SERVICE ON THE DEATH RATE.

So far one has considered only the effect on the occurrence of enteric fever. This is by far the larger question, affecting as it does the efficiency of the Army, not only through the actual attacks, but through their sequelæ. The ratios of deaths to attack at the various periods of age and service are shown in the following table :—

CASE MORTALITY BY AGE AND SERVICE.

1897 - 1905.

Mean ... 25.05 per cent

Group.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality. Per cent.
AGE.			
Under 20 years	340	56	16.47
From 20 to 25 years	8,647	2,132	24.66
„ 25 „ 30 „	2,879	762	26.47
„ 30 „ 35 „	341	98	28.74
„ 35 „ 40 „	52	23	44.23
„ 40 years and upwards ..	10	2	20.00
SERVICE.			
Under 1 year	4,890	1,102	22.54
From 1 to 2 years	2,686	654	24.35
„ 2 „ 3 „	1,602	450	28.09
„ 3 „ 4 „	1,097	300	27.35
„ 4 „ 5 „	790	232	29.37
„ 5 „ 10 „	1,137	327	28.76
„ 10 years and upwards ..	67	18	26.87

In both, the case mortality is seen to increase with increasing age and service, but far more distinctly with age, though the small number of cases in the extreme age groups (after 35) makes the significance of their ratios doubtful. The most interesting feature is the steadiness of the case mortality from the second to the fifth year of service in India.

So far, in stating the facts of the case, one has been on comparatively safe ground. In attempting to explain the observed results, there is much greater difficulty.

Taking the very definite decrease in incidence with increasing age and service, the first question must be—Is this obvious result free from fallacies? Are we comparing the effects of Enteric infection alone?

There appear to be three possible sources of error in attributing this decrease solely to increased age and service, alone or conjointly. These are—

1. The chances of infection are not equal at all ages and periods of service.
 - (a) Adaptation.
 - (b) The effect of attack; acquired immunity.
- 2 The question of diagnosis.
3. The question of selection in groups of greater age and longer service.

1. *The Inequality of the Chances of Infection.*—Here the "chance of infection" is taken to mean, not only the access of the infective agent to the body, but its inter-action with the organism.

(a) *Adaptation.*—When a young adult from the temperate regions arrives in a hot climate, such as India, a process of adaptation must take place before he may be said to have attained equilibrium in his new environment. This adaptation proceeds on two lines—the social and the physiological, which are, however, not independent. The mode of life of the older resident in hot climates differs considerably from the normal life in temperate regions in all externals—food, drink, clothing, exercise, and especially exposure to the sun. Most men find some modification in their habits necessary before they are making the best of themselves in the new climate. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that the British race—the most successful colonists—is more conservative in mode of life than almost any other. We retain our insular customs in new climates to an unusual degree, and probably this characteristic has increased, and is still increasing, the cost of our over-sea possessions. The new-comer rarely attains the happy mean on arrival. Usually, under the stimulus of the higher temperature, the clearer skies, and the new surroundings, he adopts an attitude of contempt for the precautions deemed necessary by the older resident. On the other hand, the more dramatic temperament plays the part with excessive emphasis by adopting extreme tropical mannerisms at once, and, like the Gallo, also fails to fit himself to his new surroundings. Both these types gradually learn what is required, and in a comparatively short time attain a better position in their new environment.

The physiological changes following arrival in a hot climate have been studied by many observers. The general result is, that the Europeans tend to resemble the adult native of the tropical area. These differ from the Europeans in many particulars, of which the more important are the more frequent pulse and respiration, the greater hyperæmia of the abdominal organs, increased skin secretion, and diminished excretion through the kidneys. The most important points as regards the new comer are the alteration of the heat-regulating mechanism, and an instability of the vaso-motor system generally, resulting in a slight elevation of the temperature, and a tendency to excessive perspiration and subsequent sudden cooling, leading to congestion of the internal organs, especially of those of the abdomen. On the other hand, the constitution of the blood appears to undergo but little change.

We find then in the new comer, a state of instability in the blood content of the abdominal viscera, as compared with a permanent hyperemia in the older resident.

That is, the new comer, both socially and physiologically, is in unstable equilibrium, and it is at least permissible to suggest that one of its results may be an increased susceptibility to infection as compared with the older resident.

One knows, however, that this is not the only element; that it may not even be a considerable element in the process. The same excessive incidence among new comers is found in Paris, where, according to Louis, 79 per cent. of his cases of Enteric had lived less than 20 months in Paris, while Chomel found that 67 per cent. had been less than two years.* Here there may be certain social adaptation, but the physiological changes cannot be of the same order as those in hot climates.

Following the stage of adaptation is that of suitability, which again is followed by that of depreciation. Any one of these stages may be absent, the second, indeed, is dependent on the first. Some individuals fail to adapt themselves to the new condition, and their health deteriorates from the first. In many the stage of depreciation (apart from definite disease) is reached sooner or later, and this, indeed, appears to be essentially due to blood changes, to anæmia, though the outward manifestation may be of a nervous type, either manifestly so, or less distinctly of a dyspeptic or hepatic variety. There appears to be much reason to believe that (excluding the less frequent causes of anæmia, such as Ankylostomiasis) these blood changes are largely, if not entirely, due to malarial infection. Ziemann, in fact, says that there is no question but that, where malaria can be eliminated, the white race—of pure blood—can become acclimatized, except only in low-lying tropical areas of high humidity and little monthly or daily variation of temperature.

Malaria is, unfortunately, still an important cause of disease and of ill-health (short of actual unfitness for work) in many countries. Malarial infection, combined with syphilis and, to a less extent, dysentery, accounts for much of the increasing liability to and mortality from disease generally which characterizes the older age groups, and particularly in India. One would imagine, unless there were some antagonism between Malaria and Syphilis and Enteric Fever, that the deterioration resulting from these infections would result in an increased susceptibility to specific enteric infection, and that (supposing them to be equally exposed to infection) in the older men we should have a relatively greater prevalence of enteric fever. We know, however, that such an increased prevalence does not occur, that, in fact, the older men are comparatively exempt, and that Malaria and Syphilis are not antagonistic to Enteric, and we can only conclude that they are either less exposed to infection or are for some reason less susceptible in spite of the general depreciation of their health.

The period of adaptation during the earlier service must then not be overlooked.

The second element in relation to the inequality of the chances of infection is—

(b) *Acquired immunity.*—*The effect of attack.*—The immunity acquired by attack is considerable. Our statistics of second attacks during the period of observation (usually = service) are incomplete, but the general experience is that repeated attacks are comparatively rare. Curschmann in 1,888 cases in Hamburg found 2.4 per cent. were under treatment for enteric fever in two separate attacks; the results of several other observers in Europe range about 2 per cent. Three and even four attacks are not unknown. But we really do not know how often the individual may be infected and give some degree of reaction. Nor do we know what degree of infection (and reaction) is necessary to confer some degree of immunity. We find that the results of a specific enteric infection may have as a lower limit an apparently simple attack of diarrhoea without febrile symptoms, which again ("Report of

* Brouardel, "Fièvre typhoïde."

the American Commission on Enteric Fever during the Cuban War") may confer some degree of protection.

Now, the older the age group, or the longer the period of service, the more certain it is that the proportion of individuals comprising the group, who have been infected and have reacted in some degree, is the greater, that is, the more certain it is that the proportion, with some degree of acquired immunity, is greater. So that in comparing one group with another we are not only comparing older men of longer service with younger men of shorter service, but groups with a higher, against groups with a lower degree of protection.

In this particular also, all groups are not strictly comparable.

Here it may be pointed out that the diminished incidence of enteric fever on the population of Great Britain may be partly responsible for the maintenance of the high degree of prevalence in India, as year by year fewer recruits have been attacked and have acquired some degree of protection.

2. *The question of diagnosis.*—We have to recognize that even a complete correlation table may not give us accurate information for two reasons. First, our methods of precision in diagnosis are so far somewhat cumbersome, and not always practicable; it would be difficult to apply them in *all* cases of possible specific enteric infection—diarrhoea, brouchitis—as well as all ephemeral fevers. But unless and until we have a systematic examination of *all* cases admitted to hospital, we shall be unable to obtain any accurate record of the milder infections. Secondly, these methods of precision, except a blood culture, are not always infallible, save after repeated observations.

For these reasons we have at present a record only of those reactions following infection which attain a certain degree of severity. We have not, and it seems impossible to obtain on any large scale, any record of the lesser degrees of infection and reaction.

Now, it is not unreasonable to suppose that an infection, which in the young adult, during the period of adaptation, would produce a decided reaction, may in the older resident act less severely, and so escape record. If this be so, the result will be an under estimation of the number of cases of infection among the elder men, and an exaggerated idea of their insusceptibility.

If enteric fever were not an infective disease, this question would be of purely academic interest; as things are, it is of great practical importance.

Here, again, our groups are not strictly comparable.

3. *The question of selection in groups of greater age and longer service.*—The characteristic of the British Army in India is the predominance of men under 30 years of age and five years' service, and if we turn to the distribution of enteric fever by age and service, we find that it is at these critical periods that the decrease in the diminution of the relative incidence becomes less marked; the incidences in later periods, though much smaller, differ less from group to group.

The question then is, has selection any influence in the groups beyond these critical points?

There are, of course, several processes of selection going on in the Army in India, the direct elimination of the less fit by the sure process of disease, and the (probably less exacting) examination for extension of service, where elimination is also (though indirectly) due to disease or injury. Direct disease elimination (natural selection) sets in from the date of arrival in India, and is a cumulative process more severe in later years. Artificial selection, examination for extension of service, may take place practically at any time during the first period of engagement, and so may have some small influence from the first, but its most important effect is towards the end of the first period of service. We have then, even in the first five years of service in India, a certain selection,* and the effect becomes greater in each succeeding period, especially after the critical points—30 years of age and five years' service.

We have in this way a coincidence between an increased liability to disease generally (even in selected men) and a decreased liability to one

* See the relative wastage from year to year already referred to.

specific disease, Enteric Fever. It certainly seems impossible to argue that physiological development and residence can, on the one hand, protect against one specific infection, and on the other diminish resistance to other specific infections. The two specifically "climatic" diseases which form the actual origin of the disease conditions and resultant inefficiency in these groups are Malaria and Dysentery, neither of which results in any relative immunity. Malarial infection at most results in tolerance; dysenteric infection is essentially relapsing. So we have in contrast one infection which produces some relative immunity, and two others which produce no immunity. The only common term which will include all three is the actual infection of the susceptible individual, producing on the one hand a diminished, on the other usually an increased susceptibility. This appears to be the only possible explanation of these results.

The only way, then, in which selection can have any influence on the relative incidence of Enteric fever is through the fact that the older a man is, and the longer in India, the more likely he is to have been exposed to Enteric infection, and to have survived.

We find, then, that the processes of adaptation, of natural protection by attack, and the influence of diagnosis all tend to vitiate the direct comparison as to susceptibility of the groups of older men and longer service with the others. We find also that selection among the older men can only have an influence in that these elder men have had more opportunities of infection.

So far we are unable to give numerical expression to the relative influences of age and of service. But careful consideration of the whole of the existing evidence cannot but lead to the conclusion that age alone is of secondary importance, that increasing age is really the expression of longer service, and that the influence of service is largely, and probably almost entirely, due to the greater probability of attack and protection.

If this be so, two practical results follow :—

1. Supposing that the minimum age at which the soldier is permitted to go to India were raised from 20 to 30, the mean incidence of Enteric fever would not be very materially lowered, provided other conditions (opportunities of infection) remained the same. It certainly would not fall to the present normal incidence at this age in India; it would probably fall in a somewhat less ratio than that between the incidences in the age groups 20 to 25 and 30 to 35 in the population of Great Britain—that is possibly about 10 per cent.
 2. Instead of the slow and expensive process of protection by natural infection, we should employ the more rapid and safer process of artificial protection which now seems available.
-

United
Kingdom.

IV.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

Sickness and Mortality.

The average strength of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who served in the United Kingdom during the year 1906 was 124,412, including men detached from their corps, and 113,532 excluding such detached men.

The following table gives—(a) the admissions into hospital; (b) the deaths from disease and injuries; (c) the invaliding out of the Army; (d) the numbers constantly sick; (e) the average sick time to each soldier; and (f) the average duration of each case of sickness for each of the two years 1905 and 1906 amongst the troops quartered in the United Kingdom, excluding men detached, expressed as ratios per 1,000 of strength in the case of (a), (b), (c), and (d).

UNITED KINGDOM.

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.								Average Sick Time to each Soldier. Days.		Average Duration of each case of Sickness. Days.	
Admissions.		Deaths.*		Invalided.*		Constantly Sick.					
1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
449	447	2·7	2·9	18·2	14·4	26·4	24·9	9·6	9·1	21·5	20·3

This table shows that, except in the matter of death rate, which in 1906 was slightly higher than in 1905, there was an improvement in the health of the troops quartered in the United Kingdom in the year 1906, as compared with the previous year 1905.

A similar table for each of the various Commands is given below :—

* Calculated on strength, including men detached.

REPORT FOR 1906.

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FOR THE YEAR 1906.

	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.		
Aldershot	22,789	400	2.7	13.8	22.9	8.4 days	20.9 days
Northern	6,678	446	4.6	17.8	22.1	8.1 "	18.1 "
Southern	19,434	400	2.9	17.6	23.1	8.4 "	21.1 "
Eastern..	24,158	479	3.7	17.2	26.6	9.7 "	20.2 "
Western	5,001	368	2.8	13.4	16.1	5.9 "	16.0 "
London ..	5,769	806	2.4	24.4	48.4	17.7 "	21.9 "
Scottish..	4,844	367	6.2	13.2	20.8	7.6 "	20.7 "
Irish ..	22,155	463	2.4	13.7	25.7	9.4 "	20.3 "
Channel Islands	1,493	373	6.0	16.7	16.9	6.1 "	16.5 "
United Kingdom	113,532	447	2.9*	14.4*	24.9	9.1 days	20.3 days

* These ratios are calculated on a strength including men detached.

United Kingdom.

*United
Kingdom.*

This table shows that the health of the troops quartered in London was much below that of any other Command in the year under review. As will appear later on, this result is largely attributable to the greater prevalence of venereal diseases in the London district. The death rate in the Northern Command was in excess, and those in the Scottish Command and in the Channel Islands considerably in excess of the death rate for all troops serving in the United Kingdom; but the numbers of troops quartered in these three Commands are small, and the death rates will be correspondingly liable to accidental fluctuations. They are also, no doubt, influenced by the amount of invaliding that takes place, a large amount of invaliding tending to lower the death rate by eliminating the lives with an "expectation of life" before the average.

HEALTH STATISTICS ACCORDING TO ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

The following table compiled from the returns of Principal Medical Officers, shows the admissions, deaths, number of men invalided, and number constantly sick, from each arm of the service, with the ratios per 1,000 of the strength, and the corresponding ratios for the previous ten years:—

REPORT FOR 1906.

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*United
Kingdom.*

Arms of the Service.	Average Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Dis- charged as Invalids.	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of Strength in 1906.				Average Ratio per 1,000 of Strength, for 10 Years, 1896-1906.			
						Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
Household Cavalry ..	1,240	945	—	19	35	762	—	15·3	28·4	631	2·5	25·7	33·8
Cavalry ..	9,134	5,876	27	172	326	643	3·0	18·3	35·7	745	3·7	33·2	43·3
Royal Artillery ..	24,942	9,881	84	354	558	396	3·4	14·2	22·4	551	4·6	21·7	32·2
Royal Engineers ..	5,154	1,682	27	51	94	326	5·2	9·9	18·2	386	4·9	14·1	20·9
Foot Guards ..	6,897	4,694	12	143	320	681	1·7	20·7	46·5	791	4·1	42·4	59·3
Infantry ..	43,125	19,806	120	838	1,118	459	2·8	19·4	25·9	694	4·0	37·3	40·6
Regimental Depôts ..	11,960	4,381	59	116	177	366	4·9	9·7	14·8	585	6·2	19·4	25·7
Garrison Staff and Depart- ments	11,080	3,450	34	99	194	311	3·1	8·9	17·5	383	4·5	16·9	25·3

United
Kingdom.

This table shows that, having regard to the ratios per 1,000 of strength "constantly sick" and "invalided out of the service," the Foot Guards are much below the average of all troops serving in the United Kingdom, and occupy the lowest position for health and health efficiency of any arm of the service. Next above the Foot Guards comes the Cavalry, then the Household Cavalry, the Infantry, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Garrison Staff and Departments, and the Regimental Depôts, in this order. The constantly sick ratio in the Foot Guards is 87 per cent. in excess of the average for all troops in the United Kingdom, whilst the invaliding rate is 37 per cent. in excess. Further comments on the health of the troops serving in the London District appear on page 54 of this Report.

HEALTH STATISTICS ACCORDING TO AGE.

The following table has been prepared to show the influence of age on sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops serving in the United Kingdom during the year 1906 :—

Ages.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
Under 20 years	31,373	16,212	46	410	517	1·5	13·1
From 20 to 25 years ..	38,925	24,180	100	748	621	2·6	19·2
" 25 ,, 30 ,, ..	20,769	6,544	57	309	315	2·7	14·9
" 30 ,, 35 ,, ..	11,939	2,024	69	138	169	5·8	11·6
" 35 ,, 40 ,, ..	6,929	1,169	59	142	169	8·5	20·5
40 years and upwards ..	2,396	381	32	44	159	13·4	18·4
Not stated (on manœuvres)	1,201	205	—	1	171	—	·8
Total	113,532	50,715	363	1,792	447	*2 9	*14·4

* Calculated on strength including men detached (10,880).

The figures are very similar to those of 1905, with the exception that whereas in 1905 the admission rate of troops on manœuvres was 98 per 1,000 of strength, in 1906 the corresponding figure was 171—a 43 per cent. increase. In 1906, the invaliding rate of men aged 20 to 25 years was only 19·2 per 1,000 as compared with 26·2 in 1905—a 27 per cent. reduction.

HEALTH STATISTICS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.

*United
Kingdom.*

Service.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.
Under 1 year	29,213	18,769	42	440	642	1·4	15·1
From 1 to 2 years ..	18,543	8,245	31	287	445	1·7	15·5
„ 2 „ 3 „ ..	13,472	7,071	34	184	525	2·5	13·7
„ 3 „ 4 „ ..	7,958	2,704	16	121	340	2·0	15·2
„ 4 „ 5 „ ..	7,642	2,431	27	100	318	3·5	13·1
„ 5 „ 10 „ ..	15,762	7,569	62	338	480	3·9	21·4
10 years and upwards ..	19,741	3,721	151	321	188	7·6	16·8
Not stated (on manoeuvres)	1,201	205	—	1	171	—	·8
Total	113,532	50,715	363	1,792	447	*2·9	*14·4

* Calculated on strength including men detached (10,880).

DEATH RATES.

The following table contrasts the death rates of the troops serving in the United Kingdom in 1906 at the different age periods with the average death rates of the male civil population of England and Wales for similar age periods during the three years 1903-4-5 :—

DEATH RATES PER 1,000.		
Age Period.	Army Service in 1906.	Male Civil Population.
Under 20 years	1·5	3·0 (15 to 20 years)
20—25 „	2·6	4·1
25—30 „	2·7	} 5·7
30—35 „	5·8	
35—40 „	8·5	9·5 (35 to 45 years)

*United
Kingdom.*

From these figures it would appear that the health of the Army is superior to that of the civil male population of similar ages; but, as will be pointed out later on, the influence of invaliding in the Army invalidates any general conclusion that could be drawn from a consideration of death rates alone.

DISEASES AND INJURIES.

The following table shows, for the year 1906, the deaths and numbers invalided out of the Army from the principal causes of death and invaliding amongst the troops quartered in the United Kingdom. The death rate per million amongst the troops is given for the principal causes of death; and, for comparison with the male civil population of similar ages, the average death rate per million from the same causes amongst males in England and Wales, aged 15 to 35 years, for the three years 1903, 1904, and 1905, is also appended. The figures from which these rates were calculated were kindly supplied by Dr. John Tatham, from the General Register Office, Somerset House:—

Diseases.	United Kingdom.			England and Wales.
	His Majesty's Military Forces, 1906.			Average Death Rate per Million amongst males aged 15-35, for 1903-4-5.
	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per Million.	
Enteric Fever	11	—	88	168
Tubercle of Lung	29	238	233	1,545
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	9	27	72	216
Alcoholism	4	4	32	39
Septic Diseases.. ..	5	—	40	51
Rheumatic Fever	1	2	8	57
Diseases of the Heart.. ..	27	223	217	322
Diseases of the Circulatory System	14	46	112	57
Diseases of the Respiratory System	78	48	627	476
Diseases of the Digestive System	36	214	289	222
Diseases of the Urinary System	16	43	129	129
Injuries and Suicide	62	80	498	580
All other causes	71	776	571	651
	363	1,792	2,918	4,513

Judging from the death rate alone, it would appear that the health and vitality of the military forces in the United Kingdom are superior to those of males of the same ages amongst the civil population, but the column of invaliding tends to correct this first impression, although it does not supply any exact factors for correcting the recorded death rates. It is obvious that the men invalided out of the Army for chronic diseases are not healthy lives, and that many of them will succumb sooner or later to the diseases which they contracted in the Army and brought out with them on their return to civil life.

United
Kingdom.

Enteric Fever.—The death rate from *enteric fever* amongst the troops in the United Kingdom in 1906 was only about half the average enteric fever death rate for the 3 years 1903–4–5 amongst males aged 15 to 35 of the civil population of England and Wales. Only 73 cases were admitted to the military hospitals in 1906, which is equivalent to a case rate of 5·87 per 10,000 of strength, and will compare very favourably with a similar case rate amongst the civil population of like ages. It is evident from these figures that in the United Kingdom the environments of the troops generally are less favourable to the onset of enteric fever than is the case amongst the civil population; and from this it may be concluded that the sanitary conditions of the barracks and quarters occupied by the troops, and the purity of their water supplies, are all matters which are receiving the attention that their importance to the health of the troops justifies. The reports from the Principal Medical Officers also indicate that in their various Commands in 1906 the majority of the small numbers of cases of enteric fever occurring contracted the infection of the disease elsewhere than within the military precincts of barracks and quarters.

Tubercle of the Lung.—In the case of *tubercle of the lung* the death rate in the Army (United Kingdom) is only about one-seventh of that prevailing in civil life amongst males of similar ages; but although there were only 29 deaths amongst the troops in 1906, 238 men were invalided out for this disease, and it is reasonable to suppose that, within 3 years of discharge from the Army, at least 50 per cent. of these 238 men will have succumbed to the disease, or at the rate of 40 per year. If these men had remained in the Army and not been discharged, there would be an annual increase of the death toll of 40, and the death rate from tubercle of the lung would be more than doubled. Even then, however, it would be only about one-third of the civil death rate from this disease, so it is obvious that under existing conditions men serving in the military forces of the United Kingdom show a greater freedom from pulmonary tubercle than does the male civil population of like ages.

Diseases of the Heart.—In *diseases of the heart*, again, although the death rate is below that of civil life (217 per million as compared with 322), there is a large amount of invaliding. Out of the 223 men invalided, 215 were the victims of valvular disease, and in addition 91 men were invalided for disordered action of the heart intractable to treatment. It is not easy to compute what would be the additional death roll from heart diseases if these invalided men had remained in the Army, as the duration of life of men suffering from valvular disease is uncertain, although on the whole there must be a strong tendency to shortening of life. Still, the death and invaliding figures, taken together, appear to be indicative of unhealthy conditions attaching to military life which react especially on the heart and large blood vessels, and which are of less frequent occurrence in the lives of the male civil population. Whether these conditions are those of stress and strain from physical exercises or drill not conceived on a physiological basis, and carried out without due regard to fatigue, or whether they are connected with the nicotine habit or other causes, is a question which demands attention. A Special Committee is at present engaged in investigating this matter. There certainly does not appear to be such an antecedent amount of rheumatic fever amongst the troops as would account for the large amount of subsequent invaliding for valvular heart troubles.

United
Kingdom.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The death rate from *diseases of the circulatory system* (chiefly aneurysm) amongst the troops in 1906 was nearly double that of civil life; and this fact tends to confirm the impression produced by the figures for heart diseases, namely, that a military life tends to the inducement of special strain on the heart and arterial system. Most of the men invalided under this heading were suffering from varicose veins or phlebitis.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—In *diseases of the respiratory system* the military death rate is above that of civil life (627 per million as compared with 476). Out of the 78 deaths in the Army, 59 were due to pneumonia, 4 to broncho-pneumonia, and 5 to acute phthisis (? non-tubercular), whilst 2 only were due to bronchitis. It would appear to be the fact that fatal pneumonia is somewhat more prevalent in the Army than amongst males of similar ages in civil life.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—The death rate from *diseases of the digestive organs* in the troops quartered in the United Kingdom is also slightly above that of civil life (289 per million as compared with 222), but the deaths include 6 cases of hepatitis and 7 of liver abscess, probably contracted in the tropics. Of the 214 men invalided, 147 were discharged from the service for caries of the teeth. This fact alone seems to indicate either that very little attention is paid in barracks to the care of the teeth, and that insufficient examination is made of the teeth at a date sufficiently early to correct the progress of the caries, or else that the food is of such a nature, either from original quality or defective preparation, as to predispose to the occurrence of caries. This is a matter into which it would probably be advantageous to make careful inquiry, with the view of diminishing the present large amount of invaliding from a condition which is easily preventable, if recognized sufficiently early.

Injuries and Suicide.—The death rate from *injuries and suicide* is distinctly less during peace time amongst the troops of the United Kingdom than in civil life; and this, no doubt, is accounted for by the fact that in the Army but very few men are brought into relation with machinery, or exposed to the risk of serious accident that is inherent in many kinds of industrial occupations. As will appear, however, in a subsequent table, there is a great deal of inefficiency the results of accidents and injuries, 11·8 per cent. of the average number of men constantly sick in 1906 being due to this cause.

MILITARY INEFFICIENCY FROM SICKNESS.

*United
Kingdom.*

United Kingdom, 1906.

Diseases.	Average Number Constantly Sick from Various Causes.	Percentage of Total.
Infectious Diseases (Influenza 66)	121	4·3
Ague and Remittent Fever	20	·7
Major Septic Diseases	3	·1
Minor Septic Diseases	183	6·5
Venereal Diseases	820	29·1
Scabies (69) and other Parasitic Diseases (9)	78	2·8
Tubercular Diseases	36	1·3
Rheumatic Fever	18	·6
Rheumatism, &c.	83	2·9
Nervous and Mental Diseases	53	1·9
Diseases of Eye and other Organs of Special Sense	84	3·0
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory Organs ..	88	3·1
„ Respiratory Organs	164	5·8
Sore Throat and Tonsillitis	187	6·6
Diseases of Digestive Organs	194	6·9
„ Urinary System	17	·6
„ Generative Organs	49	1·7
„ Organs of Locomotion	94	3·3
„ Skin (excluding Boils, &c.) ..	102	3·6
Injuries, &c.	333	11·8
All other Causes	95	3·4
Total	2,822	100·0

From the above table it appears that out of the total force of 113,532 (excluding detached men) men quartered in the United Kingdom in 1906, 2,822 were on the average throughout the year constantly away from duty for one or another of the causes specified in the table. The ratio of constant sickness per 1,000 of strength is 24·9, or 2·49 per cent.

Venereal Diseases.—The table shows that *venereal diseases* (syphilis, gonorrhoea, and soft chancre) account for 29·1 per cent. of the total inefficiency; if to this is added the 1·7 per cent. for other diseases of the generative organs (balanitis, phimosis, orchitis, &c.), a total inefficiency for diseases of the male generative organs (venereal and non-venereal) of 30·8 per cent. is obtained. These diseases constitute by far the largest portion of the inefficiency of the troops from disease or physical disablement, injuries (11·8 per cent. of the total) taking the second place.

United
Kingdom.

The amount of venereal disease in the several military divisions of the United Kingdom varied considerably in 1906, as the following table shows :—

Admissions to Hospitals for Venereal Diseases.

	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
UNITED KINGDOM	113,532	82
Aldershot Command	22,799	69
Northern "	6,678	94
Southern "	19,434	70
Eastern "	24,158	76
Western "	5,001	46
London District	5,769	186
Scottish Command	4,844	84
Irish "	22,155	94

London shows a bad pre-eminence in respect of admissions to hospital for venereal diseases. It seems probable that the amount of disease in the different commands varies with the opportunities afforded to the men for promiscuous intercourse with the other sex, and that this can only be met by the provision of such means of recreation for the men and useful employment in their leisure hours as will divert them from the pursuit of pleasure and consort with vicious persons.

In addition to the hospital admissions for venereal disease, it must be stated that 4 deaths occurred from syphilis in 1906, and 52 men were invalided out of the Army for the same cause, whilst 7 men were invalided for gonorrhœa in the same period.

On the whole, it is apparent that the question of the prevention of the existing inefficiency from disease in the Army is largely one of the control of venereal disease; and any measures which have been practically found available and unobjectionable on other grounds for dealing with the mischief should receive every encouragement in the interests of health, decency and efficiency.

Minor Septic Diseases.—Attention may, perhaps, be called to the extent to which minor septic diseases prevail in the Army at home, accounting as they do for 6·5 per cent. of the total inefficiency. In this group are included inflammation of lymphatics and lymphatic glands, inflammation and abscess of connective tissue, boils, ulcers, carbuncles, whitlow, onychia, and other affections apparently due to septic infection.

The following table shows that in London these minor septic diseases are unduly prevalent :—

Admissions to Hospital for Minor Septic Diseases.

	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
UNITED KINGDOM	38
Aldershot Command	33
Northern "	32
Southern "	29
Eastern "	44
London District	74
Irish Command	40

Taking these figures into consideration, together with those for the prevalence of scabies, and for inflammatory conditions of the generative organs, some doubt may be expressed as to whether the conditions of personal cleanliness and cleanliness of underclothing receive sufficient attention amongst the troops; and whether, even admitting that proper facilities are everywhere available for bodily bathing and cleansing of clothes, that the attention of the men has been sufficiently directed to the necessity of personal cleanliness and cleanliness of clothes. The class from which soldiers are drawn is unfortunately but little conversant with the subject of personal hygiene; and it would seem desirable that some effort should be made, now that sanitation is being taught in the Army, for personal hygiene and the acquisition of healthy habits receiving their proper share of attention.

United
Kingdom.

Sore Throat and Tonsillitis.—An almost exactly similar proportion of inefficiency to that caused by these minor septic troubles was due in 1906 to *sore throat and tonsillitis*. The following table shows the relative prevalence in three commands for which the figures are to hand :—

					Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
UNITED KINGDOM	..	..	..	..	48
Aldershot Command	..	..	..	..	58
Northern „	..	..	..	..	35
London District	..	..	..	..	82

In the Aldershot Command the Principal Medical Officer states that sore throat is endemic, the cause being unknown. In London, however, the prevalence is even greater. It may be questioned whether sore throat and tonsillitis should be as prevalent as they are amongst healthy men of the Army ages, and whether further attention should not be paid to the conditions provocative of so much throat illness. The freedom of the troops from diphtheria is no doubt satisfactory; but then it must be recollected that after the age of 15 years the predisposition to diphtherial attack is notably diminished, as compared with the school ages of 5 to 15 years, and that nearly all those on the Army strength are over 17 years of age.

Infectious Diseases.—The comparatively small amount of sickness due to *infectious diseases* in 1906 is satisfactory. Influenza accounted for more than half of the total inefficiency under this head, and caused 2,041 admissions. Scarlet fever accounted for 101 admissions, Mumps for 97, Measles for 85, Simple Continued Fever for 76, Enteric Fever for 73, and Diphtheria for 59. (There were no cases of small-pox during the year under review.)

Tubercular Diseases.—The small amount of inefficiency due to *tubercular diseases* is also noteworthy. This result is, no doubt, attributable partly to the great attention now paid in barracks to good ventilation and a sufficiency of cubic space per head; but perhaps in even greater measure to the care taken to discover and segregate early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the prompt invaliding out of the Army of men so affected, whose condition has become chronic and without hope of early arrest and cure. In this manner the opportunities afforded for the spread of tubercular infection in barracks are reduced to a minimum.

Debility.—A condition of *debility* without recognizable disease caused 657 admissions in 1906, an average number constantly sick of 36 (1·3 per cent. of the total inefficiency), and 55 men were invalided out of the Army for this cause. It would be interesting to know in somewhat more detail from the Principal Medical Officers what are the causes of this condition of debility.

United
Kingdom.

Nervous Disorders.—The conditions influencing the occurrence of general debility are possibly in some way related with the prevalence of *functional nervous disorders* amongst the troops. In 1906, vertigo, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, and nervous weakness caused 362 admissions, an average number constantly sick of 17, and 17 men were invalided out of the Army for these disorders. As in respect of debility, so it would be interesting to know whether the causes of these functional nervous disorders are to be sought in Army conditions or are attributable to bad health and defective upbringing prior to enlistment.

Prevalence of Disease.—Taking account of all the figures which have been under review in the foregoing pages, it would appear that, apart from the question of Venereal Diseases, which is a matter requiring special consideration and special methods of prevention, there was, as compared with a healthy male civil population of similar ages, undue prevalence amongst the troops quartered in the United Kingdom in 1906 of the following diseases :—1. Minor Septic Diseases; 2. Scabies; 3. Sore-throat and Tonsillitis; 4. Inflammatory Diseases of the Generative Organs (non-venereal); 5. Debility and Functional Nervous Disorders; 6. Valvular heart trouble and disordered action of the heart; 7. Aneurysm; 8. Pneumonia; 9. Widespread caries of the teeth.

There can probably be no question that much of the disease and the military inefficiency it causes in the Army are due to poverty of some of the material recruited into the ranks from the lower wage-earning classes. There can also be no question that whilst this is a state of things unavoidable under the conditions of voluntary service now existing, where the Army as a profession enters into competition with all the labour employing trades and industries of the country, the most promising remedies to be sought are the education of the soldier during his period of service in those matters of personal hygiene that affect his health and comfort, and the endeavour to raise the standard of his life by the provision of such sanitary surroundings as are essential in a civilized community. A soldier's period of service with the colours should not only equip him with a military training, but should also turn him out a useful and healthy unit of society, when he leaves the Army to return to civil life.

VACCINATION.

In the accompanying table will be found the conditions as to vaccination of all recruits found fit for the service during the year, together with the proportion per 1,000 of each condition :—

1906.	Number of Recruits found on Inspection fit for the Service.	Proportion per 1,000.
Had marks of vaccination	40,863	962.5
Had marks of small-pox	70	1.6
Had neither marks of vaccination nor of small-pox	1,522	35.9
Total	42,455	1,000.0

As compared with the results in the preceding year, an increase of 2.5 per 1,000 is observed amongst recruits bearing marks of vaccination, a decrease of .3 amongst those bearing marks of small-pox, and a decrease of 2.2 amongst those bearing neither marks of vaccination or small-pox.

The following tables (p. 58), compiled from the annual returns of Principal Medical Officers, show the number of vaccinations performed during the year, with the proportions per 1,000 of perfect or modified results or failures, amongst individuals vaccinated with lymph from the Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot, or with lymph from other sources. *United Kingdom.*

The primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year, as shown in these tables, give a total of 33,430 operations among all classes of soldiers. This number is less by 1,066 than the number of vaccinations in the preceding year. The number of vaccinations among recruits was 30,857, an increase of 369, and the number among soldiers, other than recruits, 2,573, being a decrease of 1,435. The number of recruits found on inspection fit for service during the year was 42,455, and as the number vaccinated was 30,857, as recorded by the returns furnished to the War Office, there are 11,598 not accounted for in the vaccination tables. This is explained by the fact that recruits who joined from the militia had been satisfactorily vaccinated while in that force, while others enlisted so late in the year that the results of their vaccination do not appear in the returns; in some instances, also, recruits have deserted before vaccination could be carried out. Amongst all classes of soldiers, as shown in Table III, primary vaccinations, compared with the corresponding results in 1905, show a decrease of 18·2 per 1,000 in perfect results, but increases of 3·4 and 14·8 in the proportion of modified results and failures respectively. As regards re-vaccinations, a decrease of 28·5 is shown in the proportion of perfect results, but increases of 17·4 and 11·1 are observed in the proportion of modified results and failures respectively.

WOMEN.—There were 23 primary vaccinations among the women, 20 with perfect results, 2 modified results, and 1 failure; and of 151 cases of re-vaccination, 123, or 814·6 per 1,000, had perfect results, 14, or 92·7, modified, and 14, or 92·7 per 1,000, were failures.

Compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 88·8 of perfect results, a decrease of 90·1 of modified results, and an increase of 1·3 in the proportion of failures.

CHILDREN.—The number of primary vaccinations among the children was 3,024, of which 2,837 had perfect results, and 187 were failures, equal to 938·2 and 61·8 per 1,000 respectively. Compared with the results for the previous year, a decrease of 10·5 is shown in perfect results, and a corresponding increase in the proportion of failures. In 294 cases of re-vaccination there were 234 perfect results and 60 failures, equal to ratios of 795·9 and 204·1 per 1,000 respectively, which, compared with similar ratios in 1905, show a decrease of 16·1 in perfect results, and a corresponding increase in failures.

Results.	Vaccinated during the Year.						Proportion per 1,000.											
	With Lymph from Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot.			With Lymph from Other Sources.			Total.			With Lymph from Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot.			With Lymph from Other Sources.			Total.		
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.	Total.
TABLE I.— <i>Recruits.</i>																		
Perfect vaccine pustules	691	17,531	—	—	—	691	17,531	893·9	582·8	—	—	—	893·9	582·8	—	—	—	—
Modified vaccine pustules	52	7,844	—	—	—	52	7,844	67·3	260·7	—	—	—	67·3	260·7	—	—	—	—
Failures	30	4,709	—	—	—	30	4,709	38·8	156·5	—	—	—	38·8	156·5	—	—	—	—
Total	773	30,084	—	—	—	773	30,084	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	—
TABLE II.— <i>Soldiers other than Recruits.</i>																		
Perfect vaccine pustules	6	847	—	—	1	6	848	545·5	330·7	—	—	1,000·0	545·5	331·0	—	—	—	—
Modified vaccine pustules	—	1,029	—	—	—	—	1,029	401·8	401·8	—	—	—	—	401·6	—	—	—	—
Failures	5	685	—	—	—	5	685	454·5	267·5	—	—	—	454·5	267·4	—	—	—	—
Total	11	2,561	—	—	1	11	2,562	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	—
TABLE III.— <i>Soldiers and Recruits.</i>																		
Perfect vaccine pustules	697	18,378	—	—	1	697	18,379	889·0	563·0	—	—	1,000·0	889·0	563·0	—	—	—	—
Modified vaccine pustules	52	8,873	—	—	—	52	8,873	66·3	271·8	—	—	—	66·3	271·8	—	—	—	—
Failures	35	5,394	—	—	—	35	5,394	44·7	165·2	—	—	—	44·7	165·2	—	—	—	—
Total	784	32,645	—	—	1	784	32,646	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	1,000·0	1,000·0	—	—	—	—

SANITATION.

As a whole the sanitary condition of Barracks and Quarters at Home has been maintained at a satisfactory standard. *United Kingdom.*

The Reports of the Sanitary Officers of Commands and Districts show that with but few exceptions no outbreaks of disease among the troops can be attributed to any sanitary defects.

The development of sanitary knowledge has, however, within recent years been so rapid that a standard of sanitation accepted as satisfactory to-day may prove in the near future to have fallen far short of health requirements. The study of the etiology of diseases is constantly bringing to light new factors bearing on health, and a state of sanitation considered sufficient in the past is now frequently shown to have been defective. In fact the terms "old" and "out-of-date" as applied to sanitary questions have come to be looked upon as practically synonymous with the words "insanitary" and "unhealthy." The comparative freedom of the troops from those diseases generally associated with insanitary surroundings indicates, however, the prevalence of a healthy standard of sanitation, although the credit of this is in the majority of cases attributable more to measures of cleanliness than to the sanitary excellence of the Barrack buildings and their environments.

Two instances may be quoted as exceptions to the general statement dissociating disease with the sanitary state of barracks—the one relates to Woolwich, the other to the barracks at Worcester.

At Woolwich the continued prevalence of sore throats has from time to time attracted attention, and on several occasions has been the subject of special enquiries, but without any beneficial result.

This year a further investigation was conducted by the Specialist Sanitary Officer, Southern Area Eastern Command, who in his report draws an analogy between the seasonal prevalence of sore throats and influenza among the men and the occupation of certain Artillery Barracks, and hints at a probable causal relationship between the defective sanitary state of the barrack rooms, particularly in regard to ventilation, and the prevalence of these diseases.

In regard to Worcester it is stated that it is highly probable that the eight cases of Diphtheria which occurred at that station during the year were due to a defective state of the drainage system.

In regard to Camps, three severe outbreaks of infectious diseases were reported during the year. The first related to an epidemic of Enteric Fever in the Hon. Artillery Company's camp at Bulford, the second to an epidemic of Enteric Fever chiefly amongst the officers of the 3rd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Fleetwood, and the third to an outbreak of sore throats among the boys of the Duke of York's School encamped at Hythe. Both at Bulford and Fleetwood the origin of the outbreaks was attributed to infection introduced from without, and only at the latter (Fleetwood) could its subsequent spread be traced to neglect of sanitary measures within the camp area.

In the case of Hythe the site selected for the encampment had been fouled by previous occupation, and its condition gave rise to a suspicion that the outbreak of sore throats was in some measure due to the unsatisfactory state of the camp site and its surroundings.

Although little exception can be taken to the standard of cleanliness maintained in barracks, the condition of many of the barrack buildings presents serious structural defects and shortcomings when viewed from a sanitary standpoint. These have been brought to notice from time to time, but the remedy, in many cases involving complete replacements, will entail an enormous expenditure. Moreover, our military requirements and sanitary standards are so subject to change that no finality can be hoped for, and barracks erected in accordance with present day Military and sanitary requirements may in the near future be found inconveniently

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situated and of out-of-date construction. Thus the present policy of gradually replacing the oldest barracks and renovating those of a less ancient date has much to commend it.

Barrack construction within comparatively recent years has undergone considerable change, and in considering our future requirements in this respect not only have we to be guided by questions having a direct bearing on health, but we must also take into consideration that wider field of sanitary problems which involve the comfort of the soldier, and so indirectly influence his welfare. In addition the establishment of a higher standard of education and domestic comfort among that class of the civil community from which our recruits are drawn forces us on grounds of policy to treat sanitary questions from a different standpoint than formerly.

Thus the provision of hot water in barracks for ablution purposes, the construction of cubicles as sleeping accommodation, the installation of electric or incandescent lighting, the provision of independent water-closet apparatus, &c., may not be actual sanitary essentials, yet by encouraging habits of cleanliness and by making barrack life more comfortable and attractive, they indirectly act as potent factors in the maintenance of health as well as assist recruiting. Our present-day requirements are, therefore, much more exacting in regard to comfort than those of previous years.

In reviewing the general condition of Barracks at Home it will be convenient to deal with the various sanitary items under the following heads:—

Barrack Buildings.—It is impossible to look upon many of the older barrack buildings, such as those at Cahir, Fermoy, Hulme Barracks Manchester, Coventry, Birmingham, &c., as satisfactory habitations for groups of men similarly situated to the soldier. The walls of the buildings are, in many instances, old and dilapidated, the appearance of the rooms are dismal and comfortless, the floorings rotten, the ventilation defective, and the lighting bad; in fact their state is such that nothing short of demolition and complete re-construction can bring them up to the modern standard of sanitary requirements.

At some stations, *e.g.*, Portland, &c., the old type of casemate barracks are still in occupation, though their numbers are gradually diminishing. By affecting a reduction in the number of occupants, and thus allowing a greater superficial area per head, many of the older buildings have been rendered free from danger as far as the health of the occupants is concerned, but this measure can only be looked upon as a temporary expedient pending either the complete re-construction of the existing buildings or a transfer of the garrison elsewhere.

Reports from the various Commands show that each District, with but few exceptions, possesses its quota of old out-of-date barracks.

From the Scottish Command, it is stated that "structural defects and out-of-date conditions exist in most of the barracks, with the exception of Maryhill, Glencorse, Inverness, and a portion of Leith Fort." A late decision to replace the Cavalry Regiment at Piershill by a Brigade of Artillery was based on the ground that the sanitary condition of the buildings is such as, in the interests of health, to necessitate a reduction in the number of the occupants.

Reports from the Western Command show that a large number of old dilapidated buildings are in occupation within that area, while reports from the Eastern Command state that "conspicuously among the distinctly bad barracks are those at Chatham, and some of those at Woolwich."

Reports from Ireland likewise indicate the existence of many barrack buildings (*e.g.*, Newbridge and Ballincollig) in a condition equal to, if not worse, than those referred to above. On the other hand, the recent tendency of military organization to concentrate large bodies of troops in specially selected areas for training purposes has led to the construction of several modern type barracks at various military centres, such as those of Aldershot, Tidworth, Colchester, and the Curragh. Here well-designed, and well-equipped buildings, provided with suitable sanitary conveniences, are to be found.

At Tidworth, in the Salisbury Plain District, in particular, the barracks are well reported on, and the provision of improved dining and bathing accommodation is much appreciated by the men. *United Kingdom.*

The system of providing cubicles as sleeping accommodation has not as yet been put into practice, although the principle has been accepted in the designs of the new barracks for Windsor.

The introduction of the Restaurant System into new barracks where separate dining room accommodation is provided is well spoken of, and its advantages appear to be fully realized by both regimental officers and men. It is becoming largely adopted throughout the various Commands at Home, and, where special dining halls do not exist, disused barrack rooms are frequently re-appropriated temporarily for the purpose. The principal advantages claimed for the system are—

- (1) That it affords a greater variety in food, combined with economy.
- (2) That meals are served hot, and in a neater and more cleanly manner.
- (3) That the barrack rooms used as sleeping accommodation are kept clean.
- (4) That the ventilation of the barrack rooms can be more readily carried out when not used for meals.

During the year special dining rooms were provided for various barracks, including those at Bury and Bedford, while others have been recommended for Lancaster Barracks, Newcastle, Newport, Wrexham, and Shrewsbury.

Drainage.—The expenditure on drainage invariably constitutes a large portion of the Annual Vote for Engineer Services, and may be looked upon as a sure sign of the attention paid to this most important subject.

The general unsatisfactory state of affairs in respect of drainage which prevailed in civil as well as Military life 20 or 30 years ago owing to lack of knowledge of the true principles of sanitary engineering accounts for the defective nature of the drain in many barracks. Since then a vast improvement has taken place, and numerous important barracks have had their drains entirely remodelled. But the necessary restriction on public funds has operated to prevent the universal adoption of remedial measures. There, however, are still many barracks which demand attention, though it must be noted that these are of comparatively secondary importance, and in some cases are those which may very shortly be abandoned.

In some of the older barracks, *e.g.*, Cahir, Kingston-on-Thames, and Leicester, the condition of drainage is such as to require complete and immediate reconstruction, while at others partial reconstruction only is called for.

Among the more important stations at which drainage reconstruction is required may be mentioned Ipswich, Ely, York, Fleetwood, Warrington, Worcester, Hilsea, Netley, Ayr, and Belturbet, while at Brighton, Carlisle, Lancaster, Alnwick, and Newcastle large drainage works have been carried out during the year. Existing defects brought to notice in connection with barrack drainage systems include lack of ventilation of drains, insufficient gradients whereby the flow tends to become blocked, defective trappings, faulty junctions, and leakages due to badly constructed joints. At Mullingar the drainage system is reported as very old and in a bad condition, at Belturbet the drains are insufficiently trapped, while at Newcastle, York, Warrington, &c., the gradients are so slight that constant flushing is necessary to prevent the drainage system from becoming completely blocked.

In one instance at least (Clothing Factory, Pimlico) no record of the plans of the drainage has been left, and without complete exposure of the whole system it is impossible to trace the connections of the various drain pipes with each other. In repairing a portion of this drainage system during the year it was found that some of the broken pipes had been repaired (?) with canvas.

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At Aldershot serious defects necessitating repair were discovered in the drainage system of Marlborough Lines, due chiefly to the growth of tree roots and occlusion of the pipes.

In regard to surface drainage the most important item among a series of minor defects brought to notice is the almost complete absence of efficient surface drainage at Bordon in the Aldershot Command. Owing to heavy rains and sandy character of the soil the ground adjoining the brick surface channels has been washed away, leaving the drains standing above the level of the surrounding soil, thus rendering them practically inoperative.

Water Closets.—Although a water-carriage system of excreta removal has been generally adopted at our Home Stations, the dry earth and pail method is still in vogue at many of the older barracks, particularly those in the Northern and Western Commands.

The objection to dry-earth closets are well known, and require no comment. Their replacement by water closets of a modern type is being gradually carried out, and the final abolition of the earth closet from permanent barracks, now a question of time and expenditure only, presses for early consideration. The older pattern trough latrines have been condemned on sanitary grounds, and the later pattern wash-down closets are provided in new barracks while gradual replacement is being carried out in the older buildings.

During the year new pattern closets were supplied to Woolwich, Bedford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Ipswich, Warley, and Weedon in the Eastern Command, to Lincoln and Newcastle in the Northern Command, and at Devonport, Enniskillen, and Ayr in the Southern, Irish, and Scottish Commands.

Urinals.—The provision of night urine tubs in barracks is generally condemned by Specialist Sanitary Officer on the ground that their use leads to pollution of the floors and walls of the passages either during micturition or in the subsequent conveyance of the tubs when full. Hence these tubs are being gradually but slowly discarded, and properly constructed night urinals connected with the drainage system provided in lieu. During the year a number of urinals were constructed in various barrack buildings, and it is proposed to still further continue their provision as funds become available.

Baths and Washhouses.—The Bath and Lavatory accommodation has undergone considerable improvements within recent years. The old slate bath, though still existent in some barracks, is now generally replaced by the more modern immersion bath, while in some of the latest buildings, such as those at Tidworth, Bordon, and Portsmouth (few) shower baths are provided. The latter (shower baths) are very favourably reported on by medical officers, and are stated to possess many advantages over the ordinary pattern immersion baths. They are more suited to large bodies of troops, and there is no risk of contracting infectious diseases by their use. The remodelling of the baths and lavatory accommodation at Hounslow was effected during the year, and among numerous other improvements carried out at various stations are included a number of smaller items relating to the provision of baths and hot-water apparatus for ablution purposes. The supply of hot water for personal washing has been greatly extended during the past few years, and hot water is now generally recognized as a sanitary necessity in barracks. The provision of fixed footbaths for the troops at Tidworth is an innovation concerning the general utility of which there cannot be any doubt, and it is hoped that their adoption will become general.

Lighting.—The general lighting of barracks as a rule leaves much to be desired. In the majority of the buildings oil lamps are still in use, although in many cases either gas or electric lighting is provided. Where gas is used the tendency has been to replace the old pattern gas burner by those

of the modern incandescent type. A great deal has been done in this direction, but a large number of buildings still require to be attended to. Among those stations at which incandescent lighting has been provided during the year may be mentioned Cardiff, Dorchester, Birmingham, Ayr, Weymouth (Hospital), while recommendations for further provisions are put forward from Warley, Royal Park Barracks (London District), Devonport (Military Hospital), &c. In some of the older barracks, *e.g.*, Birr and Mullingar, the defective lighting is said to be due to choking of the pipes and consequent insufficient pressure of gas from long use, and it is doubtful whether any material improvement can be effected without complete replacement. Electric lighting was installed in the barracks at Cork during the year.

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Married Quarters.—Probably the relief from overcrowding in married quarters is the most urgent of all sanitary requirements in Barracks at Home. Until recently a single room quarter was the usual allotment to a soldier's family, sometimes irrespective of the number or ages of the children comprising it. We find it stated in a report of the Sanitary Officer, Southern Area, Eastern Command, that "there are many instances of a man and wife and 3 children with only one bedroom and one other room for all purposes," and an instance is quoted at Sheerness, where a man and wife with 6 children were occupying a single room divided by a partition 6 feet high, the inner divisions of which were without proper light and ventilation. Fortunately these are exceptional cases, and although many single-room quarters are still in use the number of occupants is generally limited to a man and his wife, with perhaps one, or at most two, children. Thus, in the reports from the Northern Command, it is stated that the overcrowding of married quarters has been relieved generally by the provision of at least two rooms to all married families, and in the case of the larger families double quarters have been allotted them; while from the Scottish Command it is reported that the accommodation for married families has been greatly improved, and very few single-room married quarters are now in occupation. In Ireland similar action is being taken; at Fermoy and Ballincollig re-appropriation proposals were accepted during the year for the conversion of one-room quarters into half the number of two-room quarters. Generally speaking, everything possible is being done to thin out the married families by re-appropriation and other means, but unfortunately the amount of accommodation in barracks for married families is at present insufficient, and until the construction of new buildings the state of overcrowding in many cases can only be temporarily reduced.

Apart from overcrowding, various sanitary defects in existing married quarters are brought to notice by Specialist Sanitary Officers. These relate chiefly to defects in ventilation of rooms, to want of suitable bathing accommodation, to the faulty situation of latrines in relation to the quarters, and to various other items of lesser importance.

The position of latrines is a matter of considerable importance. Frequently they are placed in detached buildings at long distances (40 to 60 yards) from the dwelling rooms, and, apart from feelings of modesty, the women and children suffer considerable discomfort and hardship in visiting them, more particularly during inclement weather and at night. The absence of suitable bathing and lavatory accommodation necessitates all washing being done in the living rooms, and is another point which requires attention in the interests of health. As a remedy, the provision of suitable sanitary annexes containing bath and lavatory accommodation is required, and, as far as funds will permit, these are being provided.

In this respect a great deal has been done in the Scottish Command where suitable annexes were provided during the year for the married quarters at Stirling, while others are in course of construction at Maryhill and Fort George.

In the reports from Aldershot, reference is made to the unsatisfactory condition of the quarters in the East Cavalry Barracks, where the accommodation for the married families is situated over stables—probably a unique experience. No sculleries are provided, and the water is laid on only to the floor below.

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Owing to the generally unsatisfactory state of the married quarters, it is proposed to devote a considerable sum to the re-construction and re-modelling of these buildings during the forthcoming year. The proposed scheme includes the re-modelling of the married quarter occupied by the troops in the East Cavalry Lines, West Cavalry Lines, South Cavalry Lines, Salamanca, Talavera, and Badajoz Barracks at Aldershot, the re-construction of the married quarters at Birmingham, the enlargement of the quarters at Mount Wise Barracks, Plymouth Sub-district, the provision of annexes for the quarter at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, and Linen Hall Barracks, Dublin, various appropriations to provide married quarters at the Grand Shaft Barracks at Dover, and the construction of quarters for the married families of the Royal Engineer Staff at Lydd, and the garrison of Bere Island, in the Cork District.

Water Supplies.—As a rule, the water supply to Barracks at Home is of excellent quality. It is generally obtained from the mains of the adjoining Municipality, and is sufficient in quantity as well as good in quality. This, however, is not always the case, and as the result of constant analysis, both chemical and bacteriological, it has been found that the quality of municipal supplies cannot invariably be relied on. Among "suspicious" municipal waters brought to notice during the past year may be mentioned those of Devonport, Christchurch, and Aberdeen, where samples on analysis gave unsatisfactory results.

The supply for Devonport is subjected to contamination during transit from the gathering ground, and it appears that the filters in use are insufficient to satisfactorily check the passage of pathogenic organisms; samples collected in October in barracks indicated the presence of faecal contamination. Since then the water question has been under consideration by the municipal authorities, who have adopted temporary means to remove as far as possible the sources of pollution, pending a more permanent settlement by the enlargement of the filtering plant. Meanwhile, as a precautionary measure, all drinking water used in barracks is being boiled. At Christchurch and Aberdeen, the supply is obtained from their adjoining rivers, which receive sewage from villages and habitations situated at varying points above the municipal intake. At both places samples on analysis indicated faecal contamination; pending a final settlement of the water difficulty, measures have been adopted to ensure the boiling of all drinking water used in barracks.

Other stations, in addition to the above, have experienced water difficulties. Among these may be mentioned Sheerness and Shoeburyness. Owing partly to the gradual lowering of the water level, and partly to trouble from sand, a shortage of water was threatened at both stations during the summer months. To obviate this danger, costly and important works, with the view of cleaning out the wells, increasing their storage capacity, and renewing the pumping apparatus, are being undertaken. On completion, it is hoped the water difficulty will have been permanently and satisfactorily overcome.

At Dover the storage arrangements for the water supply to the barracks at the Western Heights, are being improved; at Bury St. Edmunds the barrack main was linked up with the municipal supply, thus ensuring a sufficiency of good water for all purposes; at Lincoln a more efficient means of filtration has been adopted.

The water supply at Beverly is liable to contamination, and pending action on the part of the local Corporation, to obtain and provide a better quality of water for the barracks, precautionary measures have been adopted, to boil all drinking water used by the men.

A "Candy's" clarifying filter is about to be provided for Longmoor Camp, where the water is shown to contain a large and rapidly increasing quantity of iron.

The unsatisfactory character of the water supplies of several of the Forts around Plymouth was brought to notice, and pending the institution of some more permanent arrangements, provision has been made for boiling their drinking water.

In Ireland shortage of water is threatened at Bere Island and Buttevant, while the conveyance of water over long distances in carts for the garrisons at Fort Camden and Fort Carlisle entails much labour, and is unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view. At present negotiations are taking place with the District Council of Mallow for the provision of a larger supply of water to Buttevant Barracks, and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will shortly be effected. It is proposed to discard the well at present in use, and to obtain water in future from a neighbouring stream, supplied from a large catchment area in the vicinity.

The water at Templemore and Athlone was reported as liable to pollution; in the former case by surface drainage from two farms situated close by, and in the latter by a small drain which discharges sewage into the river at a point above the municipal intake. In both cases the sources of contamination were removed, and the water supply rendered safe.

At Newbridge the old water supply from wells has been abandoned, and a new supply installed from the municipal main. A similar procedure has been carried out at Fort George, where the water is now obtained from municipal sources.

At Glencorse the present water supply is reported as unsatisfactory, and negotiations are on foot to obtain water in future from the Talla Main, which passes close by the camp.

Sewage Disposal.—Installations for the treatment of sewage by biological methods were in operation at the following stations :—

Glencorse, The Curragh, Birr, Tipperary, Lichfield, Weedon, Bordon (2), Longmoor, Deepcut, Blackdown, Ewshott, Tidworth, Bulford, Netheravon, Devizes, Devonport, Okehampton, and Worcester.

The above installations may be divided into two classes :

- (1) Those without septic tanks ;
- (2) Those with septic tanks.

The latter may be subdivided into :

- (a) Installations in which the tank effluent is directly subjected to land treatment ;
- (b) Installations in which the tank effluent is screened before its final disposal on land or into a stream or river.

Examples of (1) are to be found at the Curragh, Blackdown, and Deepcut. In these the crude sewage is passed through double contact beds before its application to land, and, so far as military requirements are concerned, they have given fair results. The installation at the Curragh is well reported on, while recent reports concerning the installation at Blackdown and Deepcut, though not altogether satisfactory, state that a considerable improvement has taken place in the character of the effluent. The partial failure of this installation is said to be due to the large amount of stable matter contained in the sewage. In order to deal satisfactorily with this difficulty an extra secondary contact bed is being provided for the Deepcut sewage and two tertiary beds are in course of construction for the combined effluent. When these works are completed it is hoped that the resulting effluent will be quite satisfactory.

In regard to the septic tank installations better results have been obtained at the smaller stations, *e.g.*, Devizes, where the volume of sewage is small and its flow comparatively uniform.

The principal difficulties in the management of the large installations have arisen in connection with regulating the flow of sewage through the septic tank, more particularly at garrisons containing an undue proportion of mounted troops. The sudden and temporary increase in the volume of sewage due to the introduction of storm water is found to produce a "scouring" effect within the anaerobic chambers which appears not only to materially interfere with bacterial action within the septic tank, but, in addition, causes derangement of the system by clogging the filter beds with the untreated solids held in suspension in the tank effluent. This

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has happened at the installation at Bordon, where the entire septic tank system is completely out of order, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a final effluent of sufficient standard to satisfy the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board. It has thus been found necessary to exclude storm water as far as possible by providing a separate system of surface drainage. A somewhat similar effect, though in a lesser degree, is caused by the liquid waste from the cleansing of stables, scrubbing of floors, &c., which take place at certain hours of the day in barracks.

At Lichfield, Ewshott and Balford the septic tank effluent is directly applied to land with satisfactory results. Where sufficient land is available and the condition of the tank effluent is a matter of secondary importance, this system possesses many advantages, but is obviously unsuited for general application. With the exception of Bordon, the septic tank installations have given fairly satisfactory results. In cases where biological treatment has not been satisfactory, the fault can generally be attributed to lack of knowledge and experience on the part of those immediately responsible for their management. Specially trained intelligent men are required for the proper supervision of biological installations, and until recently it has not always been possible to obtain them. Latterly, however, a special body of men have been appointed to the care of these works, and the former objectionable system, by which no permanency of tenure was ensured, has been abolished.

The general supervision of the biological installations has now been placed directly under the charge of the War Department Sanitary Engineer, and it is proposed to earmark a considerable sum in the Annual Estimates of 1907-08 for the purpose of rectifying minor defects in the arrangements of these sewage works.

Camps.—A large number of Militia and Volunteer training camps were held during the summer months throughout the country. As a rule their general state of sanitation was satisfactory, and the conservancy arrangements were well attended to.

The custom of occupying the same ground for prolonged periods during each successive year has led, in many instances, to the provision of certain engineer works of a permanent nature which place these camps on a footing somewhat similar to that of standing camps. These items chiefly include a piped water supply, wood and iron buildings with concreted floors for use as kitchens, wash-houses and latrines, and, to a limited extent, roads in and around the camp areas. The extent to which each camp is equipped in these matters varies directly in proportion to the importance of the camp site and the duration of its occupation. Thus those camps used regularly year after year are placed on a more permanent basis than others occupied for short and irregular intervals only.

As far as funds have permitted, the requirements of the larger and more important camps have been met, but a good deal still remains to be done in this direction.

In order to avoid the occupation of insanitary sites, the principle of inspecting camping grounds before occupation is carried out by Specialist Sanitary Officers. These inspections include a general survey of the sanitary condition of the proposed camp area, together with a careful examination, including analysis, of the water supply.

The principal difficulty in the sanitary administration of camps is generally connected with the methods for the collection and removal of camp refuse, liquid wash material, and night soil.

A variety of carts are supplied by local contractors, but without actually providing War Department property it is difficult to always insist on properly constructed sanitary vehicles being used for these purposes. In Ireland and Scotland, for instance, the local farmer, usually the contractor, is frequently unable to incur the initial outlay necessary for the purchase of suitably constructed sanitary carts, and ordinary country carts or even barrels are used for the removal of camp refuse and latrine pail contents. Viewed from a sanitary standpoint, the present methods are objectionable, and the question as to whether the Contractor shall supply suitable carts

under the terms of his contract, or whether the carts are to be furnished on loan from War Department Store, is at present under consideration. *United Kingdom.*

Manceuvres.—Autumn Manceuvres on a large scale were held in the Aldershot, Irish (Curragh), and Eastern Commands. The health of the troops remained good and the weather conditions were generally favourable during the operations.

At Aldershot the new field sanitary organization was under trial. Its main principle consists in the allotment to regiments, &c., of special sanitary squads charged with the sanitary duties of their respective units when in camp and on the line of march.

Each squad worked under the supervision of a Medical Officer, and consisted of 2 men Royal Army Medical Corps and 1 non-commissioned officer and 8 men of the regiment concerned. The original intention was to place 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 men of the Royal Army Medical Corps with each infantry battalion, but administrative difficulties prevented this being carried out.

The Royal Army Medical Corps personnel took care of the sick, supervised the general sanitary arrangements of the camp, and performed the more specialized work connected with the supply of sterilized drinking water for the troops, while the regimental men carried out the lesser technical duties connected with the conservancy arrangements of their units.

The water supply within the manceuvre area was nominally condemned for drinking purposes, and special arrangements were made for the sterilization of drinking water.

These consisted in the provision of—

- (a) Army pattern Field Service water-carts fitted with Slack and Brownlow filter candles.
- (b) Heat exchange apparatus. Griffiths.
- (c) Chemical tablets—Iodine process.

The filter water-cart and tablets were used with mobile troops, while the heat exchange apparatus were provided at standing camps.

As the result of our trials, the filtration process proved superior to the others for general use in the field, the filter water-cart being reported as satisfactory in every way. Heat exchange gave good results and showed that in Griffiths' invention we possess a portable apparatus for sterilizing water by heat which is well suited for the requirements of standing camps.

The use of Chemical tablets was less successful. The method adopted was based on the sterilization of water by the "iodine" process as originally recommended by Professor Vaillard, a French Army Surgeon.

An important change, however, was made in the technique, and although the actual chemical ingredients remained the same as in the original tablets the quantity in each was considerably increased so that, instead of sterilizing water in small quantities, namely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts., an attempt was made to carry out group sterilization by using tablets of 100 gallons size, i.e., tablets, each series of which were capable of sterilizing 100 gallons of water.

The principal objection to "chemical" sterilization of water for troops has been the fact that its success is dependent on individual action, and to carry out the process each man has been obliged to sterilize his own drinking water. In practice it was found that no reliance could be placed on their doing this, and a system of group sterilization was consequently organized by which water in bulk was chemically treated in water-carts and subsequently distributed to the men. It was, however, discovered that the larger-sized tablets did not effect complete sterilization of the increased quantity, and that the water when used for tea imparted an objectionable iodine taste to the liquid.

Arrangements are being made for a more complete trial of the new field sanitary organization by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland during the forthcoming year.

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Hospitals.—All that has been said in respect of the surroundings and construction of Barracks applies with equal, if not greater, force to Hospital buildings. Many of the Military Hospitals at Home are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and are altogether unfitted for the requirements of the sick. The reports furnished from time to time by the late Advisory Board, Army Medical Services, give detailed descriptions of the state of each. Their perusal is unpleasant reading.

As a result of the Board's statements a scheme was drawn up by the late Army Hospitals and Sanitary Committee for the centralization of military patients from the smaller outlying stations into the larger centrally situated hospitals.

By centralization it was hoped to be able to close the smaller and less important hospital buildings, and by thus effecting a saving in their management to add to the efficiency of the Central Hospitals. It, however, is found that the condition of the proposed central hospitals in the main is such as to unfit them for the purpose, and considerable alterations and improvements are required before the buildings can be rendered suitable for the reception of the increased number of sick.

None of the buildings at present in use can be looked upon as meeting all the modern requirements of hospitals.

The better buildings are at Millbank, London; Colchester; Herbert Hospital, Woolwich; Cambridge and Connaught Hospitals, Aldershot; Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; and Devonport, in the order named. At Millbank various minor defects in regard to lighting and warming are brought to notice, and the absence of accessory buildings, such as Mortuary, Disinfecting Block, &c., is much felt. The hospital at Netley presents many serious structural errors which require remedy; in addition the drainage is defective.

The accommodation for the members of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service at several of the larger stations is inadequate, and Nursing Homes are being provided at Millbank and Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, while at the Curragh and Devonport the accommodation is to be increased.

The new hospital building for the Portsmouth garrison has been completed, though not yet handed over, while plans for the reconstruction of the Mooltan Lines at Tidworth as a hospital have been approved, and it is understood that the work of reconstruction will shortly be commenced.

Generally speaking, the Irish Hospitals are in a very bad state. The Royal Infirmary, Dublin, has been condemned for the reception and treatment of sick, and an extension of the Arbor Hill Hospital is necessary to replace the accommodation which would be lost by the evacuation of the Royal Infirmary.

V.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING AT STATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

The stations situated in and around the Mediterranean Basin form a group which from the fact that they are all subject to identical or closely similar climatic conditions may very conveniently be studied as a whole. The detailed figures for the entire group are given in Table 2. These stations are Gibraltar, Malta, Crete, Cyprus, and Egypt (Cairo and Alexandria). The first four are all islands or practically so, the last, though Continental, is so closely situated to large masses of water that it may be looked on as climatically semi-insular.

Mediterranean.

CRETE.

Of these stations Crete and Cyprus are, as regards the size of their garrisons, of comparatively little importance, and can therefore be conveniently discussed first. The average strength of Crete during 1906 was 843. There were several detachments at the commencement of the year distributed between the posts of Aios Myron, Arkhanes, Kastelli Pediada, and Canea, accommodated in native huts, which though not ideal, helped to reduce the effect of the inclement weather. The main body of the garrison was stationed at Candia however in wooden huts, and also in E.P. tents, on the Venetian Ramparts of that town. During the months of January and May the garrison had to be scattered considerably, in smaller detachments, owing to local elections, but though this naturally entailed a good deal of marching, and of life under semi-service conditions, in respect of shelter available, and other conveniences, no bad effects resulted to the health of the troops. On the whole the health of the garrison must be considered good. The average number of men constantly sick from all causes was only 1·8 per cent. as compared with a ratio for the previous ten years of over 5 per cent. This is about one-half the total inefficiency due to sickness of the previous year, 1905. The main cause of sickness was *Veneral diseases* accounting for about one-sixth of the total inefficiency, but here again the actual figures are not large, less by one-third than the previous year, and by one-half than those for the previous ten. *Malarial fevers* showed a very great fall, giving hardly one-sixth of the inefficiency debited to this cause last year. This may be attributed in the opinion of the local authorities to the anti-malarial measures taken, to a somewhat rainy season, and to the provision of mosquito nets for the guards in town where great danger existed of contracting the disease, probably by convection from a severely infected native population. All the cases were of a mild order. The anti-malarial measures adopted were paraffining of unused wells, brushing down of cement channels, and clearing of tanks. Two cases of *Enteric fever* occurred, contracted it is thought by drinking dirty water while on patrol duty. *Malta fever* showed itself in one man only who had recently arrived from that island. On the whole it may be said that there was a very marked absence of what is usually recognized as preventable disease, and this fact occurring under conditions, not the most favourable as regards housing, &c., must be looked on as decidedly creditable to the medical and other officers concerned.

CYPRUS.

Mediterranean.

The garrison of Cyprus is only 106 strong, and of this only about three men were constantly inefficient from sickness. This figure shows a distinct reduction as compared with last year, when nearly twice as many men were constantly under treatment. The decrease seems to have been fairly general throughout all classes of disease, but most especially so in the class of *Malarial fevers*. These gave only about one-sixth the number of admissions, and less than one-half the inefficiency that resulted from this cause last year. There was no *Enteric fever*, and no *Malta fever* admitted to hospital during the year, which may be said to have been a happy one, in that *quid* disease it has no history. As regards sanitary matters the troops are still housed in wooden huts giving accommodation far in excess of that required by the garrison. These are of course cold in winter and hotter in summer than more substantial buildings would be. The first stone barrack was, however, finished in November, and was much appreciated by its occupants. It is proposed to add one building of this nature every year for the next three years, which will afford sufficient accommodation for the normal garrison. The other sanitary details do not merit special mention.

EGYPT.

The British Garrison of Egypt is stationed in Cairo and Alexandria. A regiment of British Infantry is also stationed at Khartoum, but does not come under the command of the General Officer Commanding the Army of Occupation, being at the disposal of the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. It is with the first-named stations, therefore, that this report deals. The situation of Cairo on the banks of the Nile, and at a level very little above that of high-water mark of the river, is well enough known, and needs no description. The European troops are posted in the barracks at Kasr-el-Nil, in the Citadel, and at Abbassiyeh outside the town of Cairo, on the confines of the desert. All these barracks have one common feature, viz., that they were originally built by the Egyptian Government for the housing of the Egyptian troops in the time of Ismail Pasha. This is sufficient to prove that they are not, especially considering the date of their construction, suitable according to present ideas for the accommodation of British troops. The peculiar position of the British Force in Egypt necessarily entails many difficulties in the way of erecting good permanent barracks, but it is difficult to believe that in a country whose financial prosperity is, and has of late years been so great, more might not have been done for the comfort and housing of the Army on which the existence and continuance of that prosperity depends. As regards Kasr-el-Nil, a project is on foot to hand over these barracks to the Khedive's Government, and build instead sufficient accommodation for the troops so expropriated at Abbassiyeh, well to the north-east of Cairo. That this will cause a great addition to the comfort and well-being of the troops so transferred there can be no doubt, but this change will take at least three years to effect. At these barracks, situated on the very edge of the Nile, all the waste is removed by drains which, owing to the level of the ground, are laid with insufficient fall, and are therefore being constantly silted up. The effluent from these drains is received into soakage pits, which are merely unlined cesspits in the barrack square. These pits, receiving as they do a large quantity of soapy water, rapidly get filled up, the sides and bottom becoming more and more impervious to soakage, and the whole surrounding subsoil waterlogged as time goes on. New ones have from time to time to be made; this process cannot, however, be repeated indefinitely. The barracks in the Citadel of Cairo have the advantage of one of the most magnificent sites in the world, and their elevation makes their drainage simple enough. They are, however, old and dirty, and their arrangement is such

that it is difficult to supervise their conservancy properly. Some of the married quarters here are particularly bad. These barracks, like all those in Cairo, are infested with bugs, which are harboured in chinks in the old woodwork and walls. At Abbassiyeh the conditions are on the whole better, structural improvements of various kinds having been lately introduced. There are some married quarters, which are, however, worse than anything anywhere else. To place a man, his wife, and child in one room with only one window and one door would be barbarous in an English climate, if only from questions of modesty and decency. In a climate like that of Cairo in the summer it is positively dangerous as well. English girls of a self-respecting class, such as it is desired to get into the married establishment of the Army, will not willingly expose themselves to conditions where decency and cleanliness are so difficult to preserve. Some of the married quarters at Abbassiyeh and Kasr-el-Nil, the so-called Slade and Talbot blocks, are as good as any in the service. Those just referred to are as bad as can be conceived. There is no doubt that the most pressing sanitary need of Cairo is accommodation for the entire married families on the scale of the Slade and Talbot blocks already referred to. The state of affairs above mentioned is very largely due to the fact that for political reasons the garrison of Cairo had to be raised to a greater strength than had been contemplated as necessary of late years. The question of any enlargement of the married families accommodation hangs, therefore, mainly on political issues, and the possibility of the garrison being in future reduced to its former strength. The surroundings of the barracks in Cairo are bad. The Citadel by its great elevation escapes most, if not all, the evils incidental to occupying a position in the centre of a large Oriental town. Of the rest of Cairo it may be stated briefly that it is sewage logged. The short statement of the state of affairs in this wealthy town given in the Army Medical Department Report for 1905 is still true. It is hoped that within the next five years the whole of Cairo will be sewered, but the task is a gigantic one, and beset with many difficulties. The flooring of all barracks, but especially of those in the Citadel and at Abbassiyeh, is bad. It is partly of wood and partly of asphalt. The latter is soft, and dents rapidly under the pressure of the bed legs. Water used for washing is therefore hard to get rid of. Tiles laid in parallel rows to take the pressure of the bed legs have been found of great use in obviating this defect. As regards the health of the troops in Cairo, this has been fair. The barracks at Alexandria are on the whole better than those at Cairo, and as regards those at Mustapha little fault can be found. The flooring is said to be bad at the Outer Barracks at Ras-el-Tin, being formed of gaping planks, which must inevitably allow of pollution of the subjacent ground. At Kom-el-Dik bugs are particularly complained of. A plumber's blow pipe lamp has been found the only effective means of getting rid of these pests.

As regards the health of the troops in Egypt, the total inefficiency from sickness was about 43 per cent. worse this year than in 1905, though slightly lower than that for the average for the previous ten years, the improvement being equivalent to about one-thirteenth of the total. There was a distinct increase in the inefficiency from *Malarial fevers*, the total being two and a-half times as great as in 1905, and about twice that of the preceding decennium. This is attributed to the fact of the arrival of a portion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers from Aden, where, and probably also in Burma, their previous station, they had already contracted the disease. *Dysentery* was decidedly worse, the number of men constantly sick from this disease being nearly three times as high as during 1905. The majority of these cases occurred at Abbassiyeh, and were attributed by the Sanitary Officer to several causes, of which, probably, the most important were the proximity of the cookhouses to the latrines, and the abundance of flies. Such a theory completely falls in with Indian experience of this disease. The fact, however, that the barracks are unenclosed, and that many unauthorized natives make use of them as a thoroughfare may have been a contributory factor. The bad flooring already referred to is considered by the Sanitary Officer to have helped in causing this disease. *Enteric fever* was slightly more prevalent than in 1905, the ratios being as 7 to 6 per 1,000 for admissions. On

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the other hand, when compared with a decennial ratio of 20, this fact loses much of its significance. By far the largest number of admissions occurred in Cairo, this station contributing 28 cases out of the 35. It is considered that most of the cases were contracted out of barracks, and in a country where this disease is endemic among the general population, this is at least a plausible suggestion. It is noted, however, that 4 cases were contracted in Hospital. On this point it may be noted that the Citadel Hospital, where this unfortunate accident occurred, is a building as little suited for the scientific treatment of possibly communicable disease as can well be imagined. The building itself was originally a palace. The wards are lofty and spacious, and accommodate far more patients than can conveniently be treated in them, if diseases which demand isolation are to be properly isolated. The loftiness of the walls precludes their being properly cleaned, while the ornamentation, which may be appropriate in a palace, lends itself to a easy and rapid accumulation of dirt most undesirable in a hospital. The question of the re-modelling or re-building of this hospital on the same or another site is one which will have to be faced at no very distant date. It is only less urgent a matter than the provision of proper married quarters for the married families.

Venereal diseases were slightly less prevalent this year than in 1905, and even more so than in the preceding decade. Compared with this latter period, the invaliding from this cause during 1906 was only about one-half the average. No invalids were finally discharged the Army for *Syphilis*, a very satisfactory state of affairs. No other disease of a serious nature occurred to a sufficient extent to merit special remark, but reference may be made to a mild outbreak of *Dengue* at Cairo which caused 29 admissions.

GIBRALTAR.

The health of the troops in Gibraltar was slightly better than that during the previous year, the total disability being about one-ninth less, though the admissions and deaths were slightly higher. The principal cause of inefficiency was *Venereal disease* which accounted for rather more than half the total (14 out of 25 per 1,000 roughly). These diseases were, however, rather less prevalent this year than last. The general decrease in ineffectiveness must be taken as due to general causes, not to any particular one. As regards preventive diseases these were unimportant, *influenza* alone of the specific ailments showing a high number of admissions. *Enteric fever* accounted for 15 admissions, or about 3 per 1,000 of the total garrison. The details of this outbreak are given in the following extract from the Sanitary Officer's report:—

As regards *Malta* or *Mediterranean fever*, the following interesting remarks from the Sanitary Officer's Report may be reproduced:—

"It appears probable that the rapid disappearance of *Mediterranean fever* from Gibraltar, which commenced in 1885, was intimately associated with the exodus of infected goats from the Rock. Improved sanitary conditions, especially the disconnection of waste-pipes and house-drains from sewers, may have played a part in causing the decrease of fever, but as the same sanitary improvements have been carried out in Malta, without any corresponding decline of Mediterranean fever, it is fair to assume that their effect was insignificant compared with that produced by the removal of infected goats."

The full text of the paper will be found in Vol. V. of the Reports of the Mediterranean Fever Commission, published by the Royal Society. Experiments have also been made to ascertain the conditions under which "sewage microbes" may be found in the air of sewers. These experiments and the conclusions deduced from them will be found reported in the summary for 1907.

Enteric Fever.—Fifteen cases of enteric fever were reported during the year. They were uniformly distributed, there being no special incidence in any month or season. Water supply, milk supply, visits to special places in Gibraltar and Spain, food supply, especially as regards unwashed fruit, shell fish, ice creams, possible contact with convalescent cases, sanitary defects in quarters, were investigated in each case, but no definite source of infection could be traced. The first case occurred in the Royal Garrison Artillery Barracks, Europa; the next three cases developed in the Munster Barracks at Windmill Hill, and, as only six days intervened between the first and third cases, they were probably infected from some common source. The only suspicious circumstance was that a case of enteric fever had been discharged from hospital about three weeks before the development of these cases, and on his discharge lived in the same barracks, but occupied a different room. It was thought that the man might be suffering from "bacilluria," and that possibly the three other cases were infected through the trough latrines. The urine of the suspected man was repeatedly examined, but no signs of the *B. typhosus* were discovered. The next case occurred in the Hargrave Barracks, occupied by the Royal Engineers, about a fortnight after the Munster cases were reported. No association with these cases could be discovered; the barracks are separated by a distance of nearly two miles. The next case was the wife of a serjeant in the Royal Garrison Artillery, living in the Moorish Castle. The infection was attributed to the consumption of large quantities of unwashed fruit, brought into Gibraltar from the Spanish town of Linea. The eighth case occurred twelve days later in the Fire Station at South Barracks, the ninth case in the Culfe Married Quarters, and the tenth case at the North Front. All the cases were essentially sporadic, only one case usually occurring in each unit.

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Slaughter-House.—The slaughter-house used by the contractor supplying meat to the troops is situated at the south end of the civil slaughter-house. Last year the walls were rendered impervious, and a floor made of blue Staffordshire bricks was laid down. A new drain connected to the Sanitary Commissioners' sewer was also constructed, the washings from the floor of the slaughter-house being made to discharge over gully-traps connected with the foul drain.

Blood resulting from slaughtering operations is not collected for use in manufacturing processes, and used to be discharged into the old drain which terminated on the eastern beach. In this way a very offensive foreshore was created, and, mainly with the idea of obviating this nuisance, the drainage system was laid down. Unfortunately, the sewage in the Sanitary Commissioners' sewers at the North Front has to be raised by Shone's ejectors to the level of the main sewer on the Line Wall, and it was evident that if pure blood was allowed to enter the North Front sewer, masses of coagulated blood might obstruct the ejector. To get over this difficulty, instructions were given to the contractor that all blood must be collected in impervious receptacles, and the serum alone allowed to enter the drain. As an additional precaution, the official grating, with bars three-eighths of an inch apart, was fixed by cement to the mouth of the gully-trap, so that the workmen could not raise it and place coagulated blood in the trap. The coagulum remaining after the serum had been poured off was ordered to be destroyed in the destructors. These orders have been faithfully carried out, and no obstruction has occurred in the sewer as a result of operations carried on in the slaughter-house.

A small well-ventilated room, in which carcasses can be hung during the process of "setting," has been built on to the east side of the slaughter-house.

Small-pox was prevalent amongst the civil population, but no cases were reported amongst the troops of the garrison. As regards general diseases, no comment seems to be called for as there was no special prevalence in any particular class. The water supply of a place like Gibraltar must always be a difficulty. A detailed account of this was given in the "Army Medical Department Report for 1905," and as regards the essential points nothing remains to be said. Drinking water is, and must continue to be, collected

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from roofs and other impermeable areas. It only remains to protect it from pollution as far as possible during collection, which is probably impossible, strictly speaking, and during storage which, though difficult, should be quite practicable. As regards the former, Fortress Orders require the cleansing of all roofs, gutters, and gutter pipes during the period before the annual rains, *i.e.*, the 15th September. "The cleansing will be repeated after any period without rain exceeding three weeks, after the first rainfall." The first rainfall is to be allowed to run to waste. Special measures are also taken to prevent pollution during storage whether in overground or underground tanks. Such pollution usually occurs either through over-flow pipes, through man-holes, especially when their edges are flush with the roof of the tank, through the use of non-impervious roofing for the tanks, and through cracks in the walls and floors of the tanks due to settlements in the surrounding earth. The latter may be guarded against to a considerable extent by carrying any sewage, where it has to pass in the vicinity of an underground tank, in heavy iron drain pipes, joined up with molten lead. Pollution may also occur by workmen conveying dirt into the tank on their boots, and to meet this, canvas shoes are issued to all men engaged in this occupation. It is doubtful whether the object aimed at would not be more thoroughly met by the issue of long rubber boots, *e.g.*, sea boots, which could be washed before and after use. The use of an absorbent material such as canvas is *prima facie* not free from objection.

Water for flushing purposes is obtained from wells at the North Front, and pumped by the Sanitary Commissioners to suitably situated cisterns. This water is at all times, but particularly in summer, very saline, and has a very destructive effect on sanitary fittings.

Barrack Refuse.—The method of storing barrack refuse prior to removal by the Sanitary Commissioners is not altogether satisfactory. The ashes from fire-places and wet refuse from kitchens and the men's tables are both deposited in the official iron dust-bin placed on a concrete surface, the result being that foul water is always oozing from the cleaning aperture in the front of the bin. The official dust-bin should be reserved entirely for dry rubbish such as ashes, and a separate small movable covered dust-bin should be supplied for the reception of wet refuse from kitchens and tables.

The refuse removed from the barracks in the South Division is thrown into the sea at Deadman's Hole, Europa. This method of disposal has not given rise to any serious nuisance, and it saves cartage of offensive material through the narrow streets of the town. In the North division the refuse is taken to the Destructor at the North Front. This installation is the property of the Sanitary Commissioners, and representations have been made to them as to the incompleteness of the combustion of the materials brought for destruction. When an easterly wind is blowing, it is no uncommon thing to find the North Front Hutments enveloped in smoke, and partially burnt particles are sometimes deposited on the water collecting areas in the immediate vicinity of the Destructor. In the Estimates for 1907 the Sanitary Commissioners have made provision for the erection of a modern Horsfall installation.

Bathing of the Soldier.—In last year's Report a description was given of the shower-baths erected for the use of the soldier on Windmill Hill. Continued use of the installation has shown that galvanized iron fittings are not suitable for use with more or less saline water. The metal is gradually corroded, and the apertures in the sparge pipe becomes obstructed. Gun-metal fittings should be used where such water must be employed as a means of ablution.

During the year under review shower-baths have been erected at Moorish Castle for non-commissioned officers and men. They have proved a great boon, especially during the hot weather.

When funds are available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made to supply hot and cold water to the shower-baths, so that they may be used freely during the winter months. The simplest method of providing hot water would be to place a worm or coil inside the sanitary tank. The coil

would contain fresh water, and form an independent circulation connected to a boiler. The water heated in the tank by means of the coil would be supplied by a separate pipe to the sparge pipe, and by means of taps on the hot and cold supply the soldier could easily adjust the water issuing from the sparge pipe to any desired temperature.

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THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ROCK ABOVE THE UNCLIMBABLE FENCE, AND THE ADMIRALTY, DETACHED, AND COMMERCIAL MOLES.

The sanitary questions which arise during mobilization may be considered under the following heads :—

- (a) Removal of dejecta, urine, and waste water from ablution.

In considering this question it should be noted that the conditions of occupation have completely changed during this last few years owing to the erection of new batteries above the unclimbable fence. At the present time, some 2,000 men are required to man the various batteries and posts, and at least 10,000 gallons of foul fluids have to be removed daily during mobilization. This amount of foul water cannot be applied with safety to the surface of the ground for the following reasons :—

- (a) The soil covering the rock is very limited, being only a few inches thick in many places.
- (b) The inclination of the strata is towards the town.
- (c) The Rock is extensively fissured.
- (d) Large reservoirs have been constructed in the interior of the Rock by the Sanitary Commissioners, the Admiralty, and the Royal Engineers for the reception of drinking water collected from prepared surfaces on the sides of the Rock. None of the roofs of these reservoirs have been made watertight, and a portion of the water in each reservoir is obtained through fissures in the roof.

It being granted that waste material cannot be dealt with by nature's methods, the best method of removal has been a matter for serious consideration.

The ideal method of removal would be a complete water-carriage system, but it necessitates that sanitary water shall be supplied to and that drains shall be laid from every battery and post. The water-carriage system can easily be applied to many of the lower batteries, such as Jew's Cemetery, Levant, Edward VII, Genista and Buffaderos', as foul drains are available in the immediate neighbourhood and a supply of sanitary water can be obtained. It has been decided to install a water-carriage system for Jew's Cemetery and Levant batteries, and works are now in progress. In the case of the batteries on the North Ridge, the water resulting from ablution, foul water from cook-houses and urine will be carried into a cemented pit. From the pit the fluids will be carried in barrels to the nearest drain head. It was suggested to employ vacuum carts for the removal of the contents of the pits, but the gradients in many parts are so steep that much wear and tear on the road would have resulted. Consequently it has been decided to employ barrels holding five gallons, four of which can be carried by one donkey. In the case of Rock Battery and Signal Hill, the barrels will be carried to the drain head opposite Middle Hill Battery, a comparatively short journey. From the lower batteries such as Princess Royal and Princess Caroline the barrels will be conveyed to the drain head at Bruce's Farm. Stall urinals made of glazed earthenware have been erected in convenient places for all batteries and the foul drains from these urinals terminate in the pits just mentioned, which will be emptied entirely by gravitation, the barrels being placed on a cemented surface underneath a draw-off tap level.

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with the bottom of the pit. For the reception of faecal material, dry-earth closets will be employed, and the contents of the buckets will be destroyed in Horsfall's cupola furnaces, one having been erected opposite Middle Hill for the use of the Ridge and another on Willis' Road for the lower batteries. The capabilities of the Cupola furnaces were tested during last manœuvres and also by a board of officers. It was found that the contents of the buckets could be destroyed, but when the faecal material was very wet the process of combustion was somewhat lengthy. A drying hearth attached to the furnace would have expedited matters considerably. Under the present structural arrangements, it is necessary to use coal when commencing operations and to feed dry refuse between the application of each bucket. Working in this way, the whole of the contents of the buckets in the earth closets were destroyed during last manœuvres.

In the South Division it is intended to employ similar arrangements to those just described, for the Ridge batteries such as Spur, O'Haran, and Lord Airey. Unfortunately there is no convenient drain head immediately adjacent to this group of batteries, and the barrels will have to be carried to the drain head at the level of Jews' Cemetery battery. This will be a serious undertaking, and the Commanding Royal Engineer, South, has suggested dealing with the ablution water by sub-irrigation, only permitting urine and foul water from the cookhouses to enter the cemented pits. This is not a satisfactory solution of the problem, though a great improvement on the old state of things when practically all fluids were cast on the surface of the ground.

It would be better to construct a 4-inch iron pipe on the surface of the ground from the level of Spur Battery down to the Windmill Hill foul drainage system. The pits constructed in connection with the Ridge batteries and Haynes Cave, could easily be connected up to this drain, the cost of which would soon be repayed by the annual recurrent charge for barrel cartage. The drain mentioned would give to the South Division the advantages which the drain from Nursery Hut, already in existence, give to the North Division.

In next manœuvres it is hoped to employ sawdust instead of dry earth for covering faecal material. The contents of the buckets should then be destroyed with greater facility.

Method of removal in the Admiralty, Detached and Commercial Moles.—On these moles a water-carriage system has been provided, sea-water being readily available for flushing. Unfortunately trough latrines have been installed on all the moles for the use of the men.

In the case of the Admiralty Mole trough latrines are peculiarly objectionable, as they are placed in a confined space below the level of the mole, and are only separated from the cookhouse by a brick wall. The trough latrines should be removed from this mole, and wash-down w.c.'s provided as soon as possible. In the case of the Commercial and Detached Moles the latrines are on the same level as the surface of the moles, and an adequate flush of air can be obtained. As plenty of sea-water is available for flushing, there is no reason why faecal material should be allowed to remain in the troughs for hours as at present. When funds are available it would be well to replace the trough latrines by wash-down w.c.'s.

B. Ventilation of Shelters.—The space for each man being only 250 cubic feet, adequate ventilation without creating draughts is almost impossible. Even with the best arrangements there must be an excess of CO₂ present in the air, as it cannot be renewed more than three or four times per hour. In many of the old shelters, notably at Rock Gun and Middle Hill, the ventilation is extremely defective. Outlet ventilating shafts carried through the bomb-proof roof of each room have not been provided. It would be a very costly work to carry suitable outlets through the roofs now, but foul air from the back of the shelters might be removed by providing extraction shafts carried along the roof and ending in a cowl placed above the top of the shelter. Each shaft should have a trumpet-shaped mouth at the back of the room.

On the Detached Mole the ventilation of the shelter is defective from a similar cause. On the Commercial Mole the ventilation might easily be improved by raising the sky-light and providing ventilating apertures at the sides. *Mediterranean.*

C. Protection of Shelters from Damp.—In the new shelters lately erected dampness has been prevented by providing a ventilating dry area all round the shelter, and by placing a layer of asphalte in the roof. Many of the old shelters are damp owing to the absence of the dry area and damp-proof lining in the roof.

D. Supply of Drinking Water.—A large catchment area and two large reservoirs hewn out of the rock were constructed last year, and nearly 2,000,000 gallons of water were collected. It was proposed to pass this water through a small sand filter situated in a tunnel close to the reservoirs. On examining the water bacteriologically, however, no signs of pollution were detected. There were only 40 microbes per c.c. present after 72 hours' incubation, and *B. coli* was absent from 50 c.c. Consequently it was decided to abandon the sand filter, as it would serve no useful purpose. Levant, Jews' Cemetery, Windmill Hill, and Europa batteries have been connected up with the reservoirs at Mediterranean Steps.

Two bomb-proof tanks, each holding 1,000,000 gallons, and a catchment area are to be constructed near Spy Glass Battery.

A new catchment area of 50,000 square feet and a bomb-proof tank to hold 350,000 gallons are to be constructed between Rock Gun and Middle Hill. The water collected will be available for most of the batteries in the North District.

E. Cookhouses.—These are now removed as far as possible from the latrines. The floors of many of them are not quite satisfactory; wooden blocks set in asphalte so as to allow no spaces between the joints should be provided.

F. Drying Rooms.—When batteries are manned during the "rains" the men are constantly wet through, and some provision for drying their clothes is required.

MALTA.

The medical history of Malta is, and has always been, the history of the so-called *Malta* or *Mediterranean fever*. That this latter name is almost certainly a misnomer is seen from the fact that in other stations in the Mediterranean basin this disease has almost entirely disappeared. In Gibraltar, for instance, this disease used to be called "rock fever," but the remarks in the report on that station show how little this appellation was justified.

It is, therefore, most gratifying to be able to report that the year 1906 probably marks the close of the enormous amount of sickness and invaliding due in the past to this disease.

Up to the middle of 1906, which marks the new era, the garrison of Malta lost annually the services of some 650 soldiers and sailors for a period of 120 days each, making a total of some 80,000 days of illness, and, as it was found necessary to invalid most of these men to England, the pecuniary loss to the State was considerable. Another noteworthy fact about this fever was that it attacked the officers more frequently than the men; in fact, the risk to the officer was three times as great as to the private, and reached the alarming ratio of 131·5 per 1,000. Hence Malta was looked on as one of the most unhealthy and dangerous of foreign stations.

Since July, 1906, when the new preventive measures were brought into use, this has all changed, and, in fact, *Malta fever* may be said to have practically disappeared from the garrison.

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What are these preventive measures, and how has this been brought about?

In 1904 the Royal Society, at the request of the Admiralty and War Office, undertook to investigate the causation of *Malta fever*, and sent out a small Commission to Malta for this purpose. This Commission, which consisted mainly of Army and Naval Medical Officers, only completed its work in 1906. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the three years' work, suffice it to say that every likely line of investigation was followed to discover how man becomes infected by this fever. In 1887 an Army Medical Officer had discovered that *Malta fever* is caused by the entrance into the body of a minute bacterial organism called the *Micrococcus melitensis*. This microbe was studied from every point of view, but with little success, until a discovery was made which cleared up the mystery. This was the remarkable fact that the goats in Malta are susceptible to this disease, and act, as it were, as a reservoir of the virus. In truth, it is probable that *Malta fever* is primarily, a disease of goats, and that man is infected by coming in contact with the goat, not the goat with man. The goat is very much in evidence in Malta (there being some 20,000 of them), and supplies practically all the milk used. It was discovered by the Commission that half of these animals were affected by *Malta fever*, and that one-tenth were constantly passing the *Micrococcus melitensis* in their milk. Curiously, the goats show no outer signs of the disease, but, possibly, continue for years to secrete milk containing the poison.

It is evident, then, that to banish *Malta fever* from our sailors and soldiers stationed at Malta, all that is required is to banish goats' milk from their dietary. This was done in June, 1906, with the result that the cases of *Malta fever* dropped to one-tenth of what would have been their normal number. There is, therefore, reasonable hope that *Malta fever* will now disappear from the garrison in Malta, and some 80,000 days' illness be blotted out from the yearly records of the Army and Navy.

If these good results continue, this investigation will stand out as one of the most notable examples of successful work in the prevention of disease, and will clearly show the economy of spending a few thousands of pounds on the thorough investigation of a disease. The research occupied some three years, and from first to last employed some twelve officers and men, but the outlay in time and money is as nothing to the result achieved.

Apart from *Malta fever*, the chief causes of admission to hospital were "*Other Continued Fevers*" and "*Venereal Disease*." The former, which accounted for over 500 admissions, were all of a trivial nature, and none of those admitted under this heading subsequently developed *Malta fever*. The triviality of these cases, mostly due in all probability to exposure to the sun or dietetic imprudence, is shown by the fact that the average number constantly under treatment from this cause amounted to only about .2 per cent. of the garrison, in spite of the somewhat large number of admissions. The incidence of *Venereal Disease* was somewhat heavy, .8 per cent. of the garrison being constantly in hospital suffering from this form of disease. A special Commission was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the question of the alleged increase of Venereal Disease, and this Commission has reported to Government, which has decided, after a consideration of the recommendations, to adopt certain of their suggestions, which it is hoped will have the effect of considerably checking the disease. *Enteric fever* accounted for only 14 admissions to hospital, a marked improvement both when we consider the ratios for the previous year three times as much, and those for the previous decade more than twice as much. This improvement is probably due to the general "setting of the house in order" in a sanitary sense, which has resulted from the work of the Malta Fever Commission. Diseases of the *Digestive System* caused a rather high ratio of admission, but these were mostly of a trivial nature, there being no deaths from any disease of this class. As regards general sanitation apart from the general question of the fight against *Malta fever* already dealt with, the question of Drainage, Water Supply, and care of Latrines may be touched on.

General Remarks, 1906.—The drainage, both Civil and Military, has extended considerably, but there yet remain in barracks many dry-earth latrines which it is hoped will be done away with at an early date. In the past these dry-earth latrines have been under suspicion as a source of Enteric fever among the troops. *Mediterranean.*

The flushing arrangements have been improved, the quantity of flushing water available having been largely increased. The Civil Government Main Sewers now have 500,000 gallons of sea-water flushed through them daily, an increase of 135,000 gallons over last year. Formerly much complaint was made of the smells emanating from the ventilating shafts, and many were closed in consequence. All have now been opened, and this, together with the increased daily flush, has lessened the nuisance both at the ventilating shafts and also at the drain outfall at San Rocco. The latter, however, is still occasionally complained of by those living in the immediate neighbourhood.

At Kemmana Hill a large tank for the storage of pumped sea-water is in process of construction, which, when completed, should furnish ample flushing water for the whole Island. It is anticipated, by permitting the inhabitants to obtain this water at a nominal cost, that extensive use will be made of it for flushing the water-closets in the drained areas, where now actual flushing is largely done by hand carriage. Storage tanks have been constructed and new galleries have been bored for the ensuring of a sufficiency of first-class water during long periods of drought, so that the chance of water scarcity in future dry seasons is reduced to a minimum with an ordinary annual rainfall.

Drinking Water.—For the troops the supply of drinking water during the year has been ample and good. Tank water (or what is often called well water, but which is really stored rain-water from the roofs) is nowhere in use for the troops.

Milk has been forbidden in all barracks, and tinned milk substituted. Coincident with this abolition of fresh milk, there has been a notable improvement in the health of the troops, to which no doubt it contributed.

Conservancy and Care of Latrines have received much more attention from the troops themselves, who certainly appear to be recognizing the necessity for rigid sanitary measures, if they are to be kept healthy.

When cases of Mediterranean or Enteric Fevers have occurred among the troops, the quarter or barrack room has been evacuated, disinfected, and re-colour washed, and all bedding, clothing, &c., rigorously disinfected.

Owing to reduction of the Garrison, undesirable barracks, and barrack room have been vacated, and more cubic space has been allotted to each individual throughout the Command.

A combination of the above, together with other sanitary measures, have contributed to the production of an unusually healthy year.

VI.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

South Africa. THE health of the troops during the year under review has been exceptionally good.

When compared with 1905, the admission, death, invaliding, and constantly sick rates, as well as the average sick time to each soldier, are materially less, although the average duration of each case in hospital is slightly greater than that recorded in the previous year (1905). The latter is accounted for by the further extension of the system of treating mild cases in barracks, and retaining only the more serious for Hospital treatment.

The actual reductions in figures amount to 50 in the admission rate, over 1 in the death and constantly sick rates, and over 3 per 1,000 in the numbers finally discharged from the service.

In other words, if we accept the average strength of the South African garrison as 18,000, the effect of this reduction is shown in a saving of 75 men (21 by lessened mortality and 54 through invaliding), who would otherwise have been lost to the Army under the conditions of 1905. Furthermore, if the figures for 1906 be compared with the average ratios of the last four years, 1902-1905, we find a still greater reduction in the admissions, deaths, invaliding, and constantly sick. Had the average conditions of the quadrennial period been continued, the estimated loss to the Army during 1906 would have been 343 men (141 by deaths and 202 through invaliding), instead of 210 as actually incurred. The figures for 1906 are the more gratifying as they have followed a period of continuous and steady decline, and now South Africa, in point of health, occupies one of the foremost positions among our garrisons abroad.

Examination shows that the decline in the general admission rate has been chiefly affected by the following diseases:—Influenza, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Venereal Diseases, Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, and Local Injuries; while the fall in mortality is principally attributable to a decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza and Local Injuries. On the other hand, a reduced invaliding rate is given for Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Tubercle of Lung, Venereal Diseases, Affections of the Nervous System, and Local Injuries.

Thus it will be seen that, apart from Local Injuries and Diseases of the Nervous System, the improvement in the general health of the troops has been brought about almost entirely by a reduction in the incidence of those diseases which are generally recognized as due to preventable causes.

The following table shows the admissions and mortality at each *South Africa* station:—

Districts.	Stations.	Average Annual Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
					Admissions.	Deaths.
Transvaal ..	Pretoria	3,337	1,199	26	359·3	7·79
	Potchefstroom ..	1,818	802	6	441·1	3·30
	Standerton ..	1,540	562	3	364·9	1·95
	Middelburg ..	1,480	571	6	386·0	4·05
	Barberton ..	235	81	—	344·7	—
Orange River Colony and Natal.	Bloemfontein ..	3,479	1,753	10	503·9	2·87
	Harrismith ..	1,590	732	5	460·4	3·15
	Maritzburg ..	705	243	1	344·7	1·42
Cape Colony ..	Wynberg ..	1,520	815	6	536·2	3·95
	Middelburg ..	2,296	842	12	366·7	5·23
Totals .. ..	.. ..	18,000	7,600	75	422·2	4·17

In point of health Barberton occupies the premier position, followed by Maritzburg, while in so far as admissions alone are concerned Bloemfontein and Wynberg furnish the most unhealthy records within the Command.

The exceptionally high mortality at Pretoria is principally the result of a severe outbreak of *Enteric Fever*, and of a less severe epidemic of *Pneumonia*, 11 deaths being caused by the former and 5 by the latter disease. The high admission rate at Bloemfontein was due to the large number of cases of *Venereal disease* admitted to hospital and to the unusual prevalence of *Tonsillitis* among the garrison.

On comparing the statistics of the various arms of the service (*vide* ABSTRACT XX), it will be noticed that among the larger units the health of the Mounted Infantry has been exceptionally good, the mortality, invaliding and constantly sick rates being less in this branch than any other. The Royal Engineers are next in order of invaliding and constantly sick rates, but the mortality in this corps has been roughly twice that in any other branch of the Service, and seven times that in the Mounted Infantry. The admission, invaliding, constantly sick and death rates approximate each other in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, excepting that the last shows a relatively high invaliding rate. Of the smaller units the Army Veterinary Corps presents a particularly unhealthy record.

Among individual Regiments and Batteries the following furnish the best records of health:—85th Battery Royal Field Artillery at Harrismith, 1st Battalion Royal Garrison Regiment, at Maritzburg, "N" (699)

South Africa. and "S" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, at Pretoria (these two batteries were in South Africa for a few days only, having left for India on 19.1.06), 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, at Middelburg, the 89th Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Potchefstroom, 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry, at Middelburg, Transvaal, 83rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Standerton, and "W" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, at Pretoria.

The 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers maintained a high state of efficiency and seem to have enjoyed exceptional health during the year.

On the other hand, large non-effective figures are given by all the Batteries at Bloemfontein (10th, 26th, 76th, 81st, 82nd and 92nd), 9th Lancers, at Potchefstroom, 4th Dragoon Guards, at Middelburg, Cape Colony, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, at Middelburg, Transvaal, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, at Wynberg, and 3rd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, at Bloemfontein. Of these the 76th Battery Royal Field Artillery had a higher admission, constantly sick and invaliding rate, than any single unit in South Africa. The excessive invaliding in the 76th, 81st and 82nd Batteries Royal Field Artillery, and 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment was connected with the departure of these units for India and Mauritius respectively, and is probably due to the "weeding out" process which occurs on the transfer of units from one Command to another, particularly where the change is from a healthy to an unhealthy station as in the above-quoted instances.

The excessive prevalence of *Malaria* is largely responsible for the high admission rate in the 9th Lancers, a Regiment which had lately arrived from India in a Malaria-stricken condition, while the undue mortality (6 deaths) in the 4th Dragoon Guards was the result of accidental causes.

In the following tables will be seen the health statistics of the troops arranged according to the ages of the men and the length of service in the Command :—

Age.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
Under 20 years ..	1,636	745	4	22	455·4	2·44	13·45
From 20 to 25 years	8,462	4,208	27	108	497·3	3·19	12·76
„ 25 „ 30 „	5,286	2,000	23	62	378·4	4·35	11·73
„ 30 „ 35 „	1,830	430	11	25	235·0	6·01	13·66
„ 35 „ 40 „	643	161	8	19	250·4	12·44	29·55
40 years and upwards	143	56	2	8	391·6	13·99	55·94
Total ..	18,000	7,600	75	*244	422·2	4·28	13·55

* Includes 2 invalids discharged in the Command.

South Africa.

Service.	Strength.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- liding.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- liding.
Under 1 year ..	6,731	3,363	25	96	499·6	3·71	14·26
1 to 2 years..	5,852	1,768	13	61	302·1	2·22	10·42
2 „ 3 „ ..	2,546	1,128	11	32	443·1	4·32	12·57
3 „ 4 „ ..	1,390	486	12	21	349·6	8·63	15·11
4 „ 5 „ ..	1,073	592	8	22	551·7	7·46	20·50
5 „ 10 „ ..	404	261	6	12	646·0	14·85	29·70
10 years and upwards	4	2	—	—	500·0	—	—
Total ..	18,000	7,600	75	*244	422·2	4·28	13·55

* Includes 2 invalids discharged in the Command.

The more important diseases which have affected the health of the troops during the year include the following :—

Influenza.—No particular interest is attached to the prevalence of influenza except in so far as it caused a proportionately large number of admissions. The figures, however, compare most favourably with those of last year. The disease was mild in character, and its tendency to spread among the men was checked to some extent by disinfecting rooms, clothing, &c., of those admitted to Hospital for the disease.

Enteric Fever.—Enteric Fever was much less prevalent than in 1905, and the total cases calculated on the average strength of the garrison show a decline of 3 per 1,000.

The death rate is slightly higher, while the invaliding and constantly sick rates are somewhat lower than those of last year.

Comparison with the previous quadrennial period 1902–1905 shows a marked fall under all four headings of admission, death, invaliding, and constantly sick rates.

The percentage of mortality to attack is small (10·71), though greater than that of last year. This increase is ascribed to the severe type of the cases at Pretoria during the first quarter of the year when the epidemic was at its height, both in regard to incidence and mortality. The following table gives the number of admissions and deaths for Enteric fever at each station for the four quarters of the year :—

South Africa,

Districts.	Stations.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Transvaal ..	Pretoria ..	62	9	17	1	2	1	26	—	107	11
	Potchefstroom	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
	Standerton ..	4	1	2	—	3	—	2	—	11	1
	Middelburg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Barberton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange River Colony and Natal	Bloemfontein ..	14	—	1	—	5	1	4	1	24	2
	Harrismith ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
	Maritzburg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Cape Colony	Wynberg ..	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	6	2
	Middelburg ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	8	1
Total		85	12	28	2	11	2	44	2	168	18

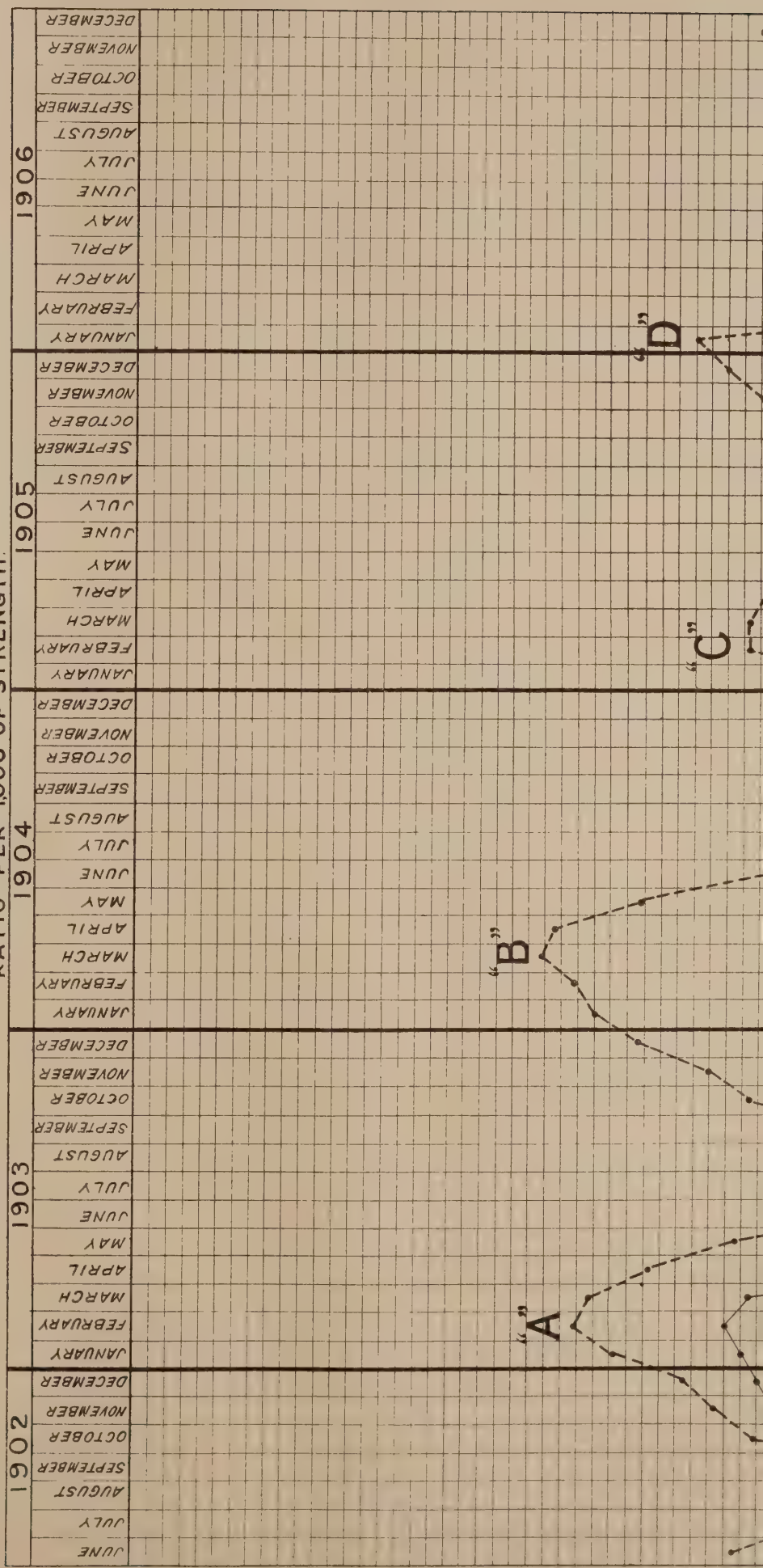
It will be seen that Middelburg, Transvaal, and Barberton have a clear record for enteric fever, while at Harrismith, Potchefstroom, and Wynberg a few sporadic cases only occurred.

Maritzburg gave no enteric fever until the last quarter, when four cases were admitted into hospital. At the time the disease was prevalent in the adjoining civil population, and its occurrence among the troops is attributed to infection contracted within the town.

The garrison of Pretoria, and to a lesser degree that of Bloemfontein, are responsible for the greater number of the total cases. Roughly two-thirds of the enteric fever were furnished by the troops of the Pretoria garrison, and of these two-thirds were admitted during the first half of the year. Having regard to the seasonal prevalence of enteric fever in South Africa, this point is of interest as showing the continuance of the 1905-1906 epidemic.

The accompanying chart graphically indicates the monthly prevalence of enteric fever, and gives a general idea of the course of the disease during the *post-bellum* period, June, 1902-December, 1906. To facilitate reference the four curves representing the seasonal variations are marked "A," "B," "C," and "D," each indicating epidemic waves of the disease for the seasons 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, and 1905-06 respectively, while the figures in the margin indicate the rise and fall of enteric fever admission and death rates calculated on a basis per 1,000 strength.

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER AMONG THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE PERIOD 1902 TO 1906.



It will be seen that the seasonal prevalence of enteric fever roughly coincides with the hot and rainy months, October to April. The enteric curve begins to rise in late September or early October, and reaches its maximum about January or February, subsequently declining to a minimum during the cold weather months of June, July, and August. *South Africa.*

On viewing the chart as a whole marked differences between the two curves "A" and "B," and "C" and "D" will be noticed.

In the seasons of 1902-03 and 1903-04 enteric fever prevalence commenced in September and October. The epidemic waves show a steady rise by regular increments to a maximum in February and March, and a subsequent fall by almost equally regular gradation to a minimum in August. The general outline of these curves follows a more or less regular and uninterrupted course.

On the other hand the epidemic waves of 1904-05 and 1905-06 commenced somewhat similarly, but shortly afterwards became subjected to marked interruptions. This is particularly noticeable in curve "C," where the disease, after commencing in severe epidemic form in late September, never assumed any serious proportions before its final subsidence in August. A similar characteristic is noticeable in the 1905-06 epidemic, though in this case the primary check was not effected until February.

During the period 1903-06 the admission rate of Enteric Fever in South Africa has fallen from over 41 per 1,000 in 1903 and 1904 to 12 and 9 per 1,000 in the years 1905 and 1906 respectively, the death rates have decreased from nearly 5 per 1,000 in 1903 to '91 and 1'0 per 1,000 in 1905 and 1906 respectively, while the invaliding and constantly sick rates for the disease show correspondingly satisfactory results.

In regard to the causation and prophylaxis of Enteric Fever the Principal Medical Officer, South Africa, writes :—

"No facts have come to light which lead to elucidate in any way the causation of the disease. On the contrary careful investigation of each case has only served to emphasize the fact that there is a factor in the etiology of the disease with which we are entirely unacquainted. In the absence of definite knowledge efforts at prophylaxis have been confined to general sanitary precautions, namely, protection of water and food supplies and efficient scavenging as far as possible. Special efforts at prevention were, however, directed on the assumption that the disease is highly contagious, and measures for early isolation and disinfection were rigidly enforced.

"These steps were taken in all suspicious cases of fever to ensure avoidance of delay in enteric cases. There is strong reason to believe that the above measures were effective in limiting the spread of the disease."

The following table indicates the progress of *Enteric Fever* at each of the stations now in occupation during the quadrennial period 1903-06. The figures show that every station has contributed its quota towards the general decrease :—

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Stations.	1903.						1904.						1905.						1906.					
	Number.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			Number.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			Number.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			Number.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.
Pretoria ..	8,325	266	27	80.0	8.12	8.12	3,144	224	17	74.2	5.41	5.41	3,706	104	7	28.4	4.89	4.89	3,337	107	11	32.1	3.30	3.30
Barberton ..	422	6	1	44.2	2.37	2.37	395	2	2	5.1	5.06	5.06	372	—	—	—	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—
Middelburg, Transvaal ..	1,321	27	1	44.1	.52	.52	1,908	39	12	20.4	6.29	6.29	1,796	10	—	5.6	—	—	1,430	—	—	—	—	—
Standerton ..	1,742	47	4	27.0	2.30	2.30	1,543	52	12	33.7	7.78	7.78	1,651	3	—	4.8	—	—	1,540	11	1	7.1	.65	.65
Potchefstroom ..	2,050	160	21	78.0	10.25	10.25	1,507	11	—	7.3	—	—	1,937	15	—	7.7	—	—	1,818	5	—	2.8	—	—
Bloemfontein ..	2,152	78	2	36.2	.93	.93	3,331	260	29	78.1	8.71	8.71	3,402	52	3	45.3	.88	.88	3,479	24	2	6.9	.57	.57
Harrismith ..	2,554	54	8	21.1	3.43	3.43	1,584	137	9	86.5	5.63	5.63	1,509	37	6	24.5	3.98	3.98	1,590	3	1	4.9	.63	.63
Wynberg ..	2,502	162	16	64.7	6.39	6.39	1,403	22	1	45.7	.71	.71	1,540	2	—	4.3	—	—	1,520	6	2	3.9	1.32	1.32
Middelburg, Cape Colony ..	2,935	95	16	32.4	5.45	5.45	3,044	50	6	46.4	1.97	1.97	2,143	7	1	3.3	.47	.47	2,296	8	1	3.5	.44	.44
Pietermaritzburg ..	794	33	8	41.6	10.03	10.03	656	18	2	27.4	3.05	3.05	517	—	—	—	—	—	705	4	—	5.7	—	—

By far the most serious outbreak of Enteric Fever during the year occurred at Roberts' Heights and Pretoria (Pretoria Garrison), and formed the subject of special investigation by the Sanitary Officer, Transvaal District. In regard to the epidemic he states :—

"There is no evidence to incriminate the water supply. The service is a pure one; and periodic chemical and bacteriological examination had furnished no proof of pollution. Drinking water for the troops was systematically boiled, while in the town the same water was drunk unboiled, yet a heavier proportionate incidence of the disease fell on the troops.

"There is no special incidence of the disease on that portion of the military community which included the chief water drinkers. Only 28 of those attacked admitted that they drank any unboiled water. This evidence appears to preclude the possibility of any general infection of the water supply."

He further adds :—

"On similar evidence the milk supply may be excluded. There was no evidence to incriminate water which had been stored for drinking purposes after boiling.

"*Mineral Waters.*—This supply was practically all drawn from the same source—the South African Garrison Institute Factory. The water used is sterilized by passing through Berkefeld filters. The factory was thoroughly well conducted, and there was no evidence to incriminate this supply.

"*Contact Cases.*—In 31 of the cases more or less intimate contact with a previous case, or with possibly infective formites, could be traced. Frequently latrines were used in common. The Military Prison furnished an undue proportion of cases. As the prison was in a thoroughly sanitary condition, and all sources of food supplies and of drinking water were under the strictest supervision and control, I am inclined to attribute these cases to infection conveyed by bedding sent to the prison to be re-made.

"*Flies.*—Since September, 1906, there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of flies in cantonments as compared with the preceding year. This corresponds with a similar reduction in the enteric fever rate for similar periods, but is possibly only a coincidence.

"The principal prophylactic measures adopted consisted in the investigation of each case with the view to determine how the infection was acquired and common factors were sought for.

"Disinfection of barrack-rooms, clothing, kit, bedding, and latrines, was carried out at the earliest possible moment. All cases of continued fever of a doubtful nature were treated on the assumption that they might prove to be infectious and disinfection was carried out at once, without waiting till a definite diagnosis could be arrived at. The excreta and urine of all cases treated in hospital were destroyed by burning. All convalescent cases of enteric fever were given a course of urotropine and no case was discharged from the Military Hospital, Roberts' Heights, until the absence of bacilluria had been demonstrated bacteriologically. Troops were warned against partaking of uncooked vegetables obtained from doubtful sources, as I had myself seen lettuces intended for the market being washed in sewage polluted water."

The principle of treating all cases of Continued Fever of a doubtful nature on the assumption that they may prove infectious, was brought into force early in the enteric fever season of 1904-5, as it was found by experience that a large proportion of enteric cases assume the appearance of Simple Continued Fever, and that unless complete and efficient disinfection is carried out at once the disease shows a strong tendency to spread.

The following tables show as far as possible the influence of age and service in South Africa on the incidence of the disease :—

South Africa.

Ages.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
Under 20 years ..	1,636	10	1	6.1	.06
From 20 to 25 years ..	8,462	102	11	12.1	1.30
„ 25 „ 30 „ ..	5,286	44	6	8.3	1.14
„ 30 „ 35 „ ..	1,830	7	—	3.8	—
„ 35 „ 40 „ ..	643	4	—	6.2	—
„ 40 and upwards	143	1	—	7.0	—
Total	18,000	168	18	9.4	1.00

Length of Service.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	6,731	61	6	9.1	.90
1 to 2 years	5,852	43	2	7.3	.34
2 „ 3 „	2,546	24	2	9.4	.79
3 „ 4 „	1,390	20	5	14.3	3.59
4 „ 5 „	1,073	18	3	16.8	2.29
5 „ 10 „	404	2	—	4.9	—
10 years and upwards	4	—	—	—	—
Total.. ..	18,000	168	18	9.4	1.00

The total admissions for *Other Continued Fevers* include 13 cases of simple continued fever. When compared with the figures for the year 1905, simple continued fevers show a fall corresponding to that of enteric.

Chart on page 84 outlines the general course of *Simple Continued Fever* for the period 1903-6. Comparison with corresponding curves for enteric fever discloses a close similarity in seasonal prevalence between the two diseases, a rise in enteric incidence being frequently accompanied by a proportionate rise in simple continued fever and a fall in enteric being accompanied by a similar fall in that of simple continued fever.

The following table shows the prevalence of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Hepatic Diseases (Congestion, Inflammation, and Abscess of Liver) at each station :—

Stations.	Dysentery.				Diarrhoea.				Hepatic Diseases.				Total.			
	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Pretoria ..	21	—	6.9	—	19	—	5.7	—	2	—	—	—	42	—	12.6	—
Barberton ..	1	—	4.3	—	2	—	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12.8	—
Middelburg (T.)	—	—	—	—	3	—	2.0	—	4	—	2.7	—	7	—	4.7	—
Standerton ..	5	—	3.2	—	12	—	7.8	—	2	1	1.3	.65	19	1	12.3	.65
Potchefstroom .	25	—	13.8	—	11	—	6.1	—	17	1	9.3	.55	53	1	29.2	.55
Bloemfontein ..	21	—	6.0	—	53	—	15.2	—	12	—	3.4	—	86	—	24.7	—
Harriemith ..	1	—	.6	—	28	—	17.6	—	1	1	.6	.63	30	1	18.9	.63
Wynberg ..	2	—	1.3	—	5	—	3.3	—	8	—	5.3	—	15	—	9.9	—
Middelburg (C.C.)	6	—	2.6	—	2	—	.9	—	3	1	1.3	.44	11	1	4.8	.44
Pietermaritzburg	—	—	—	—	6	—	8.5	—	1	—	1.4	—	7	—	9.9	—
Total ..	82	—	4.6	—	141	—	7.8	—	50	4	2.8	.22	273	4	15.2	.22

South Africa.

South Africa. *Dysentery.*—A marked fall has taken place in the prevalence of Dysentery, when compared with similar figures for 1905. The greatest improvements are shown at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Harrismith, while at the remaining stations, excepting Potchefstroom, a comparatively insignificant number of cases were recorded both for 1905 and 1906. The undue prevalence of Dysentery at Potchefstroom is attributed to recurrent cases among men who had recently arrived at that station from India.

The use of anti-dysenteric serum was largely adopted in the treatment of dysentery and is stated to have given successful results when other methods failed. As a prophylactic thorough disinfection of latrines, &c., was systematically carried out in connection with every case of the disease.

Malaria as a disease of local origin is practically non-existent at the military stations in South Africa, and the appearance of malarial diseases among the list of admissions to hospital is almost exclusively due to recurrent attacks among soldiers who had previously contracted malaria elsewhere, e.g., India.

Tubercle of Lung and Septic Disease.—The admission figures for Tubercle of Lung and Septic diseases show a slight decline over those of previous years. Among Septic diseases are included 21 cases of Erysipelas, a disease though of less frequent appearance and occurring in milder form than formerly, shows a slight tendency to undue prevalence at some stations, e.g., Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

Venereal Diseases.—Syphilis was less prevalent than in the previous year, though a slight increase in the admission rate is noticed over the average for the quadrennial period 1902-5. The numbers "finally discharged," however, compare favourably with those of all previous years.

The following table shows the number of cases treated on the continuous system and the various methods employed in the administration of mercury:—

Placed on Register.	Number of Cases.	Method of Treatment.									
		In Hospital.					Out of Hospital.				
		Mouth.	Inunction.	Injection.	Other Methods.	Mixed Treatment.	Mouth.	Inunction.	Injection.	Other Methods.	Mixed Treatment.
For the first time	200	61	10	39	1	63	8	6	59	—	103
As transfers from other Stations	344	35	3	22	—	26	48	7	199	1	57

South Africa.

Re-Admitted.	Number of Cases.	Re-Admissions while being treated by				
		Mouth.	Inunction.	Injection.	Other Methods.	Mixed Treatment.
Once	104	21	2	38	11	32
Twice	22	4	—	10	4	4
Thrice	3	1	—	2	—	—

Number of cases struck off the Register during the year on completion of treatment 177
 Number of days such cases were under treatment—Longest period .. 1,297
 " " " " " " Shortest period .. 10
 " " " " " " Average .. 620
 Number of cases transferred to the Army Reserve or discharged from the Service during the year 32

No marked change is recorded in the incidence of venereal diseases other than Syphilis, and a comparison with the figures of the past quadrennial period show that venereal incidence in South Africa has remained a comparatively steady factor.

The following table gives the incidence of all forms of Venereal in each of the Military Garrisons:—

Stations.	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
		Admissions.		
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Chancre.
Pretoria	3,337	14·4	12·6	5·7
Barberton	235	8·5	4·3	8·5
Middelburg, Transvaal ..	1,480	8·1	11·5	6·8
Standerton	1,540	9·7	22·1	3·9
Potchefstroom	1,818	16·5	16·5	10·5
Bloemfontein	3,479	26·2	32·2	23·9
Harrismith	1,590	18·2	19·5	6·3
Wynberg	1,520	38·2	111·8	38·8
Middelburg, Cape Colony	2,296	25·3	19·2	32·2
Maritzburg	705	34·0	22·7	9·9
Totals	18,000	20·4	27·6	16·1

South Africa. Venereal incidence, it will be noticed, is highest at garrisons such as Wynberg and Bloemfontein, where barracks and camps are either immediately within or adjoining civil town areas, while a lesser prevalence is found among troops occupying cantonments more or less isolated from the civil population, *e.g.*, Standerton and Middelburg, Transvaal.

In regard to venereal prevalence at Bloemfontein, the Administrative Medical Officer, Orange River Colony, writes :—

“Venereal diseases show an increase over the previous year. . . . No special ordinance has yet been passed by the Civil Government for the curtailment of these diseases, but the Civil Police are actively co-operating with the Military Authorities in banishing loose characters from cantonments and their vicinities, and I expect this will have a very controlling effect on the decrease of these diseases in the future.”

Parasitic Diseases.—Eleven cases of Bilharzia Hæmatobia are included among parasitic diseases. Of these 9 occurred at Middelburg, Transvaal, the remaining 2 being admitted to hospital at Harrismith. The prevalence of Bilharzia Hæmatobia among the men at Middelburg is attributed to bathing in the Klein Oliphants River. The disease materially affected the invaliding figures, no less than 10 cases being sent home during the year.

Debility and Nervous Diseases.—The marked decline in the admission, invaliding, and constantly sick rates for debility and diseases of the nervous system, may be accepted as the effect of the improved general state of health prevalent throughout the year.

Circulatory Diseases.—Circulatory diseases and diseases of the heart show but a slight decrease over those of the previous year. A marked improvement is, however, indicated in the severity of the affections as shown by the figures for those finally discharged as well as for those invalided to England. In 1905, 47 men were sent home of whom 29 were eventually lost to the service, while in the present year (1906), only 31 men were invalided to England, of whom 20 were finally discharged.

The present figures, however, are still very high, and, excepting only diseases of the digestive system, circulatory affections have proved the most fruitful cause of invaliding to England, and, excluding tubercular diseases, they have caused a greater loss in men to the service than any other group of diseases. In some measure the prevalence of heart affections may possibly be influenced by the high altitude of the garrisons in South Africa, but as the “Soldiers’ Heart” is notoriously prevalent throughout the Army, both at Home and Abroad, a more general cause connected with the methods of physical training is probably the real factor at fault.

Pneumonia.—The extreme prevalence of pneumonia more particularly in the Transvaal is a subject of considerable interest both to the Military and Civil communities of South Africa.

In 1905 pneumonia as a distinct disease, and as secondary to influenza, caused by far the highest death rate of any single disease among the troops in South Africa. During the present year the death rate for pneumonia is second only to that of enteric fever, while the case mortality is considerably in excess of that for the latter disease.

The regular seasonal appearance of pneumonia in epidemic form on the Rand has occupied the attention of the Mining Community for some time past, and lately it has been the subject of special investigation by the Medical Officer of Health, Johannesburg (Dr. E. Porter), who in his report for 1904-06 refers to the disease in the following terms :—

“It is, however, generally agreed that pneumonia is an infectious disease, usually caused by the pneumococcus, and that it is predisposed to by devitalizing influences of any kind, such as irregularities and excesses of life (especially alcoholism), insanitary environment, overcrowding, and air pollution, as well as by inferior and insufficient food and neglect of precaution against the great and sudden diurnal changes of temperature characteristic of the South African climate. Furthermore, there can be little

doubt that the very great amount of dust with which Johannesburg is liable to be afflicted in the dry season has had a very considerable share in the production of the disease, and this view is confirmed by the fact that dust taken in May in Market and Fox Streets has been shown to be very sharp, angular, and irritating as that taken from mine stopes. Finally, as the 'spit' of pneumonia patients swarms with the germs of the disease, there is little doubt that the disgusting habit of spitting inside dwellings, bars, and public vehicles is an appreciable factor in spreading the disease.

"The above-mentioned causes of pneumonia obviously suggest such remedies as in the present state of knowledge may be considered of use. The general improvement of the sanitary conditions under which we live, the making of roads and the consequent abatement of dust, combating the practice of spitting in dwellings and public vehicles, the avoidance of excesses, and the ingestion of a sufficiency of good food are amongst the most important points to bear in mind. And it is also to be noted that prompt medical advice and attention when an attack appears to threaten is of the utmost importance, and, further, that the number of those attendant on a person suffering from pneumonia should be limited to that sufficient for the comfort and welfare of the patient."

Though conditions of overcrowding, insufficiency of food, and insanitary environments cannot be made applicable to our Military population, the dusty atmosphere of cantonments due to the absence of well-metalled roads, by-paths, &c., presents a somewhat similar condition to the streets of Johannesburg, and the objectionable habit of spitting on floors of barrack-room verandahs, canteens, &c., though largely checked by the provision of spittoons and the exercise of disciplinary measures, is probably to some extent responsible for the spread of the disease among the troops.

Digestive System.—The highest number of admissions in any one group is shown by diseases of the Digestive System. The diseases chiefly comprised dental affections, always very prevalent, not only in South Africa, but throughout the Army generally, throat affections, digestive disorders, colic, diarrhoea, and liver troubles. The figures for diarrhoea and hepatic diseases are given in the table on page 89.

Diarrhoea prevalence is particularly marked at Harrismith and Bloemfontein, stations at which the admission rate figures are twice as great as that of any other in South Africa, while hepatic diseases largely preponderate at Potchefstroom. The garrison at the latter station comprised two Cavalry Regiments, recently from India, and the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, which arrived from Burma in January, 1905. To the presence of these regiments, among whom liver troubles were largely prevalent, is mainly attributed the unusually high incidence of hepatic diseases at this station.

The remaining diseases and groups of diseases are of lesser importance, and require no special reference.

Surgical Operations.—105 operations were performed during the year for various affections requiring surgical treatment. Of these 6 terminated fatally subsequent to operation. The more important operations included the following:—

Removal of tumours 3, operations on veins 11, operations on the eye and its appendages 6, operations on the ear 2, bones 8, joints 3, abdomen 27, tendons 2, rectum and anus 14, male generative organs 6, skin (onychia) 10, operations on skull and brain 2.

The operations on veins were all for varix; the results were satisfactory in every case, and the men returned to duty.

Two operations for suppuration of middle ear were performed. In one meningitis supervened, and the patient died. The second case was invalided to England.

Of the operations on bones, in 6 cases of fracture wiring of the fragments was carried out.

Four cases of typhlitis, all successfully operated upon, were discharged to duty.

South Africa. Inguinal Hernia.—12 cases were operated upon. All were reported as satisfactory. Of 8 cases of Abscess of Liver operated upon, 3 died, 1 was invalided to England, 2 are shown as still in Hospital, 1 as "requiring further operation," and 1 discharged to duty.

Chloroform was the anæsthetic generally used. Eucaïne, sometimes combined with adrenalin, was used in 17 cases, gas and ether in 1, and cocaine (in eye operations) 2.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

South Africa.

In regard to sanitary progress, the Principal Medical Officer, South Africa, reports that it has not been found possible to carry out sanitary improvements on a large scale during the year owing to the want of funds. Many minor matters have, however, received attention. The most hopeful sign is the interest taken by all ranks in measures for the prevention of disease, and consequently efforts to enforce compliance with details of sanitation have met with a more sympathetic reception. The attempts made at the various stations by lectures and otherwise, to impart knowledge of sanitary matters to all ranks have largely contributed to the above results.

It is said that many ordinary and necessary appliances are still wanting for sanitary services. More particularly properly constructed carts for the carriage of rations from Army Service Corps depôts to units, as also carts for the removal of refuse and stable manure by units. The latter service has, during the past year, been carried out by units instead of by contractors as formerly. No special carts were provided, hence refuse had to be carried in open buck wagons, a large proportion being distributed *en route*. Modifications were effected on a certain number of these carts to check the spillage, but not with satisfactory results. The provision of special carts of an approved type for the removal of refuse and manure is thus considered an urgent necessity.

During the year improvised incinerators for the local destruction of stable manure were erected at all stations. Their use is restricted to the combustion of stable litter and other highly combustible material, which, if burnt in the open, would be liable to be blown about by the wind. They are, however, slow in action, provide a large quantity of ash, and it is difficult to keep their surroundings clean. On the whole, these incinerators are not an improvement on the old system of removal, though no doubt they effect an economy. Objection is taken to their use on the ground that they cause a nuisance as well as affording a ready breeding-ground for flies within cantonments.

The question of the housing of natives has received considerable attention, and a scheme has been put forward with the view of providing suitable quarters for Kaffirs in military employment. Meanwhile, various steps have been taken to improve their existing quarters and surroundings. In the case of Bloemfontein, the whole Kaffir location was removed from Tempé cantonments during the year and placed on a better sanitary footing on a more suitable site.

In regard to drainage, with the exception of the newly erected huts in the neighbourhood of the Artillery Barracks, Pretoria, which were linked up with the Municipal sewerage system, no new works were undertaken for further extending the water-carriage system of drainage in cantonments.

At present the dry-earth system is in use at Barberton and Middelburg (Transvaal), Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Middelburg (Cape Colony), Wynberg, and it still persists to a limited extent at Pretoria, Roberts' Heights, Potchefstroom, and Standerton.

Where in use, the dry-earth system has been well attended to. The objections to the use of dry earth are well known, and every effort is being made to replace it by a water-carriage system where this is practicable and funds are available. A *water-carriage system* with biological installations at the outfall is in use at Pretoria, Roberts' Heights, Potchefstroom, Standerton, and Harrismith. The installation of a water-carriage system is about to be commenced at Wynberg and Simons Town.

Drains and Sewers.—The ventilation of the drainage system at Roberts' Heights has been reported as unsatisfactory, but no funds have yet been allotted to remedy the defects.

Sewage Disposal.—The biological installations in use have succeeded in disposing of the sewage inoffensively and safely.

South Africa.

The quality of the effluents has, however, fallen far short of English standards of purification, and no effluent has reached such a standard of purity as that demanded before it could be turned into a potable stream. Fortunately other means of disposal are available; the effluent from the Pretoria installation is turned into the non-potable stream, the Aapies River, and, in the case of the other installations, practically unlimited land is available to absorb the effluent. Ultimate sewage disposal cannot therefore be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The comparative failure of these installations judged by English standards of purification has been attributed to (1) the inexact conditions under which these installations have been working; (2) want of skilled supervision.

In some instances the actual delivery of sewage has not coincided with that estimated for, while variations in the composition of the garrison with attendant variations in the composition and amount of sewage have disturbed the working of the tanks in some instances, notably at Potchefstroom.

Nearly all the difficulties experienced in connection with sewage disposal have been traceable to failure of the aerobic filter beds.

The same high standards of chemical purification as are required at home to fit an effluent for discharge into a potable stream are not required under South African conditions, where the effluent can be safely disposed of without the risk of polluting water supplies. Aerobic filtration gives little added security against specific diseases, but merely raises the effluent to what is regarded as an unnecessary high standard of chemical purification, taking local conditions into account. Passage through the closed septic tank alone breaks down the solids in the sewage, and the tank effluent is fit to run direct on to land without the intervention of an aerobic filter bed. It is suggested that if these aerobic filter beds could be dispensed with the problem of sewage disposal would be greatly simplified, and no skilled supervision would be required.

This system of sewage disposal by treatment in anaerobic tanks, with subsequent land treatment of the tank effluent, has been experimentally tried for a year at the Hospital installation at Roberts' Heights. The aerobic filters there have been cut out, and the tank effluent is led direct on to land. The results have been satisfactory, and no nuisance has resulted.

During the year complaints were received from the Pretoria Municipality regarding the quality of the effluent from the Military installation at Pretoria. The effluent is not land treated, and is discharged into the Aapies River—a non-potable stream. This effluent can only be classed as fair. There are structural defects in this installation. It has been recommended that the tank be so worked as to ensure a 12 to 18 hours' contact in the anaerobic tank, and that to ensure better aeration the outer cemented masonry wall of the aerobic filter be removed and replaced by large clinker.

The exact conditions under which each installation is being worked is at present under investigation.

The conditions of warming and lighting in barracks is far from satisfactory. The old pattern barrack-room lamps at present in general use afford an insufficient light, and their substitution by some better method of lighting is much to be desired. The installation of electric light at Roberts' Heights was carried out during the year, and has proved a great boon to the troops.

Food Supplies.—The quality of the rations supplied has been good. The bakeries, butcheries, and dairies owned by contractors have frequently, however, failed to reach an acceptable sanitary standard. To remedy this it has been suggested that Government bakeries, butcheries, and dairies should be erected in cantonments, and rented to the contractor. This principle has been conceded in the case of bakeries, and plans for the erection of Government bakeries have been approved, but owing to want of funds none of these buildings have yet been erected.

An excellent butcher's shop has, however, been erected at Potchefstroom.

Last year the quality of the tea supplied was not satisfactory. Since *South Africa*, then the source of the supply has been changed with satisfactory results.

Water Supplies.—The water supplies of the various cantonments is generally satisfactory. Where Enteric fever and Dysentery have occurred there is strong evidence to prove that these diseases have not been water borne, and that no general infection of a water supply has occurred. At Pretoria some contamination is still possible; the risk is, however, slight, and periodic chemical and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

The storage accommodation at Roberts' Heights is insufficient, and this has led to occasional intermittency in the supply.

At Artillery Barracks and Magazine Hutments, Pretoria, the supply has at times failed, owing to faulty distribution through the town mains. It is proposed to pipe water direct to these barracks, so as to render them independent of the town water supply. During the dry season the water supply at Middelburg, Transvaal, was again inadequate. The garrison has, however, now been greatly reduced, and ample water is available for the needs of the troops now quartered there.

The water supply of Middelburg, Cape Colony, is of particularly good quality, being obtained from bore holes which are well protected from all source of contamination.

The supply at Bloemfontein is reported to be improving, owing mainly to the adoption of a new process, by which lime and permanganate of potassium are added in the sterilizing tanks. This has caused a reduction in the turbidity of the water, as also in the number of micro-organisms it contains.

Generally speaking, arrangements are in force for the boiling of drinking water at all stations. These appear to have been effective, though in some instances the water-boiling installations are defective in detail. At Harrismith a special water sterilizing apparatus connected with a complete system of piped distribution is in force, while at Pietermaritzburg a Maiche's sterilizer has been in use since the late war.

VII.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

India.

BEFORE commencing to describe the course of events during the year under review, a few remarks on the Sanitary Organization of the Army of India may be appropriate. The head of the military Sanitary System is the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, who is on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. To assist him in the more technical details of Sanitation he has on his own staff a Sanitary Officer at Army Headquarters, whose duty it is to supervise all Sanitary Work, as far as the Army is concerned, and to whom all projects for new barracks, new cantonments, &c., are submitted for criticism, before being laid before the Principal Medical Officer. Similarly in each of the Commands, Northern, Eastern, and Western, the Principal Medical Officer on the Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding supervises all Sanitary Work in his Command, assisted by the Command Sanitary Officer, who is an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps of Field Rank. This officer's duties are *mutatis mutandis* similar to those of the Sanitary Officer at Army Headquarters, except that he comes more closely into relation with the executive work of sanitation in his Command, and more especially is concerned in the investigation of any epidemics that may occur. In the Secunderabad and Burma Divisions the sanitary work is carried out by a specially appointed Sanitary Officer responsible for both Divisions, but having his Headquarters in the first-mentioned of these. One of the most important duties of these Sanitary Officers is to keep themselves acquainted with the various systems of water supply in use in the different stations of their respective Commands. For this purpose each has at his permanent Headquarters a well-equipped Laboratory where detailed examinations can be carried out, and he is assisted by a medical officer especially detailed for the purpose. In addition, it may be stated that much use is made of these laboratories by other medical officers on duty at the Headquarter Station, and all clinical examinations connected with the work of the local Station Hospital are carried out here. The sanitary work of individual stations, even where a Command Sanitary Officer is posted, rests with the Senior Medical Officer of that station. He is the responsible adviser of the Officer Commanding the station in this respect, and is also a member of the Cantonment Committee. Commanding Officers of units in the station are responsible for the sanitation of the area occupied by their respective units, and to each unit, or in the case of small units, to each collection of these, a medical officer is posted as Sanitary Adviser to the Officer Commanding the same. In respect of work that concerns the station as a whole, viz., the removal and disposal of night soil, the conservancy of roads, private compounds, and unallotted areas generally, the Cantonment Magistrate is the authority directly respon-

sible for the execution of sanitary work. Water supply, however, is under the Military Works Department, as far as executive duties are concerned. At all Divisional and Brigade Headquarters small Laboratories are established where examination of water, food supplies, &c., and the clinical work of the local hospitals can be carried out. Extended investigation which may be beyond the powers of the local Laboratories is referred to the Command Sanitary Officer. These local Laboratories are in the charge of specially-appointed officers, and are inspected at least once a year by the Command Sanitary Officer. Steps are now in progress to extend this system, so that even in the smallest stations a certain amount of research can be carried out. Much may be hoped for in this direction in the resolution of the problem of the different unidentified fevers, a large subject of which the fringes have barely been touched on. The wide dissemination of apparatus suitable for such work is therefore a step of the highest importance in the prevention of disease.

As regards the general health of the European Army in India, a very fair approximation can be arrived at by considering the number of men constantly sick in each station during each month of the year. Of course, the estimate thus furnished is only a rough one; it does not, for instance, differentiate between a severe illness which disables a man for many weeks but is of comparatively rare occurrence, and a disease which, though only of short duration, is of very frequent occurrence, yet as showing the general health of the country or area under consideration, and, a more practical point still from the military point of view, the number of men who at any one moment are absolutely unavailable for duty owing to sickness or injury, these figures have a distinct value. The general system in vogue in India is to class all stations with a constantly sick ratio of under 5 per cent. as "good," those between 5 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. as "fair." From 7.5 per cent. to 10 per cent. as "indifferent," and above 10 per cent. as "bad." We may now look at the health of the various Commands on this basis, taking only the more important stations in each, avoiding thereby the statistically disturbing influence of the smaller numbers.

Beginning with the Northern Command, which corresponds to the Civil areas of the Punjab and Frontier Provinces, we find that of the eight largest stations one only shows a "bad" ratio, viz., Nowshera in the month of November. This high ratio was due to a great access of admissions for *malarial fevers* 283 men being admitted to hospital for this cause alone during this month. These fevers had begun to be prevalent in October, in which month 89 cases occurred, but in the absence of other causes of disease this had not been high enough to affect the numbers constantly sick, the cases being comparatively mild and of short duration. Rawal Pindi and Peshawar both suffered from this outbreak of malarial fevers, these stations being the one about 75 miles south, the other 25 miles north of Nowshera. The former had 77 cases of malarial fever in September, 263 in October, and 370 in November, the latter 81 in September, 281 in October, and 516 in November. The cause of this high malarial ratio was undoubtedly the heavy rains which occurred in these parts towards the end of the south-west monsoon. At both Rawal Pindi and Nowshera the surface is much intersected by "nullahs," i.e., ditches or ravines, which though usually dry, form torrents after rain, and contain stagnant pools for a long time afterwards. Their irregular course, and their extremely uneven beds make them the most difficult of problems as regards prevention of malaria. Short of canalizing them, a work of great expense, no complete remedy is possible, in all probability. Rawal Pindi reports "indifferent" health in the month of May, the result of a considerable number of admissions from *simple continued fever* attributed to the effects of direct exposure to the sun, and dietetic imprudencies. Nowshera suffered in a similar manner during May, June and July, but not to a sufficient extent to seriously raise the constantly sick ratio. Peshawar reported a rather extensive outbreak of *influenza* during the months of May to October, this being the second year in succession that this disease has assumed serious proportions at this station. It is important to note that these months are those of extreme and oppressive heat, and that with the advent of cold weather the disease gradually disappeared. It is

India.

noted that the disease was also epidemic among the native population at the same time. The disease does not appear to have been severe, and caused no casualties.

In connection with this disease, attention may be called to the so-called "Chitral Fever." This is a febrile disease of short duration characterized by high temperature, without local affections, and accompanied by severe headache, pains in the bones, and general prostration, which latter lasts for several days after the fever has subsided. This fever is characteristic of the hotter months of the year, and is quite distinct from and precedes the yearly outbreak of Malaria in Chitral. The natives distinguish between the two by calling the former "The Mulberry Season Fever," the latter "The Grape Season Fever." The coincidence between the general characteristics of the two diseases and their seasonal incidence is somewhat striking, and it is possible that we have here a hitherto unclassified fever.

Small-pox occurred in the early months of the year at Umballa, Ferozepore, Jullundur, and Peshawar, coincidently with a marked prevalence of the disease amongst the Civil Native population. The greatest number of cases (5) occurred at Umballa, and there were two deaths, one at that station and one at Peshawar. Apart from the cases above given, the health of the Army of the Northern Command during the year under review has been very satisfactory. At three stations, viz., Umballa, Ferozepore, and Sialkot, the number constantly sick never rose above 5 per cent. in any month of the year. Considering the extremely trying nature of the hot weather throughout the Punjab, this must be looked on as highly satisfactory. It is probably in great part due to the fact that young soldiers and sickly men are so largely sent to the hills for the hot weather, and to this may be attributed the fact that the number constantly sick at Murree, which takes convalescents from the stations north of Lahore was almost constantly above 10 per cent., the cases being mostly of a chronic nature the result of residence below in the plains. It must be stated, however, that Dalhousie, which is the convalescent station for the central stations of the Punjab, never showed, during the season, a higher ratio than 7.5 per cent. In any case it must be remembered that the amount of sickness at a convalescent depôt bears a closer relation to the health of the Army in general during the year prior to that under discussion, than to that of the year itself.

In the Eastern Command, which corresponds to the Civil areas of the United Provinces and Bengal, the health of the Army was on the whole satisfactory. Thus Barrackpore alone reports a ratio of over 10 per cent. constantly sick, in the month of July. This was apparently the result of *malarial fevers* and *dysentery* for which latter disease combined with liver affections, this station has always had an evil reputation. The same condition lasted through the month of August, a month during which the long strain of the hot weather, combined with the oppressive close atmosphere of the south-west monsoon, is apt to tell somewhat severely on Europeans. Meerut reports an "indifferent" state of health during September and October, the result of *malarial fevers*, and throughout the year no month shows a lower ratio than 5 per cent. of constantly sick, but not due to any one particular cause. No stations in this Command show an unbroken "good" record, as stated of three stations in the Punjab; but Bareilly and Fyzabad show seven "good" months to five "fair." It is difficult to assign any cause for this in the case of Bareilly, but Fyzabad suffered somewhat from fevers, both continued and periodic, during the months July, August, and September, which brought the rate into the "fair" category. Small-pox occurred in Allahabad and Lucknow (one case each) in June, while Cawnpore had three cases in January, two in February, two in April, and eight in May. The disease, as in the Punjab, was prevalent in the Native population. One case of *beri-beri* is reported from Bareilly as probably contracted at Allahabad, and four cases at Cawnpore sent back there from Sitapore, where they then had originally been sent for change from the former station. These were probably the last cases of a slight outbreak of this disease which occurred at Cawnpore, chiefly amongst the Infantry Regiment there, during the later months of 1905.

In the Western Command, which corresponds to the Civil Areas of Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India, Bundelkhund, Rajputana, Scinde,

and Beluchistan, the year may, on the whole, be looked on from the point of view of the general health of the troops, as having been a good one. Thus, only one station reports a "bad" ratio of constantly sick, viz., Nasirabad in the months of September, October and November. The cause of this was the occurrence of an outbreak of *malarial fevers* during those months, combined with a rather high ratio of venereal disease. Jhansi shows an indifferent ratio in October, also due to malarial fevers which gave 114 admissions in September, 273 admissions in October, and 229 in November, out of a strength under 1,100. It may be remarked that the uneven rocky surface of this station which also is intersected by irregular nullahs, as already stated in connection with Nowshera, makes the problem of malarial prevention an extremely difficult one. Colaba reports an "indifferent" ratio in January, but this was due to the temporary accommodation of invalids in the hospital there pending embarkation for England. It is a matter for congratulation that the usually unhealthy station of Poona show an uninterruptedly "good" record throughout for the first eight months of the year. Ahmednagar shows a "good" record except in November and December, though here there is less cause for surprise, the station being naturally a healthy one. Quetta showed a "good" ratio throughout the year, until September, when it rose to "fair." No one individual cause can be traced for this. Mhow shows nine "good" months to three "fair," and Jubbulpore eight "good" to four "fair," which is what might be anticipated from these stations in the absence of any serious epidemic. *Small-pox* occurred at Poona and Ahmednagar (one case in each), and Karachi where eight cases occurred, the disease being prevalent among the native population. These all occurred in the earlier months of the year. *Dengue* was severe at Karachi (21 admissions in November), this disease being also prevalent in the City and Bazars. The cases were marked by somewhat abnormally high fever, the temperature rising to 105° and 106° in some cases. It may be noted that this disease has not been reported in this station during the present century with the exception of one case in 1901. During 1902, 1903, and 1904, it was prevalent in Southern India and Burma, but it is usually rare up country. *Plague* occurred at Poona, three cases, Colaba one case, but these were sporadic and of no epidemiological significance.

In the Secunderabad Division, in the two chief stations, Bangalore and Secunderabad, the health of the troops was only "fair" on the whole, attaining to "good" in four months in Secunderabad, and in one only in Bangalore. There was no one particular cause for this somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs, the admissions being spread over a large number of diseases. Venereal diseases were, however, rather above the average, *dysentery* was prevalent in Secunderabad in August, and continued, though with less severity, in September and October. Only one death is reported, however, out of over 50 cases, so that the type cannot have been comparable to that for which Secunderabad used to be notorious.

Bangalore reports 2 cases of small-pox. At Wellington, the convalescent dépôt for Burma, as well as for the Secunderabad Division, the health of the troops was "indifferent" in September, and never better than "fair" throughout the rest of the year. Malarial fevers were in part responsible for this, but the cases were all imported, there being no local source of infection at this station.

In Burma the general health of the troops was satisfactory. Rangoon reports eight "good" months, and Mandalay four. Rangoon was "indifferent" in February, due to general causes, largely venereal disease. It is noteworthy that in this year the hot weather and rainy season were uninterruptedly "good," in spite of an outbreak of *dengue* lasting from April to October. The total number of cases was little over 50, which contrasts favourably with 84 in 1902, 151 in 1903, and 141 in 1904. The type was not severe. Mandalay was "fair" on the whole, never showing a less satisfactory ratio than this. There was no particular cause for this, and it is satisfactory to note the great reduction in admissions for malarial fevers at this station, due to the very considerable reduction in the garrison during the "fever" months.

Malarial prevention is almost an impossibility in the Fort, which is intersected by innumerable irrigation cuts and surrounded by a large moat.

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Greater advantage is now taken of the more healthy site at Mandalay Hill, and of the neighbouring hill station, Maymyo. In this latter station the health of the troops was "fair" most of the year, being "good" in four months only. This was mostly due to *malarial fevers* in part, no doubt, imported, as the decline from "good" to "fair" coincided with the increase of the garrison due to troops coming up from the lower country, but partly also indigenous. A good deal of land still remains to be reclaimed at this comparatively new station, and in the meantime affords breeding ground for several forms of malaria-carrying mosquito.

Excluding venereal disease, the chief causes of sickness and mortality in the Army of India are "Malarial Fevers," "Simple Continued Fever," and "Enteric Fever." In the decennium 1895 to 1904 these three diseases accounted for nearly one-third of the total admissions to hospital, for considerably over one-third of the deaths from all causes, and for one-fifth of the total number constantly sick. It is to be noted, however, that of this group of diseases which we may conveniently class together as "fevers" enteric fever is the only one that seriously affects the mortality, while the other two add most largely to the sick rate. Thus in the decennium referred to enteric fever alone accounted for nine times as many deaths as the other two members of the group, while they, on the other hand, contributed between them 93 per cent. of the admissions, and four-fifths of the total number constantly sick attributable to "fevers" as a whole. It may, in fact, be stated with almost absolute truth that an Indian station is, as regards the British soldier, unhealthy in so far as it is liable to malarial and simple continued fevers, deadly in as far as it is liable to enteric fever. Simple continued fever, in the decade referred to, gave but slightly more admissions than enteric, and fewer deaths than malarial fever. It cannot, therefore, be considered an important factor, either as regards morbidity or fatality. The diseases returned under this heading are largely short cases of fever due to exposure to the sun, fatigue, or digestive disturbance in the hot months. There is, however, a certain proportion of cases which are probably undiagnosed malarial fevers, in which the characteristic parasite has not been identified, and some which are mild cases of enteric fever presenting none of the characteristic symptoms, and occurring very often when no other cases of the disease exist to cause suspicion of their nature. Possibly also there may exist among them some as yet undifferentiated form of fever, but the general opinion of medical officers who have had much Indian experience is that the fevers with which we have to seriously reckon in India are malarial fevers and enteric fever. In studying the history of these diseases as they have affected the British troops in India we are confronted by the difficulty that for many years the differentiation of enteric fever from the more prolonged forms of malarial fevers was a matter of considerable difficulty. The very existence of the former disease in India was doubted by many, and even such a careful observer as Morehead held that in his time it could not be considered a serious cause of inefficiency in the Army, though he was willing to admit its occasional occurrence. In fact it may be said that it is only within the last 15 years or so that the differentiation of these two classes of fever has been placed on a stable footing. It is obvious, therefore, that if we go back to any great distance we must not place too much reliance on mere nomenclature to guide as to relative increase or decrease of these diseases. We may, however, approach the question in the following manner. Accepting the fact that when dealing with fevers in India we need only consider as of serious import enteric and malarial fevers, and accepting also the fact that while the former disease is the more fatal the latter is the more prevalent, we can, taking the admissions and deaths for all fevers together, get some light on the history of these diseases in the Army of India. In chart "A" attached, curves are given showing the admissions per 1,000 of strength, deaths per 1,000 of strength, and deaths per cent. of cases treated for all fevers from the year 1860 to the present date. The death ratios are multiplied by 100 to bring them into closer juxtaposition with the admission ratios, and for graphic effect. On examining this chart it will be seen that for the first 25 years of the period under review the death rate per cent. of cases treated never

reached as high as 1, whereas since 1885 it has never fallen below 1, and has on three consecutive years risen above 2. *India.*

Now, if we were dealing with a single disease, the explanation of such a series of curves would, very naturally, be that the type of the disease had altered in the direction of greater fatality. Considering, however, as we are a mixed group of diseases of varying fatality, the most natural solution of the problem is that there has been an increase of the more fatal forms of fevers as compared with the less fatal, that is, that there has been an increase in enteric fever as compared with malarial fevers. At the same time, this disease has actually increased, since the total mortality from fevers has of late years certainly been higher than it was in the earlier part of the period under consideration, though the total admissions have been much lower. Thus, comparing the two first decades of the period, viz., 1860-1869, and 1870-1879, with the last decade, 1897-1906, we find that each of the two first-named show six years in which the total mortality from fevers was less than that of the lowest year of the last decade, viz., 1905. It is to be noted, too, that two years in the decade 1870-1879, in which the mortality for 1905 was surpassed, were those of the Afghan War, when an unduly high death rate was only to be expected. At the same time, on five occasions during the past decade the total mortality from "fevers" has been higher than that of the highest year, 1878, of the earlier decades. The contrast of the type of fever is even more strikingly shown when we compare the admission and death rates of the years of the Afghan War with those of 1897, the year of the Tirah War, and 1898, when many troops were kept on the frontier under practically service conditions. Thus, in 1878 and 1879, the admission rate for all fevers was about 65 per cent. higher than that of the two later years, whereas the death rate of the later years was more than twice as high as that of the two earlier mentioned. This also points to the fact that the type of fever has changed, and that the Medical Officers of the Army of India have had in the past 20 years to deal with a more fatal form of fever, that is with more enteric fever, than their predecessors of the sixties and seventies.

There is little doubt that the opinion of all medical officers who have had to deal with the problem in India during the past 20 years will be that this is the true solution of the question. It might be urged that the increased mortality was due in whole or in part to an increase in fatality of malarial fevers. A chart is therefore appended (B) giving the curve of mortality due to All Fevers, All Continued Fevers, and Malarial Fevers, for the years 1882 to 1903 by Quinquennia. From this it will be at once seen that though the total mortality has varied much, as shown in the first series of curves, that due to Malarial Fevers has remained almost constant. The question of nomenclature need not here be considered, since during this shorter period the question of differentiation of the various forms of fevers has been on a more stable footing, and, in addition, the difficulty where it has existed has always lain with the non-fatal-atypical cases—not with the severe typical ones. We may, therefore, exclude an increased mortality from malarial fevers, and are, therefore, again brought back to the fact that there has been a definite increase in the amount of enteric fever.

Accepting this, it will be seen that the change occurred, as shown in the curve, at about the time when the admission rate for all fevers fell below the death rate for all fevers multiplied by 100—that is, during the early eighties. The explanation that would be probably unanimously given for this phenomena is the increase in the number of young soldiers in the Army of India. That such is the real explanation is seen very clearly by the effect that the occurrence of the South African War had on the incidence of enteric fever in India. During the period covered by that War, the influx of young soldiers into India was almost stopped, while the time-expired and seasoned men were kept on in the country. This fall in the admission rate for enteric fever during the War is clearly shown in the curve giving the admission and death rates per 1,000 for this disease alone during the years 1890 to 1906. It will be seen from this that the years 1900 and 1901 showed a very low admission rate, which was followed immediately by a rise in 1902, when young soldiers began again to be sent out to the country, followed by a further rise during the years 1903 and

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1904. Since then there has been a decided decrease, for which an explanation may be offered in every hope that it is the true explanation, but without too confident an assertion that it is the sole one. Before giving this explanation it may be well to touch briefly on the question of the Removal and Disposal of Excreta in India.

This is in all cases, in Military Cantonments, carried out by hand and cart carriage. The excreta are covered with dry earth and then stored by the sweeper, a low caste native, in a metal receptacle until the advent of the filth cart.

The receptacle is then emptied into the cart, and the latter drives away to the filth trenches where it deposits its load of filth.

It is very easy to see that if the soldier forgets to use the dry earth, and the British soldier is proverbially careless in these matters, or if the sweeper is negligent in emptying the pan into the receptacle, which he not infrequently is, the opportunities for flies to settle on the excreta and convey any infection that may possibly be contained in them to the food or drink supplies of the nearest barrack are numerous.

That all these contingencies did occur was proved to ocular demonstration by Major Weir, R.A.M.C., then Sanitary Officer, Punjab Command, at Umballa, in the year 1902.

In England and all countries where a water-carriage system of removal of Sewage exists, the general, and in the majority of cases the correct, explanation of the origin of all outbreaks of enteric fever has been the contamination of the Water Supply. In India the same theory was for long considered to hold good, and strenuous efforts were made to see that the water supply of the soldier was safeguarded in every respect. Not only were water supplies on a large scale installed at many stations, *e.g.*, at Quetta, Agra, Bangalore, &c., but the most minute supervision was exercised over the distribution and storage of water in Barracks. That this has had a most beneficial effect is undoubted. Cholera, which 20 years ago was, throughout Upper India, a regular annual visitant at all large Military Stations, may now be said to be unknown in epidemic form. To take one station alone, and at random. Cholera occurred at Meerut in 8 years in the sixties, 7 years in the seventies, 8 years in the eighties, 3 years in the nineties, and once since 1900.

The fact that these measures directed towards the safeguarding of the Water Supply were so efficacious in respect of cholera, and so nugatory in respect of the then believed to be water-borne disease, enteric fever, began at last to raise grave doubt in many minds as to whether this last disease was, in India, really water-borne to the same degree as cholera. That water-borne epidemics do occur in India no one will deny; but when they do occur they present very definite characteristics. They are marked by a sudden outbreak, a rapid rise, a short maximum period, and a rapid fall. The ordinary outbreak of this disease in India is not, however, of this type. It consists of a steady flow of cases, rising usually with the hot dry months, falling with the damp colder months, varying with the movements of troops, and, as a rule, other irregular conditions. To take two cases selected entirely at random. The admissions in the station of Nasirabad during the year 1899 were, taking the months of the year in succession, as follows:—2, 0, 2, 7, 6, 2, 1, 11, 4, 1, 3, 3. For Secunderabad in the same year 3, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3, 4, 7, 2, 6, 6, 3. Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Gradually those who have had most experience of the disease have come round to the opinion that the cause of enteric fever in India must be looked for, not in the water supply, but in the method of removal and disposal of excreta. That this is now generally held to be the case, is shown by the conclusions arrived at by a Special Committee which has met at Simla in the year under review.

This Committee which was presided over by the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, Surgeon-General Gubbins, and consisted of 11 medical officers of both services, met at Simla on the 31st July and following three days. Its first meeting was opened by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, who addressed the Committee at some length, pointing out the extreme importance of the subject submitted for their consideration,

and also sketching the main lines on which preventive work should proceed. *India.* These His Excellency stated to be—

- (1) Sanitation of Cantonments and Barracks.
- (2) Isolation of Enteric Patients.
- (3) Detection of the origin of an outbreak or of a single case.
- (4) Inoculation.
- (5) Blood examination.

The Committee then proceeded to study a considerable mass of reports and statistics referring to outbreaks of Enteric fever in India, and furnished a Preliminary Report, which is of such great importance, as showing the present state of opinion among experts in India with regard to this disease, that it may be reproduced here *in extenso*.

1.—PRELIMINARY.

"1. The Committee consider that, in the present state of knowledge of the cause and means of spread of enteric fever, the channels by which it is propagated may, provisionally, be classified as follows :—

- "(1) Water epidemics.—That is, epidemics caused by the contamination of central water supplies by specifically infected sewage.
- "(2) Milk epidemics.—That is epidemics caused by central milk supplies contaminated either by specifically infected water, or by persons who themselves harbour the bacilli or have been in contact with others so infected.
- "(3) Infection by shell fish which have either been grown or stored in water contaminated by specifically infected sewage.
- "(4) Infection by food and drinks which have been contaminated with enteric bacilli, carried by water, dust or flies.
- "(5) Contact infection, either by direct contact with persons harbouring the bacilli, as in the case of attendants on the sick, and of men in close association in the same tent or barrack room, or indirectly by what is known as latrine infection.

"2. They consider that well-established instances of the first two classes of outbreak have been recorded in India; that no instance of the third has so far been recorded; but that the majority of cases of enteric fever which occur in British troops in India are infected by one or other of the ways included in the fourth and fifth headings. Existing knowledge, however, does not enable a distinction to be drawn, either in individual cases or outbreaks, between the different modes of infection included under headings (4) and (5).

"3. Recognizing then, the human host as the central factory from which the poison is spread, and the bowel discharge, urine, sputa, &c., as the vehicles in which it is distributed, they consider that there is sufficient evidence to show that the number of soldiers, who harbour the bacilli must be very large. These are, men during the incubation and first few days of the disease, slight cases not recognized as enteric fever, convalescents discharged from hospital, and "bacilli carriers," that is, individuals who harbour the bacilli in their bodies without suffering from symptoms of the disease.

"4. Experience in India seems to show that under the conditions at present existing in cantonments, only two additional factors are necessary to determine an outbreak of the disease :—

- "(i) Certain climatic conditions which favour either the persistence of the bacilli outside the body, or their transmission from infected excreta to fresh individuals, by water, dust, or flies.
- "(ii) A considerable increase of specially susceptible individuals, such as occurs on the arrival of a draft from England."

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At a second meeting held at Simla on the 17th and 18th of October, 1906, the Committee expressed themselves even more decidedly on this point, as follows :—

"The Committee are convinced that in the sewage problem lies by far the most important factor in the spread of enteric fever in India.

"The present system of sewage removal—a pail system with the almost nominal use of earth—is one which, with modifications in details has been used by almost all communities while towns were still small and death rates but little considered. But with the increase of enteric fever and allied diseases and the increased attention paid to the prevention of disease in almost all modernized parts of Europe and North America, this has been discarded and water-carriage substituted; the only exceptions being towns in which inadequate water supply or inadequate funds have prevented it."

The report then goes on to cite several cases showing the relative effect of hand removal and water removal of excreta on the prevalence of enteric fever both in Europe and America, and proceeds as follows :—

"Complete water-carriage of sewage with biological treatment is, then, the only method which can be confidently recommended in the light of actual results obtained in the greater part of the civilized world, as one from which a reduction in the amount of enteric fever may reasonably be looked for.

"It is strongly urged that a trial of such a system should be made at some cantonment in which enteric fever has been for several consecutive years present in an amount in excess of that in the whole of India.

"It is fully recognized that the introduction of such a system will entail a large initial expenditure, though probably not more than electric lighting, and almost certainly with more valuable results. The enteric fever mortality of the general population of England and Wales has been reduced from 390 per million in 1869 to 93 in 1904; but this has only been achieved by a very liberal expenditure of money, a large proportion of which has been spent on sewage disposal, and large sums even on experimental works. There is no reason whatever to hope that similar results can be achieved in India with the present paltry expenditure for these purposes.

"By the introduction of a water-carriage system the present difficult question of the satisfactory disposal of kitchen and wash-house sullage water would be solved, and in some stations this may be expected to assist in reducing malaria.

"The objection will probably be raised that with the introduction of this system in the barracks of British troops the dangers of the old system will still remain in the lines of Native troops and among the civil population of cantonments. In the interests of the Native troops and the civil population themselves, this objection is only too just; but it must, probably, be left to the enlightenment of a future time to remove. As regards British troops, it will, no doubt, leave open certain possible chances of infection, and to avoid these as far as possible, the sewage from the whole cantonment should be treated by biological methods. This would add but little to the cost. But the weight of trustworthy evidence is entirely in favour of the view that in the great majority of cases the infection of enteric fever is acquired in barracks; and the figures already quoted show the comparative immunity of those parts of a town which have w.c.'s and sewers as compared with other parts of the same town with pail systems.

"It is recognized that this system, even if accepted in principle, cannot be generally introduced for a long time, and that in small cantonments its introduction would possibly not be contemplated.

"In searching for a second system applicable to these cases, which, while offering the main advantage of that described, could yet be introduced in a short time and at comparatively small cost, the Committee have been guided by the following principles :—

"(a) It must be, as nearly as possible, automatic, so as to avoid the personal factor which has so conspicuously failed in carrying out

the multiple manipulations from pan to receptacle, receptacle to cart and cart to trenching ground, which are involved in the present system. *India.*

"(b) The system must be one which avoids, as far as possible, the access of flies to the excreta in latrine, urinary, or elsewhere, the spillage of sewage matter and the breeding of flies during disposal.

"Of a number of alternative proposals which have been brought before them, some of which have been tried during the last two years on a more or less extended scale, the Committee recommend the following as combining the points which appear to them most essential, in the most practical manner.

"The system* consists of the use of iron pails containing a certain quantity of water to which a volatile deoderant is added for the double purpose of lessening the smell and preventing flies from settling on the excreta. It is not considered practicable to completely disinfect excreta in the pails by chemical means, but experiments which have been carried on during the last two years in eight different stations show that the number of flies in latrines can be very greatly reduced by such means. It is believed that this can be done without hindering the subsequent biological treatment of the sewage.

"As a further means of avoiding the fly nuisance the pails should be made to fit close under the seats, and the lid should be provided with a device for automatic closure.

"Each pail has a tightly fitting lid, and duplicate sets are provided. The pails are removed either once or twice daily on carts, trolleys, or trams.

"Urine from urinaries will be dealt with on a similar plan.

"For disposal a biological process with land irrigation of the effluent is recommended. Experiments now being carried on at Meerut show that the plant for this can be put up for from Re. 1 to Rs. 1·8 per head; that the working expenses, except where water is expensive, are not greater than for trenching, and there is every reason to believe that the return obtained from cultivation of the land will give larger profits than are obtained for trenching.

"This can be carried out at no great distance from a cantonment if, as the experiments so far go to show, flies are not bred during the process; whereas the Committee in their first report have expressed the opinion that trenching should not be carried out nearer to the inhabited area than three miles. The expense of removal will in this way be lessened.

"There are now a large number of installations for biological treatment of sewage being worked successfully in India; that at Matunga Leper Asylum, Bombay, after nearly twelve years' trial, has demonstrated the advantages both from hygienic and economic points of view.

"The Committee are convinced that there are no insuperable difficulties in the carrying out of both these schemes, but they believe that success or failure will be largely determined by the way in which the working details, many of which can only be decided by actual experiment, are perfected. They therefore recommend that an engineer and a medical officer, both of whom must have had wide and technical experience of sewage disposal, be deputed to work out the details of the schemes, and to supervise the installation of the plant. For this purpose the individuals selected must be in a position to devote ample time to the question, and be given opportunities of studying existing methods in India."

The Committee lay special stress on the following points :--

- (1) The early recognition of cases by bacteriological examinations in doubtful cases, and by the inspection of newly arrived drafts with the object of early recognition of ambulatory cases.

* It should, however, be borne in mind that while the system is considered a sufficient improvement on that at present in use to fully justify its extended trial, it is not recommended as likely to produce results equivalent to that first proposed.

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- (2) The segregation of infected persons and disinfection of clothing, &c., including in the former the orderlies in attendance on cases of Enteric Fever, and in the latter the clothes not only of the patient, but that of his immediate neighbours. The provision of apparatus for disinfection by heat of excreta is also recommended.
- (3) The washing of clothes. This in India has always been a great difficulty, there being frequently no provision for supplying clean water for washing or clean storage accommodation.

An important point settled by a Sub-Committee was an official definition of Enteric Fever, which was adopted by the Committee, and which runs as follows :—

“Enteric fever is a specific, generally continued, fever due to infection by *B. typhosus*, *B. paratyphosus*, and their allies. Typical cases are easily recognized by characteristic symptoms, but atypical cases are common, and must be diagnosed by a systematic process of exclusion. For purposes, therefore, of comparison in methods of prophylaxis every case of continued fever of seven days' duration should be returned as enteric where it is impossible to exclude that disease.”

The above shows very clearly the present attitude of Medical Officers of the Army of India with regard to the causation and spread of enteric fever and as an illustration reference may be made to an interesting paper published in the February number of the “Royal Army Medical Corps Journal” by Lieut.-Colonel S. Glenn Allen, of the Royal Army Medical Corps. In this paper it is shown that a very marked diminution both in the admission and death rate from enteric fever has occurred at Umballa coincidently with measures directed almost entirely to the prevention of latrine infection, on lines practically the same as those recommended by the Committee for adoption, in stations where a water-carriage system cannot be introduced. An important part of the system is the organized supervision of latrines in barracks by a special sanitary establishment belonging to each corps. As long as the details of removal of excreta depend so largely, as in the hand removal method they must do, on the punctual and careful attention to detail by people notoriously apt to be careless in these matters, some such personal supervision is essential. The results at Umballa are shown in the accompanying chart “C,” which shows the admissions and deaths per 1,000 of strength at this station from 1880 to 1905 inclusive. It is, perhaps, dangerous to argue from a single case; we have too often in the past been deluded by the will-o'-the-wisp of a temporary improvement not to be afraid of the specious *post hoc propter hoc* line of argument, but this much at least may be said, that the results of the work at Umballa are of good augury for the success of the recommendations of the Committee which run so closely on the same lines.

The explanation, therefore, of the gradual decrease in the mortality from all fevers that has marked the past three years is, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, to be found in the fact during those years the danger has been assumed to lie not only in the water which might possibly be contaminated by excreta, but in the excreta themselves, and that consequently medical officers throughout the country have directed their efforts towards rectifying those defects in the present system of removal of excreta which afforded opportunities for the disease germ to reach the food, air, and water supplies of the garrison.

As regards the year under review, it will be seen from chart “D,” the curve giving the admissions and deaths per 1,000 of strength for the past 16 years for enteric fever, that there has been little change as compared with the previous year, but that on the whole the condition, as compared with the years immediately after the war, and more especially with the later nineties, has been decidedly favourable.

As regards particular stations, we find in the Northern Command that Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Mian Mir, and Ferozepore suffered more or less severely from this disease, while Umballa, Sialkot, and Nowshera were almost entirely free from it. At Rawal Pindi the disease was present in the latter months of 1905, and continued to persist in the earlier months of 1906. The disease is supposed to have been spread by discharged convalescents, a theory that supports the recommendation of the Special Committee already referred to as regards the isolation of such cases. The disease never attained very serious proportions, but increased slightly during the hot months, being most severe in April, May, June, and July. An improvement occurred in August, and after that only dropping cases one or two a month were reported for the remainder of the year. There were only 6 deaths, as compared with 10 in the previous year and 17 in 1904. In Peshawar the year opened with 3 admissions in January, one of which is attributed to latrine infection, there having been 6 admissions for enteric fever from the barrack bungalow in which the man in question resided in the year 1905. The other two were not traced, but there is just a possibility that one man acquired the infection during his journey up country, though the incubation period of the disease must in that case have been upwards of five weeks. In February, 1 case was admitted, supposed to have been contracted on manoeuvres. This was followed by a case in March and 3 in May, April giving no cases. In June, 21 cases were admitted, the outbreak being of an explosive nature, fairly distributed throughout the barracks, but attacking almost entirely members of the Army Temperance Association. The last case of this outbreak was admitted on the 1st July, after which date the disease practically disappeared from the station for the rest of the year.

It is almost certain this explosion was not in any way due to latrine infection, but probably to some infected food supply, though its source was not satisfactorily traced. At first, bazar-manufactured minerals were under suspicion. The Army Temperance Association and Church Institutes were run by natives, and since bazar-made minerals could be purchased cheaper than those manufactured in regimental mineral-water factories, the former were smuggled in for sale.

Against this infection is the fact that no such bazar minerals were ever seized in the Black Watch Institute, yet they had as heavy (or heavier) an incidence as the others.

Samples of these seized minerals were later sent to the Command Sanitary Officer for examination; their acidity was found to be equal to 4.4 c.c. N Na HO per cent.; with this degree of acidity and the pressure from CO₂ gas, the possibility of *B. typhosus* surviving is doubtful. The minerals were bulked, and made feebly alkine to Neutral Litmus; one-half was then put through for *B. typhosus* by Hoffmann-Ficker's Method, whilst the other half was done by Willson's Method—Alum precipitation—for *B. coli* as indicative of pollution. Very few micro-organisms grew out, and no *B. typhosus*, *B. coli*, or *B. enteridis sporogenes*.

The Government Dairy was also reported as being in an "insanitary state," but no details were given.

That the outbreak came to such a sharp termination is probably due to the rigorous disinfection of all latrines and urinals that was practised, in consequence of which the disease was unable to get a permanent footing in barracks, and the original cause having disappeared, the outbreak perforce came to an end.

About the same time, sand for the filter beds was being removed from the Badin Nulla, a short distance below a Dhobi Ghat. The matter was represented, but the M.W.S. deny that any of this sand ever got on to the filter beds. It was evident there was a want of supervision both by regimental authorities and M.W.S. The fact of an incidence of only 2 per cent. on the mean strength, and no other cases in either civil lines or in other parts of the station, to my mind, militated against such a general source of infection as a contaminated public water, or milk supply; yet, it is stated that when this filter bed was put out of action and the insanitary state of the dairy rectified, the outbreak closed down. Unfortunately, both these changes were made within a day of each other, so that it could not be definitely decided as to which, or if either, was the delinquent.

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An investigation into the origin of some enteric fever amongst officers at Dera Ismail Khan was of some interest.

During this investigation it was ascertained that the sweeper to the officer who was first taken ill was also doing duty in the Regimental Hospital.

Though, on enquiry, it had not seemed probable to the medical officer concerned that there had been any cases amongst the Sepoys—a Madras Regiment—on going through the admission book the Command Sanitary Officer found that several Sepoys had been admitted for continuous fever of ten days or over since the regiment arrived in Dera Ismail Khan, a period of about four months.

Though the source of infection through this sweeper could not be made out with certainty, it appeared to me not improbable that this might be the true history of the source of infection in the first case, though it must be admitted, the fact could not be excluded that this officer, having travelled up from Madras by rail, was seized with the commencement of his illness within sixteen days of his arrival in Dera Ismail Khan, and might have contracted it *en route*.

The affected bungalows were all bunched together.

Amongst other possible sources of infection were—

- (i) A refuse shoot of the Native City on land within 250 yards of the bungalow, where flies swarmed ;
- (ii) The milk supply, which was from a gwala, to the Mess, its supervision being left to mess servants ;
- (iii) The water supply from surface wells, which were uncovered and but indifferently protected.

Had either of these latter two been the source, more cases might have been expected to occur amongst young officers in the regiment.

In Meean Meer the year opened with the admission of 8 cases of *enteric fever* in January. This outbreak was started by importation from outside, in all probability from some unascertained series in Lahore. Six of the cases came from the same barrack room or from men in tents who had previously occupied that room. One of the remaining two was connected with the above series by latrine infection, and the remaining case was that of a hospital orderly in attendance on enteric fever cases.

The management of this outbreak was carried out by the Senior Medical Officer on the lines generally adopted in other outbreaks, viz., evacuation and disinfection of the Barrack Bungalow, by accommodating the contacts in segregation tents ; closing and disinfection of latrines and urinals ; temporary two-seated corrugated iron latrines with commodes and enamelled iron pans were provided for the segregated contacts ; sweepers were always on duty to empty the pans, and to sterilize all excreta by boiling, and a daily medical inspection was instituted. As a result, one more case was admitted from the segregation camp, but after the usual incubation period had elapsed, the outbreak came to a standstill.

After this the station was free from the disease till April, but during the hot dry weather a few dropping cases occurred, the largest number, 4, being shown in May. With the advent of the rainy months the disease again disappeared, but one case was reported in October and another in November. The water supply of this station is under suspicion, and a scheme for its improvement has been for some time under consideration. Except for the localized outbreak in January, the other cases seem to have been of ordinary disconnected character that one can hardly hope to escape in a dry and dusty station such as Meean Meer (now changed to Lahore Cantonment), with a certain unavoidable native population. The total deaths in this station in the year were 8, as compared with 2 in the previous year. Ferozepore was comparatively free from this disease with the exception of an explosive outbreak in the months of April and May, which accounted for 17 cases. The dairy supplies were suspected of having been the source of infection, though possibly some of the cases were due to contact. A few dropping cases occurred throughout the remaining months of the year, 10 in all, but of these

only 7 were attributable to causes in the station. The case mortality was *India*. small amounting only to about 10 per cent.

In the Eastern Command Lucknow and Meerut both suffered somewhat severely. In the former station the disease may be considered endemic. It has never been absent from the station practically for years, and the Senior Medical Officer states that no particular cause can be traced for the different cases. In his report of last year, 1905, he states that the arrangement of the latrines and cookhouses is largely responsible. This defect is common to a great many stations, and is one that would be very expensive to remedy. Until, however, it is remedied, the struggle against enteric fever in such stations is very uphill work, and must continue to be so. In plans of future barracks this point will be attended to, and also the equally important point of unnecessary duplication of these accessory buildings. The outbreak in Lucknow showed no particular localization, but was considerably more severe, as is usually the case, during the hot months of the year, when flies and dust combine to facilitate the dissemination of the specific poison.

In the Western Command, *enteric fever* was prevalent at several stations. At Quetta, Poona, Kirkee, and Ahmednagar the number of admissions for this disease was, however, considerably less than in the previous year. In the case of the first two named stations this fact is particularly gratifying, not only on account of their importance in a military sense, but from their long-standing notoriety as "Enteric" stations. At the latter (Poona) the experiment was tried of moving the East Lancashire Regiment out of their barracks during the "fever" season. The experiment met with a certain amount of success, though not so much as was hoped for, it being impossible to entirely prevent communication between the camp, only four miles out of the station, and the station itself. A move to a greater distance than this would, of course, cause considerable difficulty in the question of transport of supplies, &c., to the camp. There was a rather severe outbreak of the disease at Jhansi, which was specially reported on by the Command Sanitary Officer. Though the disease existed in the station throughout the greater part of the year, it was most prevalent in August, about half the total number of cases being admitted during that month. It is noteworthy that during the months of July and August there was a veritable epidemic of flies in the station, and to this invasion the prevalence of the disease is attributed. The absence of an efficient steam disinfectant at Jhansi and other stations is commented on by the Command Sanitary Officer. This is indeed a crying want in all the larger stations in the country. To attempt to combat in any efficient and scientific manner a disease, which we know to be so easily conveyed by infected bedding and clothing, without the aid of a proper disinfectant, is out of the question. The present makeshift arrangements, which are all that are available, are fair neither to the man who has to fight the disease, nor the Army which suffers from it.

There was no marked epidemic outbreak of *enteric fever* in the Secunderabad Division. The disease prevailed, however, both at Secunderabad and Bangalore. In the former there were 92 cases amongst a garrison (European) of a little under 3,000 men. The Royal Fusiliers at Trimulgherry furnished nearly half the total number of cases, and the months of August and September were those in which the disease was most prevalent. Bangalore showed an increased prevalence of the disease as compared with the previous year, but there does not seem to have been either here or at Secunderabad any one particular cause for this. It may be mentioned that the enormous size of Secunderabad, and the peculiar system of local government at Bangalore (which is not a cantonment but a municipality), make the question of the removal of excreta peculiarly difficult at both places. Bangalore is probably one of the best adapted stations in India for the introduction of a water-borne system of sewage. With the exception of the British Infantry, the remainder of the garrison (the British Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Station Hospital) are very compactly sited on ground with a very fair fall in at least two directions. The usual objections to a water-borne system in India, viz., extreme length of drains and absence of fall, apply less to Bangalore than to any other station. In the Burma Division, as usual, there was no enteric fever. This fact is one which demands attention. To outward

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appearance, the stations in the so-called dry zone of Burma, *e.g.*, Meiktila and Mandalay, present conditions as favourable for the spread of enteric fever as any stations in Upper India. And yet this disease is to all intents and purposes unknown in the country.

Malarial Fevers have always held the highest place as a cause of admission to hospital, though their influence on the Death and Invaliding rates have not been of late years, at least, as important as Enteric Fever and Venereal Disease. It is noticeable that during the years when a considerable force of British troops was engaged in operations in very malarious districts in Burma the invaliding rate from all causes was peculiarly low. As shown on chart "E," there has been a fairly steady and continuous fall in the admission rate from these diseases in the past sixteen years, more markedly since 1898, about which time the "mosquito theory" of malarial infection began first to take hold of men's minds. With the exception of 1900, a year of exceptional rainfall, this fall has been uninterrupted since 1898. This year shows again a slight rise, but this is explained by the fact that here again we have had to deal with a year of unusually heavy and unusually late rains. The problem of Malaria prevention is a complex one. It may be divided into—

- (1) The attack on the larval mosquito in its breeding ground.
- (2) The attack, or rather the defence, against the adult insect.
- (3) The segregation of malarial patients, and their protection from the adult insects.
- (4) The defence against the infected native, especially the native child.
- (5) The attack on the malarial parasite in the blood by the administration of quinine to healthy men during the "fever" season.

These problems are, of course, the same in India as elsewhere; the peculiar conditions of Indian life, the prejudices of the natives, the too great dependence of the white European soldier on the assistance of native menials, usually of the lowest caste, the necessity in many parts of irrigation if the situation is not to return to the condition of a desert, render the practical solution of the problem far from simple. As regards the attack on the larval insect in his breeding grounds, much good work has been done by the institution of the so-called "mosquito brigades." These brigades consist of a varying number of natives, with a few European supervisors, all under the immediate command of a specially-selected Medical Officer. The work is commenced by a course of instruction in the habits of mosquitoes, their breeding grounds, and the appearance of the larvæ, with a description of the best method of attacking these last. The station is told off into several areas, over each of which a European is placed to supervise the work of the native establishment detailed for the area. Breeding grounds are then sought for and, where found, destroyed, as may be done in the case of small puddles, or collections of water in empty tins, &c., or, if too great extent to be dealt with in this manner, rendered uninhabitable by the larvæ by the application of oil, tar, or other suitable larvicide to the water. The medical officer visits the various areas periodically, and advises on the solution of any difficult question. The exact procedure varies at different stations, but the above may be taken as fairly typical. The personal equation of the medical officer is, of course, of great importance. To be properly performed, the work is hard and continuous, and that at a season of the year, the end of the rains, when physical vigour is at its lowest ebb. At many stations the local conditions hamper the work considerably. Thus, at Bangalore the surface of the ground is covered in places with large masses of granite. This rock has a quasi-laminated structure, and the bosses of rock peel in layers, very much like an onion. It follows that on every boss of rock there will be found a ledge, where the outer layer in part still remains. In this ledge a little water collects after every shower, and these minute and innumerable puddles may often be seen swarming with the larvæ of the *Anopheles* mosquito. At other stations the ground is cut up by irregular and uneven nullahs, dry for the greater part of the year, torrents during rain, and a string of stagnant pools after it. A particularly troublesome nullah of this nature exists at Rawal Pindi, in the closest vicinity to the Artillery Barracks. It will be readily guessed from the

above that the labours of the Medical Officer in charge of anti-malarial measures are often like those of Sisyphus, and that he may often see the result of weeks of work ruined by a single shower. The necessity of irrigation has been alluded to. All through the Punjab it may be said that without irrigation there can be no cultivation. An unirrigated station in July is an absolute wilderness, infinitely depressing, and the play-ground of perpetual dust storms. Irrigation is a necessity; it only remains to minimise the evils inevitably associated with irrigation as far as may be. This can be done to a great extent by substituting well irrigation for canal irrigation. In the former, every cultivated plot of ground is irrigated from a well situated in or close to the patch. The leading runnels are small and of no great length, and only filled while the well is actually at work. It is quite possible, therefore, with a little care to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water in the runnels when not actually in use. With canal irrigation it is almost impossible to avoid this. The leads from the main canals are long, and of considerable size; in the grass on their banks, the culverts which cross them, the leaves which blow into them and accumulate at every piece of dead water, the anopheles can find the shelter necessary for the protection of their eggs and larvæ. Again, whereas in well irrigation every drop of water has to be laboriously pulled up from some depth, whether by means of bullocks or human labour, in canal irrigation all the labour necessary to flood a patch is that necessitated by the pulling up of a small sluice gate. It is obvious that the excessive flooding of patches is less likely to occur under the former system than under the latter. The defence against the adult insect is a question of mosquito curtains and mosquito proof-houses. The former have been tried in barracks and hospitals in various forms, but their success has not been striking. If every bed in a barrack room or hospital ward be provided with nets the size of those in use in private houses, the obstruction to ventilation is so great that the consequent discomfort and risk of injury to health is almost as great as if no curtains at all are used. If the nets are reduced in size to avoid this the sense of confinement is insupportable. In a great many stations in Upper India, in every station it may be said north of Calcutta, and east of Rajputana, punkahs are a necessity of existence for five or six months in the year. Mosquito curtains and punkahs are incompatible terms, and there can be no doubt that if the choice between them has to be made, every white adult in, say, Meean Meer in July, would vote for the punkah. The risk of fever from a mosquito bite is better than the certainty of a sleepless night from heat, with an equal risk of death from heat-apoplexy. The real defence against the adult insect lies in mosquito-proof houses and electric punkahs. These are expensive, especially in first cost, and the fine mesh of the mosquito proof gauze used, is very apt to allow of the accumulation of dust and other objectionable matters. This difficulty can, however, undoubtedly be got round, and, as already stated, it is in this direction that protection against the adult insect must be found. The segregation of patients suffering from malarial fevers and their protection by means of mosquito nets is already largely practised, though in small hospitals it is apt to cause administrative difficulties. The infected native, and especially the infected native child, are probably the greatest dangers to which the European is exposed. Much has been done of late years to diminish the excessive number of native followers employed, many of them in unofficial duties in barracks. Punkahs operated by human agency necessarily, however, entail the presence of a certain number of natives in the closest proximity to the sleeping-rooms of the soldier. Here, again, the introduction of electric or other mechanical forms of punkah is most desirable. The native child can only be kept away by removing all native villages and huts from the vicinity of barracks. In any case this must be attended with great difficulty, owing to the possession of vested interests by the villagers. In almost every old cantonment, some collection of huts will be found in the closest proximity to barracks. Native followers' lines are also apt to be a danger in this respect. There is no doubt that much can be done, as, indeed, much has already been done to diminish the dependence of the soldier on the ministrations of the native, and there is no doubt that such steps will lead to greatly increased diminished danger of disease, and not of malarial diseases only. The

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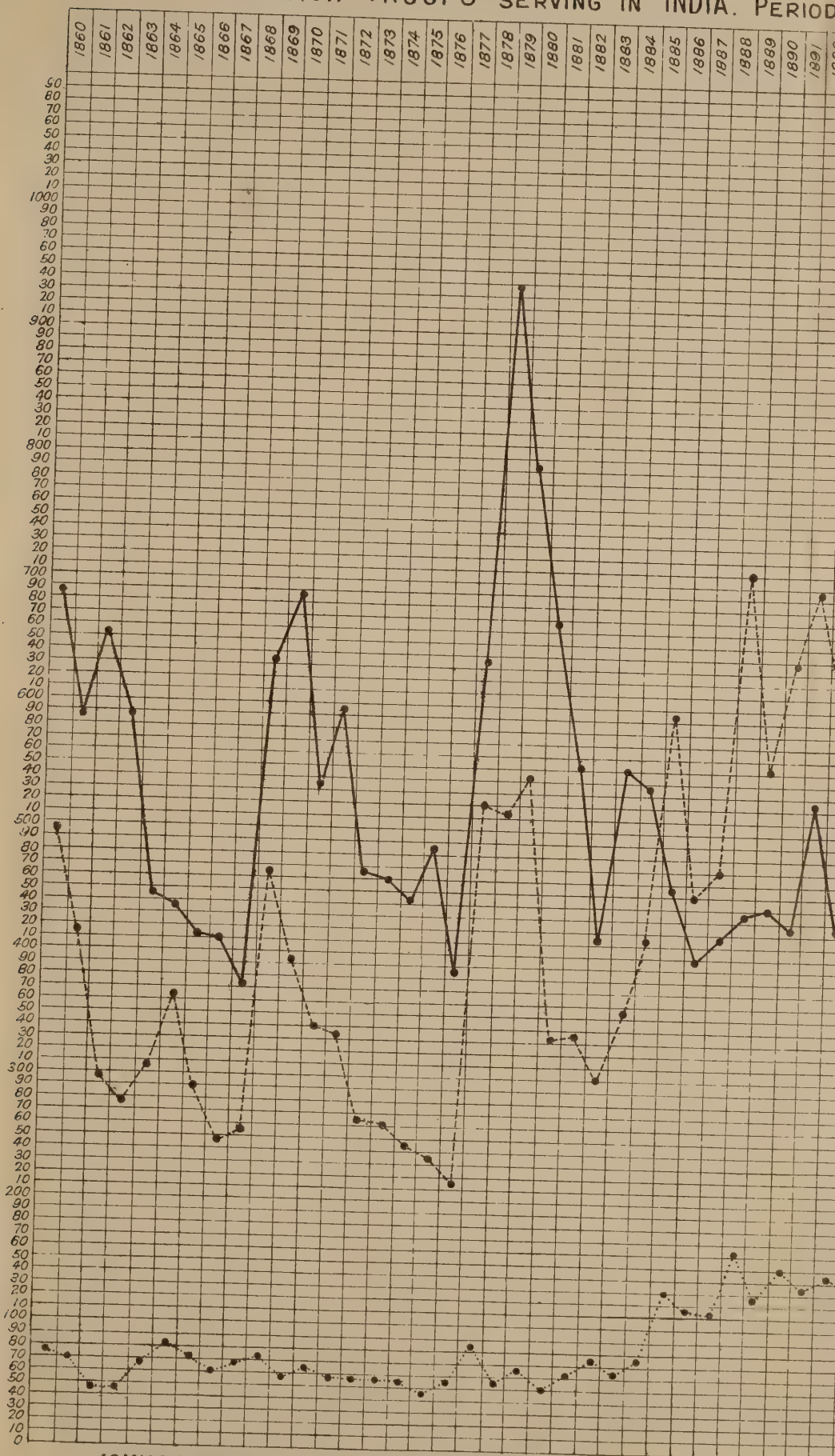
prophylactic use of quinine is of the greatest value, especially in places where barracks are defective or troops under canvas. The most successful method has been found to be the administration of somewhat large doses of the drug, 10 to 15 grains, on two consecutive days of the week. It is probable, however, that used in this way, six doses a month are in general sufficient. The nauseous taste of the drug, and in some individuals its unpleasant effects on the digestive system, are objections to this prophylactic use of quinine, but the majority of men can stand it well.

The current year was marked by a severe outbreak of malarial fevers in the north of the Punjab, and also in Rajputana (Nasirabad), Bundelkhand (Jhansi). The stations most affected in the Punjab, were Nowshera, Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. Umballa, Sialkot, and Lahore Cantonment, also suffered, though to a less extent, and even Jullundur, a station not usually considered malarious, was affected. In the northern region of the Punjab, where the three first-named stations are situated, the outbreak commenced in August, but the cases were comparatively few in number, the highest ratio being observed in Rawal Pindi, with an admission rate of about 2·5 per cent. of strength. In September, a considerable increase was observable in all three stations, Peshawar now leading with over 7 per cent., Rawal Pindi being about 5, and Nowshera still only 2 per cent. The next month, however, showed a distinctly worse state of affairs, the respective ratios being in the order just given, in round numbers 15, 14, and 11 per cent. In November, Rawal Pindi showed a slight improvement, but Peshawar and Nowshera gave the high ratios of 18 and 30 per cent. respectively. In December the disease showed signs of diminishing, though the high ratios of 19 and 16 per 100 were still given by Nowshera and Peshawar. The type of disease at Peshawar was also particularly severe, resembling the notorious so-called "Peshawar Fever," marked by choleraic symptoms, which have not been noted for some years. Throughout this part of the Punjab the civil population was similarly affected. The following appeared in the "Pioneer" newspaper. A Rawal Pindi correspondent writes: "Pindi is still suffering under a veritable wave of fever of a most virulent type, and labour of any sort is scarcely procurable. Large fields of crops in the vicinity of the town stand uncut, long since over ripe, bearing silent witness to the melancholy fact of the prevailing sickness!"

Rawal Pindi, though severely affected, was not so bad as 1903, but the type of fever was exceptionally malignant clinically, so far as can be judged, more so than in any other station in the Command. In blood films from troops stationed here it was a rarity to find benign Tertian parasites, nearly all positive films contained malignant Tertian parasites and crescents. There appears no reason to account for this severe incidence beyond the bold fact that it was a "bad" year; mosquitoes were not unusually prevalent, the Mosquito Brigade had been active; certainly, the rains lasted on later than usual, but in 1905 there was heavier rain in late September than in 1906, yet 1905 was phenomenally a "good" year. Amongst the units that suffered most heavily were the 67th Battery Royal Field Artillery and 10th Royal Hussars; the latter regiment came up from Mhow in October, and went into barracks vacated by the 9th Lancers, who had begun to suffer from malarial fevers.

Nasirabad also suffered severely from malarial fevers during 1906. There was a slight outbreak in May, during which month 20 cases were admitted, a ratio of about 3 per cent. on the total strength. It was not, however, till September that the disease began to show itself really seriously. In that month about 13 per cent. of the garrison were affected, and in October about 15 per cent. In November there were over a hundred admissions from this cause, and a ratio per cent. over 15. There was a considerable fall in December with the advent of the cold weather, but even in that month nearly 10 per cent. of the garrison suffered from malaria. Jhansi also showed a high admission rate for this disease. Here the outbreak commenced rather earlier, August furnishing an admission rate of over 7 per cent. This was followed in September by 11 per cent., and in October a further rise to 26 per cent. occurred. In November there was a slight fall to 21 per cent., and the advance of the cold weather reduced this in December to about 12 per cent. In both these stations this outbreak was probably due to late and excessive rains, the surface of each station lending itself readily to the formation of small puddles.

"A"— CHART SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS FOR
BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA. PERIOD

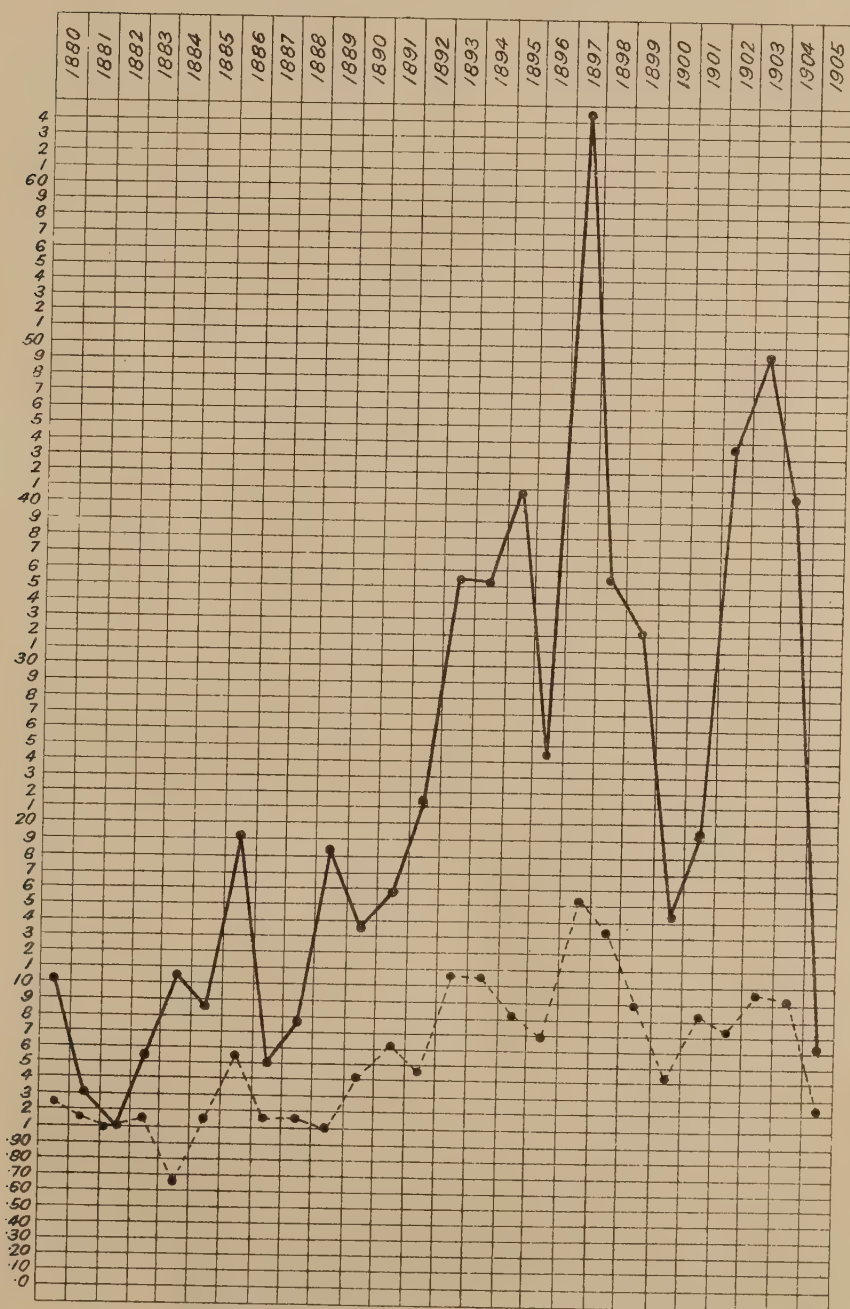


ADMISSIONS PER 1000 OF STRENGTH SHOWN THUS
DEATHS PER 1000 OF STRENGTH MULTIPLIED BY 100 SHOWN THUS
DEATHS PER CENT OF CASES TREATED MULTIPLIED BY 100 SHOWN THUS

“B”-CHART SHOWING DEATHS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH BY
 QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM ALL FEVERS, ALL CONTINUED
 FEVERS, MALARIAL FEVERS AND OTHER CONTINUED FEVERS
 AMONG BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA, 1882-1903.



"C-CHART" SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS FROM
ENTERIC FEVER AMONG BRITISH TROOPS SERVING
AT AMBALA FOR PERIOD 1880 - 1905.
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



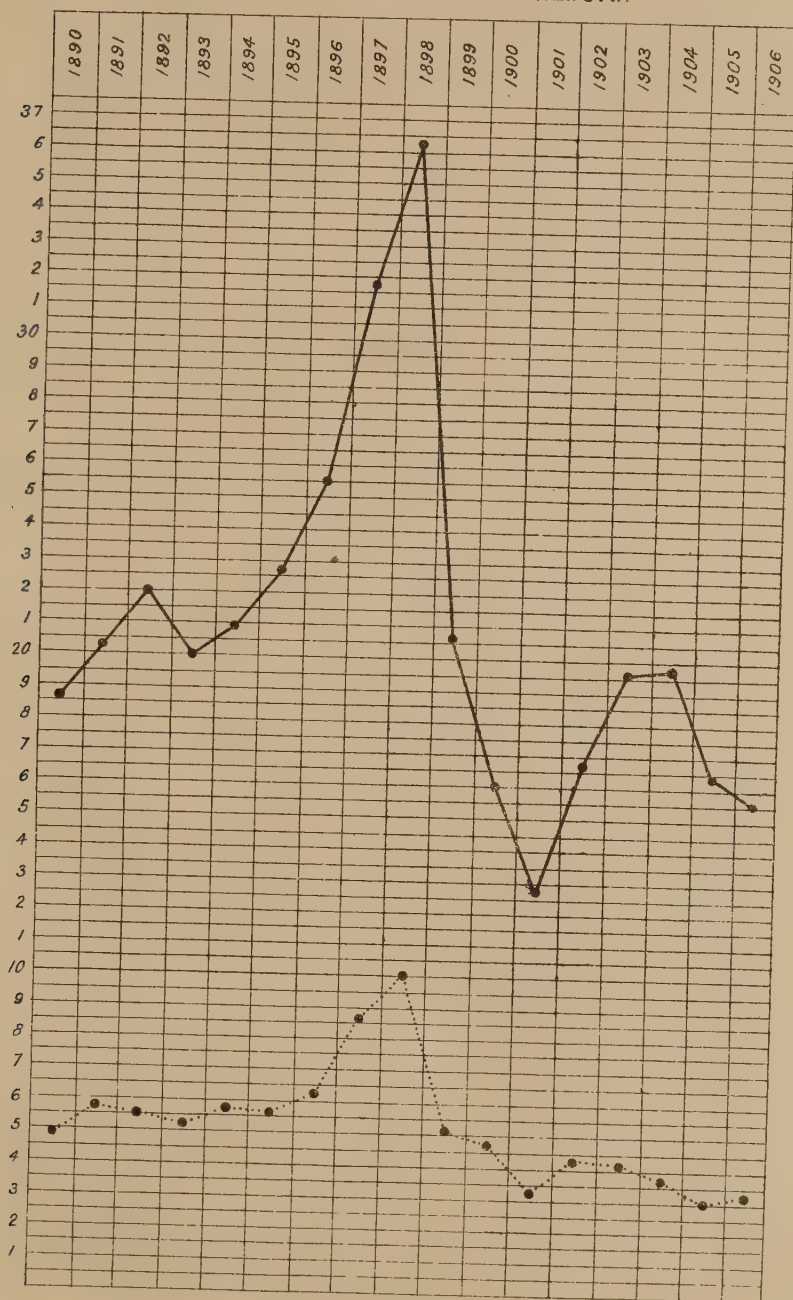
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ADMISSIONS SHOWN THUS ————
DEATHS " " - - - - -

Wells & Graham, Ltd. Litho. London.

"D" CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AMONGST BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA.

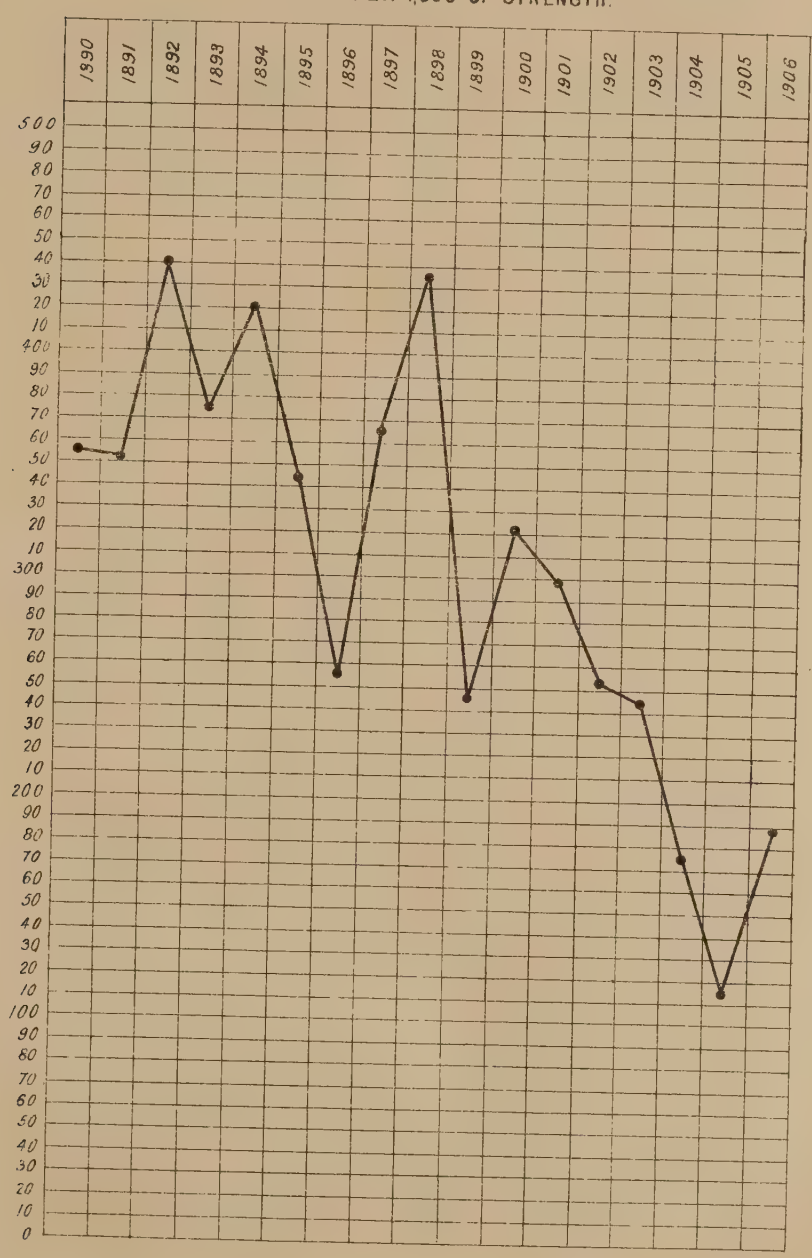
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



ADMISSIONS SHOWN THUS —————
DEATHS " "

"E" CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS FROM MALARIAL
FEVERS AMONGST BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



VIII.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN
BERMUDA, JAMAICA, WESTERN AFRICA, ST. HELENA,
MAURITIUS, CEYLON, SOUTH CHINA, NORTH CHINA,
AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE fifth group of stations into which the Army has for the purposes of this Report been divided consists of those stations which from their small individual size and their scattered distribution are not capable of conveying any useful epidemiological information, individually or collectively.

This group may be divided into sub-groups, as follows :—The Atlantic sub-group, or West Indian Islands ; the West African sub-group, including the West Coast of Africa and St. Helena, the Indian Ocean sub-group, comprising Ceylon and Mauritius ; and the Further Eastern sub-group, comprising the Straits Settlements, South China and North China ; and it is under these sub-groups that it is proposed to consider them. To begin with the Atlantic sub-group. This comprises two islands, viz., Bermuda and Jamaica. Of these Bermuda, with a garrison of 1,331, is the most important, and falls first for consideration. Here there was no marked prevalence of disease. The total constant inefficiency from sickness did not amount to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and of this nearly one-sixth was contributed by *venereal disease* alone. This showed a slight fall as compared with 1905, and a slight rise as compared with the previous decade, but in neither case are the figures large enough to form basis for useful argument.

As regards preventable diseases, *enteric fever* accounted for 10 admissions, of which 8 occurred in August or the later months of the year. This disease is endemic amongst the civil population of the island, and though only 50 cases were notified, it is probable that a considerably larger number escaped notice. Careful precautions were taken to prevent the occurrence or spread of the disease, and considering, as already stated, the endemic prevalence of this disease amongst the civil population of the island, this result must be looked on as satisfactory. The precautions taken may be summed up as follows :—Careful inspection of the places of entertainment frequented by the soldier when outside barracks, careful inspection and attention to latrines, and, perhaps more important than all, a careful watch on all cases of doubtful fever. Directly a positive diagnosis was made, the section occupying the same barrack room was immediately isolated, and forbidden to enter the regimental institutes for eleven days. This recognition of the fact that whatever the channel of communication of this disease in any particular case may be, the ultimate reservoir from which it always starts is the human body is most practical and valuable. There has been a steady decline in this disease since 1902, and when it is taken in conjunction with *simple continued fever*, which has practically been non-existent during the year under review, the decline has been most marked. The facts may be roughly stated as follows :—The admissions for these two diseases were in 1903 about 87 per cent. of those in 1902, in 1904 92 per cent. of those in 1903, in 1905 32 per cent. of those in 1904, and in 1906 one-half those in the year previous. The present low rate cannot, therefore,

be looked on as a sudden and possibly accidental occurrence, but as a term of a steadily falling series. The Sanitary Officer notes that *diphtheria* must be looked on as a new factor in the health condition of the Command. Fortunately, however, as the children of the military population do not frequent the same schools as those attended by the children of civilians, it is hoped that the disease may be kept out of barracks. *Malarial fevers* were practically non-existent, but the Sanitary Officer notes that the *Stegomyia fasciata* forms a large percentage of the mosquito population of the island. Since this insect is known to be the carrier of the germ of yellow fever, its presence is a point well worth watching. *Tubercle of the lung* was rather prevalent, but this must be looked on as accidental, the disease not being prevalent amongst the civil population. Three out of the six cases admitted for this disease showed an inherited tendency.

No other disease occurred in sufficient number to merit special attention and the Sanitary History of the year seems to have been one of steady sanitary supervision, and instruction in sanitary matters to officers and men. Fortunately no heroic measures were demanded.

As regards Jamaica, a general statement only can be made, that the health of the troops was on the whole good, and the sanitary progress satisfactory. The detailed reports were in course of preparation at the time of the disastrous earthquake, and were destroyed in that catastrophe.

The stations of St. Helena and West Africa come next to be considered. The former was abandoned in October as a military station, and with an annual strength of only 129, it is obvious but little can be learned. There were no cases of preventable disease, and what disease occurred was of an insignificant nature. There were no deaths in the year, and only three men invalided out of the service. In view of the anticipated abandonment of the island, it is obvious that no important sanitary works could be undertaken.

The garrison (European) of West Africa is little more important than that of St. Helena, having an average strength for the year of only 232. One-half of the total admissions, and nearly one-half the number constantly inefficient from disease suffered from *malarial fevers*. *Dysentery* was practically absent, and there was no *enteric fever*. It is therefore malarial fevers that we have chiefly to consider when discussing the medical history of this Command. Considerable care was taken in the examination of these cases. From March onwards, the blood of every man coming to hospital at Tower Hill with fever was searched. Of the 387 men examined, 172 had the Malarial parasite in the peripheral blood; and of these 171 were of the malignant Tertian variety, none of the benign Tertian. The malignant Tertian form of the parasite then is by far the more common. That it is a malignant form of the parasite is undoubted. The red corpuscles are small and frequently crenated. The parasites take the form of small, sometimes minute, rings, each ring having two or three dots of chromatin. Often two, and occasionally three, rings are found in one corpuscle. Many corpuscles in one field of vision are seen to be infected. No intermediate forms are seen between these rings, and the crescents that are occasionally met with. There are, moreover, many interesting points to note, if a comparison be made, between the malignant Tertian fever of Sierra Leone and the malignant Tertian found in India, or at any rate in the Western Command of India. These points are as follows :—

- (1) It is comparatively yielding to quinine.
- (2) When treated early, it is the exception to find crescents in the peripheral blood. All the cases having malignant rings in the blood were re-examined at intervals for crescents, and out of 171 cases so examined, in 13 cases only were the crescents found.
- (3) Of those comparatively few cases, in which crescents were present, in only a small proportion did the crescents persist in the blood under treatment. In quite two-thirds of the cases the crescents disappeared under quinine.

On these grounds it seems reasonable to suppose that we have in Sierra Leone a different species of malignant parasite to deal with than the

one commonly met with in the west of India, and such is generally believed to be the case.

No cases of benign Tertian were seen and only three of Quartan, of which two were found in native children.

Besides the soldiers who were examined a considerable number of natives were also seen. In one native village in the Protectorate, situated on a swamp, the blood of every native infant examined contained the parasite—either the malignant Tertian or a mixed infection of Quartan and Tertian.

Fatal Cases of Malaria.—There was one fatal case (not including Black-water Fever) during the year. It occurred in a European gunner. Smears and sections taken from the brain and spleen showed a tremendous invasion by the malignant Tertian parasite, the capillaries being choked with Malarial pigment and rosettes.

Mosquitoes.—The mosquitoes conveying Malaria here are the *P. Costalis* and the *M. Funesta*. Major F. Smith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., found another anopheline—a new species—but this seems to be rare. Anopheles were found at the beginning, during, and at the end of the rains in the hospital, barracks, and guard rooms, but they always had to be carefully searched for. They were always easily obtained from the native dwellings in the town. Anopheles' larvæ were found in pools in the rocks in the valleys adjacent to Freetown, and in the low-lying rocky situations near the shore. None were found during the dry season, at which time, too, it is exceedingly difficult to get anopheles mosquitoes anywhere except in the native dwellings.

Mosquitoes are also found breeding in empty bottles and tins in and around barracks.

These remarks refer partly to native troops as well as European troops, but the importance of the disease to the Army throughout the world justifies their inclusion. *Veneral diseases* as a class were considerably more prevalent than usual, there being an excess over last year of nearly one-half, and over the previous decade of much about the same proportion. The other diseases do not merit special remark, and the sanitary work consisted of the smaller uninteresting details so necessary to the man on the spot, but so uninteresting to the world in general. It is fortunate that no great measures were needed, the sanitary conditions being on the whole very satisfactory.

The third sub-group comprises the stations in the Indian Ocean, viz., Ceylon and Mauritius. The garrison of Ceylon consists of 1,125 men, distributed amongst Colombo, Candy, Newera Eliya, and Diyatalawa. The Infantry of the garrison remain one-half of the year at Colombo, spending the remainder of the year at Diyatalawa, but towards the end of the year the battalion of British Infantry was withdrawn, its place being taken by the 75th Carnatic Infantry from Mauritius, a regiment of Madras Infantry. Newera Eliya is only used as a sanatorium, Candy being a detachment station. As regards preventable disease, *rubella* caused 54 admissions, chiefly amongst the men of the Worcestershire Regiment at Colombo. They conveyed the disease, however, with them to their training camp at Diyatalawa on their moving there. None of the cases were serious. *Enteric fever* caused 9 admissions, about twice as many as during 1905, and slightly over the average for the decade. Six of these cases originated at Diyatalawa, and were attributed by the Medical Officer in Charge there to drinking impure water from streams when out at field days. It may, however, be at least surmised that the conditions of camp life, and the greater difficulty of regulating and looking after latrines by that mode of existence, had something at least to say to this distribution. The death rate was very high, amounting to more than half of the total. This would almost seem to point to the fact that some of the cases of *simple continued fever*, which, however, were rather less than last year, may have been enteric fever. *Veneral disease* showed a considerable diminution (nearly one-half), whether we consider last year's figures only or those of the previous decade.

Malarial fevers were unimportant, being about the same as last year, but only one-quarter as prevalent as during the previous decade.

Referring to Sanitary matters, there are one or two interesting questions which may be discussed. The first is the installation of the filters at Colombo. These were of three patterns—a Pasteur Chamberland battery installation, a Brownlow filter, and an earthen reservoir filter of the Berkfeld type. The first is installed on the delivery taps of the Municipal Water Supply in the Galle Face Married Quarters. It is the opinion of the Sanitary Officer that they have worked satisfactorily. Further reports will be watched with interest, for it must be remembered that Indian experience is absolutely opposed to the use of these “battery” installations owing to the difficulty of preventing deterioration of the rubber washers in hot climates. The Brownlow filter is a Berkfeld filter candle worked under pressure by means of a pump. Six of these are in use at different places. Here the difficulty connected with the rubber joint is noted, and it is stated that the water must be free from sediment and the cleaning regular. The Sanitary Officer concludes: “They are, in fine, handled by skilled and sympathetic workers.” This is, of course, the whole *crux* of the filter question; given a “skilled and sympathetic worker,” and almost any system will give good results. In his absence, and how often that occurs we in the Army have only too much reason to know, the best system will fail. As to the third form, this is an ordinary domestic type of filter, and suitable for issue to married quarters.

The other important point is the abatement of what is termed the “Lake Fly Nuisance.” This nuisance seems to depend on the existence of the lake, which at present receives a great portion of the sewage of the town. This fly has been proved, experimentally, to be a carrier of the *Bacillus coli*, and its presence renders some at least of the barracks, notably the ground floors of Quarters “A” and “B” Blocks, Galle Face Quarters, almost uninhabitable. Unfortunately, any scheme for the total reclamation of the lake seems to entail great expense. The Sanitary Officer is in favour of a partial reclamation of the lake, with the dredging of a central canal whereby the remainder of the waters could be discharged into the sea.

The troops at Mauritius are distributed among Port Louis, Phoenix Vacoas, and Curepipe. The latter three are of the nature of permanent camps, and are all at an elevation of about 1,300 to 1,800 feet above the sea. The most important causes of inefficiency at Mauritius are *malarial fevers*. These account for about one-seventh of the total number constantly sick, and for about one-fifth of the admissions to hospital. The greatest incidence of this disease is amongst the troops stationed in Port Louis, but there is considerable decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous decade, and especially with 1905. The difference in total inefficiency is as one to three in the former case, and as one to four in the latter. This is due, as regards the comparison with 1905, to the fact that in that year the forts at Port Louis had to be kept constantly manned during the passage of the Russian Fleet towards Japan. The prevalence of the disease in Port Louis is attributed to the prevalence of mosquitoes, favoured by the presence of stagnant streams and the overgrowth of bush and trees on the banks, and to the close proximity of a highly infected native population.

Dysentery was prevalent throughout the year, but was of a mild nature, and more prevalent amongst the native troops (whose statistics are not included in this volume) than among the Europeans. It was noted that in one Corps (the Carnatic and Madras Infantry Battalion) in which the water was boiled, the incidence of this disease was about one-third of that in other Corps similarly situated. *Enteric fever* was very slight during 1906, only nine cases occurring amongst the European troops, rather under one-quarter of the number admitted for this disease during the previous year, and less than one-half that for the previous decade. There were no admissions for the plague amongst European troops, and only one amongst the native troops. This disease may now be considered to be endemic at Port Louis between August and December. Every precaution is taken to keep the troops in the neighbourhood of infected areas from associating with the civil population. The one man who suffered was found afterwards to have

broken out of barracks, and visited a badly infected quarter. In this station sanitary progress seems to have been steady, and very largely in the direction of drainage and clearing away obstructive bush. There are no very salient points to notice.

The strength of the garrison in South China is 1,525, stationed in, or in the vicinity of, Hong Kong. More than one-fifth of the admissions from all causes were due to *malaria*, which were accountable also for about one-fifth of the total inefficiency. These diseases are most prevalent during the months from August to January. The malignant Tertian variety of the parasite was discovered in 139 out of 369 of the cases whose blood was examined, in six of these being associated with the Simple Tertian form. This latter was, in addition, present alone in 134 cases, and once in connection with the Quartan parasite. The Quartan parasite was found in eight cases only. As regards the preventable diseases, *enteric fever* accounted for only one admission, but there was proof in this case of importation from elsewhere. *Dysentery* was rather more prevalent than usual, in consequence of a localized outbreak occurring amongst the Royal Engineers at Murray Barracks. This was traced to their using dirty receptacles for the storage of drinking water. *Venereal diseases* showed, as a whole, a slight decrease, though this was not the case in all forms of the disease. The decrease is in any case too small, as compared with 1905, to be useful as an argument if it stood by itself. It is noteworthy, however, as the lowest term of a series which dates from 1897. In that year the admissions per 1,000 from all forms of venereal disease were 668.4 per 1,000, in the year under review they had, as the result of a steady fall, almost unbroken in its character, come down to 160 per 1,000. Viewed in this light, the figures are distinctly encouraging. There was no great sanitary work carried out, and the line on which future work must undoubtedly proceed is that of *Malaria* prevention.

The strength of the troops stationed in North China was 500, distributed amongst Wei-Hai-Wei (up till 31.5.1906), Tientsin, and Peking (Legation Guard). The most fruitful cause of inefficiency was *venereal disease*, which accounted for nearly half the total number constantly sick. There were no cases of *enteric fever*, and the other preventable diseases were of trivial importance, none of them resulting in death. There was no sanitary work of importance done during the year.

The Garrison of the Straits Settlements is posted at Singapore, and consists partly of Europeans and partly of native troops drawn from the Indian Army. The health of the former has shown considerable improvement during the past four years, the number of men constantly inefficient from sickness, having fallen from 75.94 to 42.19 per 1,000 in that period. The number of deaths has in the same time fallen from 14.7 to 4.5 per 1,000. This state of affairs is highly satisfactory, and as regards the numbers constantly sick is due chiefly to a reduction in the amount of *malaria*. Thus while in 1903 as many as 814.3 cases of malaria were admitted per 1,000 of strength, the number admitted from the same cause during 1906, amounted only to 134.8 per 1,000. The decline in the death-rate is not to be accounted for entirely by the decline in malaria, but is due to general improvement in the sanitation of the station. The health of the native troops has not been so satisfactory, there having been an increase in the admission rate both for malarial fevers and for dysentery. During the latter half of 1906, however, there was a reduction of 66.67 per cent. in the number of cases of malarial fever among the Asiatic troops at Fort Canning, as compared with the first half of 1906, and this satisfactory result is chiefly due to the prohibition of cases of malarial fever being treated in barracks, where the patients spread the disease to their comrades, through the agency of mosquitoes, the carriers of malarial infection from man to man. Since July, 1906, all non-commissioned officers and men suffering from malarial fever have been admitted into hospital, and, as far as practicable, isolated by themselves at all stations in the Command. In consequence of this commonsense precaution, there has been a very considerable reduction in the number of cases of malarial fever throughout the Command, and especially has this been the case at Blakan Mati, Pulau Brani, and Fort Canning, where, prior to July, 1906, a large proportion of the cases of

malarial fever were treated in barracks. In addition to the isolation of the patients in hospital, since July, 1906, quinine in full doses has been administered to all malarial fever patients, on two consecutive evenings weekly for one or two months, after their discharge from hospital convalescent; a considerable extent of jungle has been cut down or uprooted; and several pools of water, disused wells, and swampy ground, have been filled up with earth, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Considerable sanitary improvements, however, are still required to prevent mosquitoes breeding in the vicinity of barracks.

Dysentery has been most prevalent among the troops stationed at the Alexandra Barracks, and is attributed by the Senior Medical Officer to insanitary latrines and wells for drinking water. There has, however, even here been a slight improvement during the current year, especially if we compare it with 1905. Thus in the latter year there were 142 admissions per 1,000 of strength for dysentery, while in 1906, there were only 37 admissions per 1,000. The provision of Singapore Municipal piped water has been sanctioned, and with its introduction, it is hoped that this disease will become less prevalent.

As regards European troops the most common cause of inefficiency, after malarial fevers has been venereal disease. Probably the best method of checking these diseases would lie in warning the men to avoid the lower parts of the Bazar, and pointing out the dangers of consorting with the women who live there.

There were no other important causes of inefficiency in the station.

IX.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

The strength of troops on board ship during the year 1906 was, altogether, 73,065, over 28,000 proceeding from home to foreign stations, 26,000 from foreign stations homewards, and the remainder sailing between different foreign stations. The voyages being all of comparatively short duration, the above strengths, when reduced to annual averages to compare with the rest of the service, fall to 1,610, 1,574, and 658 respectively. The actual figures are, however, of interest as showing what a considerable number of men of the British Army are at sea during some portion of the year.

The diseases to which men are liable during trooping voyages vary naturally with the direction in which the voyage takes them, and with the port or land of departure. Diseases, except those of a trivial nature, due to actual seafaring conditions, are in modern troopships practically unknown. The diseases of board-ship life are, therefore, in most cases the diseases of the land from which the men start. Thus, amongst the men proceeding abroad from home nearly 40 per cent. of the total admissions to hospital on board ship were due to *venereal diseases*, and 5 per cent. to *scabies*. On the inter-colonial voyages the percentage of admissions due to *venereal diseases* fell to 31 per cent., and on the homeward voyage to 21 per cent., while the admissions due to *scabies* were fractional. On the other hand, whereas the homeward voyages gave a percentage admission rate due to *malarial fevers* of 20 per cent., the inter-colonial voyages gave one of 15 per cent., and the outward bound one of 5 per cent. only. These two classes of disease mark the two extremes of variation, but naturally the so-called tropical diseases, *e.g.*, dysentery, showed a greater prevalence among the men returning home than in those proceeding from one foreign station to another, and even more than amongst those sailing abroad for the first time.

Other forms of disease show little variation. Thus in respiratory diseases, with the exception of bronchitis, there is practically no difference between the voyage out and the voyage home. It is noteworthy that on inter-colonial voyages the incidence of diseases of this class is very much less than on voyages out or homewards, probably because the troops are not on these voyages exposed to such variations of temperature. Thus, the total number of admissions for this class of disease on outward bound ships was, roughly, 38 per 1,000, on homeward bound ships nearly 60 per 1,000, and on ships proceeding from one foreign station to another only 13 per 1,000. The difference between outward bound ships and those bound for home was entirely in the incidence of bronchitis, but the difference between these classes and the third or inter-colonial class was due to a decrease in all the members of the group. Digestive diseases showed an increase in the homeward bound over the outward bound, most of this being probably due to the results of tropical service. The other causes of admission to hospital on board ship were of a trivial nature, and do not call for especial remark.

TABLE I—*continued.**United
Kingdom.*

Average Strength { In Annual Returns .. 118,532 Including Men Detached.. 124,412				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.							
Brought forward	..	..	..	13,116	70	354	1,014·68
Echinococcus Hominis	..	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Ascaris Lumbricoides	..	..	..	2	—	—	·05
Oxyuris Vermicularis	..	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Pediculus	..	..	..	14	—	—	·28
Phthirius Inguinalis	..	..	..	118	—	—	2·02
Scabies	..	..	..	2,199	—	—	69·04
Leptus Autumnalis	..	..	..	1	—	—	·03
Favus	..	..	..	4	—	—	·42
Ringworm	..	..	..	61	—	—	2·53
Tinea Versicolor	..	..	..	2	—	—	·16
Surfeit	..	..	..	1	—	1	·03
Alcoholism	..	..	..	123	4	4	4·68
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	1	—	—	·08
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	112	1	2	17·91
Rheumatism	..	..	..	1,243	3	43	79·27
Gout	..	..	..	41	—	1	1·90
Osteoarthritis	..	..	..	17	—	3	2·08
Cyst	..	..	..	92	—	—	4·30
New Growth, Non-malignant	..	..	..	194	—	5	13·95
„ Malignant	..	..	..	25	11	5	3·11
Myxœdema	..	..	..	1	—	—	·01
Anæmia	..	..	..	51	—	3	3·12
Idiopathic Anæmia	..	..	..	2	1	—	·46
Purpura	..	..	..	5	—	—	·42
Leucocythæmia	..	..	..	3	3	—	·13
Hodgkin's Disease	..	..	..	2	—	1	·09
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	12	2	8	1·49
„ Insipidus	..	..	..	3	—	—	·36
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	10	—	9	·43
Debility	..	..	..	657	—	55	35·62
Neuritis	..	..	..	38	—	7	5·08
Myelitis	..	..	..	8	2	4	2·42
Degeneration of Spinal Cord	..	..	..	14	1	8	2·12
Inflammation of Membranes of the Brain	..	..	..	12	7	1	·58
„ of Brain	..	..	..	1	—	—	·10
Abscess of Brain	..	..	..	4	4	—	·37
Sclerosis of Brain	..	..	..	1	—	—	·24
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	1	1	—	·04
Hæmorrhage of Brain	..	..	..	6	4	1	·21
Apoplexy	..	..	..	1	—	1	·35
Paralysis	..	..	..	26	—	7	2·45
Paraplegia	..	..	..	1	—	1	·21
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	4	—	2	·37
Local Paralysis	..	..	..	1	—	1	·03
Chorea	..	..	..	6	—	1	·56
Carried forward	..	..	..	18,238	114	528	1,273·82

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 113,532		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Con- stantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 124,412					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			18,238	114	528	1,273·82
Torticollis	..	..	3	—	—	·03
Facial Spasm	..	..	1	—	—	·18
Epilepsy	..	..	115	1	71	7·77
Tetany	..	..	1	—	—	·22
Vertigo	..	..	34	—	1	1·23
Headache	..	..	49	—	2	2·20
Anæsthesia	..	..	1	—	—	·08
Neuralgia	..	..	224	—	3	9·33
Hysteria	..	..	11	—	1	·73
Stammering	..	..	3	—	1	·11
Nervous Weakness	..	..	44	—	10	3·76
Idiocy.. ..	..	..	4	—	2	·30
Mania	..	..	18	—	17	1·69
Melancholia	..	..	32	—	33	3·97
Dementia	..	..	17	—	17	2·02
Mental Stupor	..	..	11	—	8	1·60
General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	4	—	4	·61
Delusional Insanity.. ..	..	..	15	—	15	2·14
Conjunctivitis	..	..	411	—	4	16·31
" Granular	..	..	13	—	—	·69
Echymosis	..	..	4	—	—	·05
Keratitis	..	..	27	—	3	2·87
" Ulcerative.. ..	..	..	65	—	2	4·39
Opacity of Cornea	..	..	4	—	1	·23
Staphyloma	..	..	2	—	1	·24
Iritis	..	..	57	—	3	5·41
Synechia	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Mydriasis	..	..	2	—	—	·06
Choroiditis	..	..	2	—	2	·10
Atrophy of Choroid.. ..	..	..	1	—	—	·05
Glaucoma	..	..	3	—	—	·09
Optic Neuritis	..	..	5	—	1	·46
Atrophy of Optic Nerve	..	..	2	—	2	·36
Hæmorrhage of Retina	..	..	1	—	1	·06
Retinitis Pigmentosa	..	..	1	—	1	·04
Detachment of Retina	..	..	3	—	2	·40
Lenticular Cataract.. ..	..	..	5	—	2	·18
Hæmorrhage into Vitreous Humour	..	..	2	—	—	·23
Opacities	..	..	1	—	—	·03
Amblyopia	..	..	8	—	2	·43
Ametropia	..	..	91	—	42	3·93
Myopia	..	..	9	—	8	·79
Hypermetropia	..	..	6	—	7	·72
Astigmatism.. ..	..	..	7	—	6	·66
Squint	..	..	7	—	—	·37
Carried forward			19,565	115	803	1,350·96

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 113,532		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 124,412					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			19,565	115	803	1,350.96
Nystagmus			1	—	—	.01
Stricture and Obliteration			1	—	—	.02
Chronic Dacryo-cystitis			2	—	—	.04
Obstruction of Nasal Duct			2	—	—	.09
Blepharitis Marginalis			65	—	3	2.27
Stye			24	—	—	.10
Abscess of Eyelids			2	—	—	.01
Inflammation External Meatus			342	1	2	11.72
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus			10	—	—	.20
Inflammation of Middle Ear			93	—	20	7.34
" of Tympanum			1	—	—	.03
" of Membrana Tympani			57	—	10	3.01
Ulceration of Membrana Tympani			47	—	—	.17
Perforation of Membrana Tympani			103	—	40	9.96
Tinnitus			1	—	—	.06
Deafness			31	—	17	1.69
Rhinitis			110	—	—	3.34
Inflammation of Framework			2	—	—	.37
Diseases of Septum.. ..			2	—	—	.69
Epistaxis			17	—	—	.58
Inflammation of Frontal Sinuses			2	—	—	.08
Hypertrophy of Pharyngeal Tonsil			1	—	—	.11
Pericarditis			5	1	—	.39
Endocarditis			1	—	—	.12
Valvular Disease of the Heart			296	16	215	29.34
Myocarditis			—	1	—	—
Degeneration of Heart			1	7	1	.04
Hypertrophy of Heart			3	—	2	.14
Dilatation of Heart			11	2	4	.91
Angina Pectoris			1	—	1	.14
Syncope			18	8	—	.53
Disordered Action of Heart			482	—	91	33.11
Arteritis			3	2	1	.11
Degeneration of Arteries			2	—	—	.15
Dilatation of Arteries			2	—	1	.04
Aneurysm			11	11	4	1.44
Traumatic Aneurysm			1	—	—	.25
Obstruction of Arteries			2	1	—	.21
Reynaud's Disease			1	—	1	.04
Phlebitis			23	—	4	1.38
Obstruction of Veins			8	—	2	.83
Thrombosis			13	—	6	1.13
Varix.. ..			193	—	27	13.93
Varicose Aneurysm.. ..			1	—	—	.20
Hay Fever			1	—	—	.01
Carried forward			21,560	165	1,255	1,483.28

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Diseases.	Average Strength {		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
	In Annual Returns ..	Including Men Detached..				
Brought forward	113,532	124,412	21,560	165	1,255	1,433.28
Laryngitis	102	—	4	4.32		
Aphonia	2	—	—	.07		
Tracheitis	1	—	—	.03		
Bronchitis	1,826	2	14	66.52		
Bronchitis Catarrhal	588	—	2	23.95		
Dilatation of Broncho	1	—	1	.10		
Spasmodic Asthma	44	1	7	2.64		
Congestion of Lung	10	1	—	.42		
Hæmorrhage of Lung	18	3	—	1.59		
Pneumonia	420	59	1	39.34		
Broncho-Pneumonia	19	4	—	1.66		
Abscess of Lung	4	1	—	.29		
Chronic Interstitial Inflammation	2	—	1	.29		
Phthisis, Acute	11	5	12	1.59		
Emphysema	4	1	—	.27		
Pleurisy	220	1	3	19.10		
Empyema	8	—	3	1.40		
Ulceration of Lips	1	—	—	.14		
Stomatitis	18	—	—	.65		
Ulceration of Mouth	6	—	—	.24		
Disorders of Dentine	1	—	—	.01		
Caries of Dentine	218	—	147	6.97		
Inflammation Dental Periosteum	71	—	—	1.58		
Abscess of Dental Periosteum	324	—	—	10.20		
Inflammation of Gums	6	—	—	.12		
Suppuration of Gums	5	—	—	.10		
Ulceration of Gums.. .. .	8	—	—	.31		
Caries of Alveoli	1	—	—	.02		
Necrosis of Alveoli	—	—	—	.10		
Toothache	1	—	—	.38		
Inflammation of Tongue	7	—	—	.29		
Ulceration of Tongue	2	—	—	.03		
Sore Throat	1,624	—	—	47.69		
Ulceration of Palate	5	—	—	.30		
Tonsillitis	3,760	—	1	136.30		
" Follicular	108	—	—	2.64		
Quinsy	1	—	—	.03		
Hypertrophy of Tonsils	14	—	—	.60		
Inflammation of Salivary Glands.. .. .	2	—	—	.11		
" of Pharynx	24	—	—	1.07		
Post-pharyngeal Abscess	2	1	—	.05		
Stricture of Æsophagus	1	—	1	.25		
Inflammation of Stomach	183	1	4	7.54		
Ulceration of Stomach	6	3	1	.96		
Hæmatemesis	9	—	—	.58		
Carried forward	31,248	248	1,457	1,866.12		

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 113,532		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 124,412					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			31,248	248	1,457	1,866·12
Dilatation of Stomach			5	—	—	·85
Indigestion			540	—	6	18·96
Enteritis			189	4	1	16·15
Typhilitis			70	8	1	6·24
Colitis			9	—	1	·86
Inflammation, Catarrhal			4	—	—	1·24
Ulceration of Intestines			2	—	—	·19
Hæmorrhage of Intestines			2	—	—	·10
Fæcal Accumulation			5	—	—	·08
Sprue			—	—	—	·07
Hernia			502	1	34	47·54
Volvulus			2	1	—	·04
Contraction of Intestines			1	—	1	·26
Stricture of Intestines			2	—	1	·13
Obstruction of Intestines			2	1	—	·15
Rupture of Intestines			—	—	1	·07
Constipation			87	—	—	2·29
Colic			419	—	—	9·63
Diarrhœa			300	—	1	7·06
Proctitis			1	—	—	·04
Periprectitis			15	—	—	1·07
Ulceration of Rectum			3	—	—	·16
Fissure of the Anus			9	—	—	·58
Fistula in Ano			30	—	2	4·18
Piles			258	—	1	13·66
Pruritus Ani			1	—	—	·01
Hepatitis			127	6	5	11·49
Abscess of Liver			18	7	2	3·65
Cirrhosis of Liver			3	—	—	·34
Perihepatitis			1	—	—	·03
Congestion of Liver			65	—	1	3·83
Jaundice			171	—	—	8·94
Inflammation of Gall Bladder and Duct			7	—	—	·28
Calculi			2	—	1	·35
Biliary Colic			1	—	—	·02
Peritonitis			7	2	—	·90
Ascites			1	1	—	—
Adhesion of Peritonæum			2	—	1	·12
Splenitis			2	—	—	·06
Hypertrophy of Spleen			1	—	—	·21
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands			366	—	—	28·57
Suppuration of Lymphatic Glands			22	—	—	3·21
Hypertrophy of Lymphatic Glands			5	—	—	·27
Inflammation of Lymphatics			14	—	—	·68
" of Thyroid Body			1	—	—	·09
Carried forward			34,522	279	1,517	2,060·77

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength { In Annual Returns .. 113,532 Including Men Detached.. 124,412						Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.									
Brought forward	..	..	..	..	..	34,522	279	1,517	2,060·77
Goitre	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	2	·48
Acute Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	41	8	4	4·37
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	34	7	12	3·83
Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·28
Granular Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1	·18
Abscess of Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	—	·54
Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·06
Hydronephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	·02
Movable Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1	·10
Calculus in Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1	·15
Hæmaturia	..	..	..	..	..	8	—	—	·45
Hæmoglobinuria	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·15
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	12	—	1	·80
Phosphaturia	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	15	—	—	1·41
Ulceration of the Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·05
Irritability of the Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·05
Retention of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	7	—	—	·13
Incontinence of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	75	—	22	4·59
Urethritis	..	..	..	..	..	14	—	—	·36
Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	..	50	—	2	8·06
Urethral Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1	·57
Inflammation of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·39
Abscess of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·10
Phimosis	..	..	..	..	..	59	—	—	3·23
Paraphimosis	..	..	..	..	..	29	—	—	1·40
Balanitis	..	..	..	..	..	267	—	—	7·91
Ulcer of Penis	..	..	..	..	..	13	—	—	·49
Abscess of Scrotum	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·12
Inflammation of Spermatie Cord	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·11
Hydrocele	..	..	..	..	..	46	—	1	2·25
Hæmatocele	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	·18
Varicocele	..	..	..	..	..	152	—	7	11·35
Inflammation Tunica Vaginalis	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·04
Hydrocele	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	—	1·61
Orchitis	..	..	..	..	..	276	—	1	15·28
Epididymitis	..	..	..	..	..	14	—	1	·59
Inflammation of the Male Breast	..	..	..	..	..	5	—	—	·11
Ostitis	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	5	3·42
Periostitis	..	..	..	..	..	16	—	—	1·45
Chronic Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1	·11
Caries	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	—	·44
Necrosis	..	..	..	..	..	23	—	3	2·49
Hypertrophy of Bone	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	·14
Inflammation of Joint	..	..	..	..	..	1,003	1	13	52·52
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	36,778	297	1,597	2,188·15

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength { In Annual Returns .. 113,532 Including Men Detached.. 124,412				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.							
Brought forward	..	..	..	36,778	297	1,597	2,188·15
Ankylosis	..	..	..	14	—	9	·94
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage	..	..	..	74	—	14	6·57
Loose Body	..	..	..	8	—	1	·74
Relaxation of Ligaments	..	..	..	2	—	—	·09
Knock-knee	..	..	..	3	—	—	·06
Inflammation of Spine	..	..	..	1	—	1	·17
Caries of Spine	..	..	..	5	—	3	1·54
Psoas, and other Abscesses	..	..	..	5	1	—	1·17
Lateral Curvature	..	..	..	2	—	1	·13
Ankylosis of Spine	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Muscle	..	..	..	1	—	—	·04
Suppuration of Muscle	..	..	..	1	—	—	·08
Atrophy of Muscle	..	..	..	2	—	1	·30
Spontaneous Rupture	..	..	..	1	—	—	·03
Myalgia	..	..	..	180	—	—	5·14
Dupuytren's Contraction	..	..	..	1	—	1	·13
Inflammation of Tendons	..	..	..	1	—	—	·01
Adhesion of Tendons	..	..	..	2	—	—	·05
Contraction of Tendons	..	..	..	17	—	8	1·30
Inflammation of Sheaths of Tendons	..	..	..	6	—	—	·18
Ganglion	..	..	..	7	—	—	·36
Inflammation of Bursæ	..	..	..	49	—	—	2·51
Abscess of Bursæ	..	..	..	4	—	—	·32
Bunion	..	..	..	14	—	5	·96
Bursal Cyst	..	..	..	6	—	—	·39
„ Tumour	..	..	..	1	—	1	·10
Club Foot	..	..	..	13	—	8	·64
Flat Foot	..	..	..	42	—	32	2·88
Deformities of Great Toe	..	..	..	94	—	8	6·51
Inflammation of Connective Tissue	..	..	..	999	1	—	42·73
Abscess of Connective Tissue	..	..	..	1,114	2	1	50·38
Edema	..	..	..	7	—	1	·47
Emphysema	..	..	..	1	—	—	·04
Erythema	..	..	..	50	—	—	1·95
Roseola	..	..	..	2	—	—	·03
Pityriasis Rosea	..	..	..	3	—	—	·10
Urticaria	..	..	..	70	—	—	2·18
Prickly Heat	..	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Eczema	..	..	..	918	—	3	47·62
Impetigo	..	..	..	204	—	—	8·56
Pityriasis	..	..	..	4	—	—	·06
Lichen	..	..	..	5	—	—	·15
Psoriasis	..	..	..	153	—	4	11·13
Sudamina	..	..	..	1	—	—	·02
Herpes	..	..	..	85	—	3	3·93
Carried forward	..	..	..	40,952	301	1,702	2,390·86

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	{ In Annual Returns .. 113,532 Including Men Detached.. 124,412		Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
			Brought forward	40,952	301	1,702	2,390·86
			Zona	38	—	—	1·40
			Pemphigus	7	—	—	1·21
			Dermatitis Herpetiformis	9	—	—	·24
			Acne	20	—	—	1·22
			Sycosis	26	—	1	1·34
			Seborrhœa	13	—	—	·76
			Ichthyosis	2	—	—	·10
			Chloasma	1	—	—	·03
			Alopecia	4	—	—	·37
			Area	1	—	—	·09
			Ulcer.. .. .	294	—	4	15·59
			Cicatrices	4	—	—	·17
			Boil	1,043	—	1	34·13
			Carbuncle	44	—	—	1·81
			Gangrene	—	—	—	·21
			Whitlow	220	—	—	9·17
			Onychia	239	—	—	11·95
			Corn	51	—	2	2·00
			Horn	1	—	—	·02
			Cheloid	1	—	—	·19
			Wen	15	—	—	·60
			Adenoma Sebaceum	3	—	—	·06
			Hyperidrosis	3	—	—	·11
			Bromidrosis	3	—	1	·11
			Lupus	6	—	1	·93
			Burns and Scalds	2	—	—	·02
			Heat-stroke	32	—	—	1·18
			Sun-stroke	15	1	—	·34
			Heat-apoplexy	1	2	—	·02
			Multiple injury	7	7	2	·77
			Suffocation from submersion	—	14	—	—
			Shock	2	2	—	·03
			Burns and Scalds	127	1	—	5·65
			Abrasion	300	—	—	8·65
			Contusion	1,840	1	7	68·93
			Wound	1,732	1	16	76·88
			„ self-inflicted	5	—	—	·63
			Strain or Sprain	2,114	—	3	78·35
			Dislocation	133	—	8	10·24
			Fracture	631	8	23	61·18
			Avulsion of a Part	2	—	—	·16
			Compression of a Nerve	1	—	—	·15
			Rupture of Kidney.. .. .	2	—	—	·08
			Strain of Muscle	7	—	—	·14
			Rupture of Muscle.. .. .	14	—	1	·59
			Carried forward	49,967	338	1,772	2,791·66

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 113,532				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 124,412							
Diseases.								
Brought forward					49,967	338	1,772	2,791·66
Strain of Tendons					2	—	—	·04
Fracture of Skull					11	2	4	1·26
Rupture of Tendons					6	—	1	·87
Concussion of Brain					1	—	3	4·43
Contusion of Brain					1	—	1	·12
Laceration of Brain					1	—	1	·10
Compression of Brain					2	1	—	·08
Wound of Eye					1	—	—	·13
Hæmatoma of the Pinna					4	—	—	·01
Rupture of Membrani Tympani					1	—	—	·04
Wound of Neck, Self-inflicted					4	4	—	·20
" Gunshot					25	14	3	1·76
Fracture of Spine					2	—	1	·10
Dislocation of Spine					—	—	1	—
Concussion of Spine					65	—	1	·09
Rupture of Viscera.. .. .					1	1	—	·20
" of Urethra					3	—	1	·20
Laceration of Urethra					1	—	—	·13
Separation of Epiphyses					6	—	—	·52
Internal Derangement of Joints					9	—	1	1·24
Rupture of Soft Parts					1	—	—	·02
Blisters of Feet					99	—	—	2·57
Foreign Bodies					35	—	1	1·94
Poisons—								
Lead					—	—	—	·04
Mercury					3	—	1	·26
Oxalic Acid					—	1	—	—
Caustic					1	—	—	·04
Eucalyptus Oil					1	—	—	·01
Alcohol					1	—	—	·02
Chloroform Vapour					1	1	—	—
Cocaine					1	—	—	·01
Opium					2	1	—	·09
Tobacco					1	—	—	·01
Carbolic Acid					1	—	—	·02
Decayed and Poisonous Food					18	—	—	·39
Coal Gas					1	—	—	·01
Snake Bite					2	—	—	·02
Dead Animal Matter					4	—	—	·09
No Appreciable Disease					430	—	—	13·51
Totals					50,715	363	1,792	2,822·23

Mediterranean.

TABLE II.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in the MEDITERRANEAN AREA during 1906.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier 12·41
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness 24·07

Average Strength, 17,191.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
	Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	·10
	Rubella	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
	Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	1·88
	Dengue	29	—	—	—	—	—	·86
	Influenza	103	—	—	—	—	—	3·48
	Mumps	2	—	—	—	—	—	·07
	Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	·27
	Simple Continued Fever	875	—	—	—	1	—	25·38
	Enteric Fever	66	10	—	10	6	1	13·73
	Malta Fever	186	5	2	7	181	8	48·08
	Epidemic Diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
	Dysentery	87	5	—	5	5	—	9·19
	Ague	206	—	—	—	2	—	6·39
	Remittent Fever	9	—	—	—	—	—	·60
	Erysipelas	4	1	—	1	—	—	·18
	Pyæmia	1	1	—	1	—	—	·03
	Septicæmia	1	1	—	1	—	—	·02
	Tubercle	6	1	—	1	3	2	·77
	Tubercle of Lung	24	2	2	4	28	26	3·68
	Syphilis	304	—	—	—	3	—	30·39
	Gonorrhoea	1,202	—	—	—	4	1	120·95
	Soft Chancre	696	—	—	—	—	—	61·31
	Bilharzia Hæmatobia	2	—	—	—	2	1	·35
	Tænia Solium	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	„ Mediocanellata	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
	Ascaris Lumbricoides	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
	Oxyuris Vermicularis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
	Phthirus Inguinalis	14	—	—	—	—	—	·32
	Culex Anxifer	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
	Seabies	181	—	—	—	—	—	6·29
	Ringworm	3	—	—	—	—	—	·15
	Alcoholism	47	1	—	1	1	1	1·60
	Delirium Tremens	3	1	—	1	—	—	·07
	Rheumatic Fever	7	—	—	—	—	—	1·42
	Rheumatism	132	—	—	—	8	2	10·46
	Carried forward.. .. .	4,212	28	4	32	244	42	348·28

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 17,191. Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	4,212	28	4	32	244	42	348.28
Gout	4	—	—	—	—	—	.27
Osteoarthritis	3	—	—	—	1	—	.22
Cyst	11	—	—	—	—	—	.30
New Growth, Non-Malignant	75	—	—	—	—	—	4.52
" Malignant	1	1	—	1	—	—	.12
Anæmia	6	—	—	—	—	—	.67
Hæmophilia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Diabetes Insipidus	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	—	—	.12
Debility	119	—	—	—	12	1	9.07
Neuritis	15	—	—	—	6	2	1.72
Disseminated Sclerosis, Spinal Cord	1	—	—	—	1	—	.16
Abscess of Brain	1	2	—	2	—	—	.01
Paralysis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.41
" Incomplete	1	—	—	—	1	—	.14
Hemiplegia	1	—	—	—	1	—	.08
Torticollis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Epilepsy	5	—	—	—	5	*3	.73
Vertigo	5	—	—	—	3	—	.74
Headache	20	—	—	—	—	—	.38
Neuralgia	22	—	—	—	—	—	.80
Hysteria	3	—	—	—	1	—	.35
Nervous Weakness	8	—	—	—	6	1	.86
Idiocy	1	—	—	—	—	—	.22
Mania	1	—	—	—	2	4	.16
Melancholia	11	—	—	—	9	14	2.15
Dementia	1	—	—	—	2	6	.21
General Paralysis, Insane	1	1	—	1	—	—	.01
Delusional Insanity	2	—	—	—	2	2	.56
Conjunctivitis	71	—	—	—	1	2	3.13
" Follicular	3	—	—	—	—	—	.17
" Granular	13	—	—	—	1	—	.90
Hyperæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Keratitis	4	—	—	—	1	—	.51
" Ulcerative	6	—	—	—	1	—	.31
Scleritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.08
Iritis	9	—	—	—	—	1	.68
Hæmorrhage of Iris	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Mydriasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Choroiditis	2	—	—	—	1	—	.35
Atrophy of Optic Nerve	—	—	—	—	1	1	.09
Detachment Retina	1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Lenticular Cataract	1	—	—	—	1	—	.03
Carried forward	4,651	32	4	36	303	79	397.77

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

Mediterranean.

TABLE II—continued.

Average Strength, 17,191.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		4,651	32	4	36	303	79	379 '77
Amblyopia		3	—	—	—	2	2	'36
Neuralgia of Eyeball		1	—	—	—	—	—	'06
Ametropia		8	—	—	—	7	13	'50
Myopia		6	—	—	—	1	—	'19
Hypermetropia		10	—	—	—	2	—	'82
Astigmatism		9	—	—	—	2	—	'50
Asthenopia		1	—	—	—	—	—	'12
Abscess Lachrymal Sac		1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Blepharitis		9	—	—	—	—	—	'43
Stye		2	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Ecchymosis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Inflammation External Meatus		111	—	—	—	2	1	4 '41
Abscess		4	—	—	—	—	—	'06
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Inflammation Middle Ear		3	—	—	—	—	—	'34
" Tympanum		16	—	—	1	—	—	'80
" Membrana Tympani		8	—	—	—	2	—	'66
Perforation		33	—	—	—	9	7	1 '98
Deafness		9	—	—	—	3	3	1 '01
Rhinitis		12	—	—	—	—	—	'34
Coryza		3	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Epistaxis		4	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Inflammation Accessory Sinuses		1	—	—	—	—	—	'17
" Naso Pharynx		5	—	—	—	1	1	'18
Pericarditis		2	—	—	—	—	—	'19
Endocarditis		1	1	—	1	—	1	'02
Valvular Disease, Heart		42	1	—	1	29	18	6 '18
Degeneration of Heart		1	1	—	1	—	—	'06
Hypertrophy of Heart		3	—	—	—	2	1	'29
Dilatation of Heart		4	—	—	—	—	—	'36
Disordered Action of Heart		72	—	—	—	12	*5	5 '65
Aneurysm		2	4	—	4	—	—	'21
Thrombosis		1	1	—	1	—	—	'07
Phlebitis		4	—	—	—	—	—	'30
Thrombosis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'12
Varix		27	—	—	—	1	—	2 '01
Arterio-venous Aneurysm		1	—	—	—	1	—	'04
Laryngitis		5	—	—	—	—	—	'14
Tracheitis		2	—	—	—	—	—	'09
Bronchitis		77	—	—	—	—	—	3 '11
" Catarrhal		124	—	—	—	—	—	4 '18
Spasmodic Asthma		4	—	—	—	—	—	'17
Congestion of Lung		1	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Carried forward		5,286	41	4	45	380	133	416 '13

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 17,191.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		5,286	41	4	45	380	133	416.13
Hæmoptysis		3	—	—	—	—	—	.16
Pneumonia		50	2	—	2	—	1	5.24
Broncho-Pneumonia		1	—	—	—	1	—	.33
Abscess of Lung		1	—	—	—	—	—	.11
Chronic Interstitial Inflammation		1	1	—	1	1	—	.25
Emphysema		2	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Pleurisy		36	—	—	—	1	—	3.08
Stomatitis		6	—	—	—	—	—	.47
Caries of Dentine		26	—	—	—	4	5	.71
Inflammation Dental Periosteum		15	—	—	—	—	—	.42
Abscess		31	—	—	—	—	—	.78
Inflammation Gums		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Suppuration		1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Ulceration		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Necrosis of Alveoli		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Toothache		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Inflammation of Tongue		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Sore Throat		111	—	—	—	—	—	2.72
Ulceration Throat		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Tonsillitis		366	—	—	—	—	—	10.83
Tonsillitis Follicular		39	—	—	—	—	—	1.02
Hypertrophy of Tonsils		2	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Inflammation Pharynx		14	—	—	—	—	—	.37
Ulceration of Pharynx		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Inflammation of Stomach		43	1	—	1	—	—	1.54
Ulceration		2	—	—	—	—	—	.18
Dilatation		3	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Indigestion		102	—	—	—	—	—	2.71
Gastralgia		—	—	—	—	—	—	.95
Excessive Appetite		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Enteritis		23	—	—	—	—	—	.33
Typhlitis		15	—	—	—	—	—	.96
Colitis		2	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Hernia		44	—	—	—	3	2	5.56
Internal Strangulation Intestines		1	1	—	1	—	—	.02
Obstruction Intestines		1	—	—	—	—	—	.08
Constipation		24	—	—	—	—	—	.49
Colic		68	—	—	—	—	—	1.63
Diarrhœa		206	—	—	—	—	—	3.90
Inflammation Rectum		1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Peri-proctitis Abscess		—	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Fissure Anus		4	—	—	—	—	—	.23
Fistula in Ano		2	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Piles		34	—	—	—	—	—	2.20
Hepatitis		13	—	—	—	1	—	.81
Carried forward		6,587	48	4	50	391	141	465.22

Mediterranean.

TABLE II—continued.

Diseases.	Average Strength, 17,191.			Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
					In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	6,587	46	4	50	391	141	465	22		
Abscess of Liver	9	3	1	4	3	—	1	27		
Congestion of Liver	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	38		
Hypertrophy of Liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19		
Jaundice	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	
Inflammation Gall-Bladder and Duct ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
Ascites	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15		
Inflammation Lymphatic Glands ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	
Suppuration	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	49		
Inflammation of Lymphatics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
Goitre	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	18		
Acute Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	43		
Bright's Disease	7	1	—	1	6	4	—	1	17	
Pyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21		
Hydronephrosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	05		
Calculus in Kidney	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	03		
" Pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	06		
" Ureter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	01		
Hæmaturia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
Oxaluria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	09		
Cystitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	
Retention of Urine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	04		
Incontinence of Urine	11	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	19	
Urethritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	09		
Hæmorrhage Urethra	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	05		
Stricture	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
Urethral Fistula	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	07		
Inflammation of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	06		
Hypertrophy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Phimosis	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	63	
Paraphimosis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	41		
Balanitis	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	
Ulcer of Penis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	06		
Hydrocele	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	75		
Varicocele	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	61	
Hæmatocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	09		
Hydrocele	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	52		
Orchitis	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	
Epididymitis	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	67		
Inflammation Male Breast	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	03		
Ostitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	05		
Periostitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
Necrosis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	09		
Inflammation of Joint	111	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	46	
Ankylosis Fibrous	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	07		
Carried forward	7,107	50	5	55	416	156	499	01		

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 17,191.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	7,107	50	5	55	416	156	499 '01
Dislocation Articular Cartilage	4	—	—	—	—	—	'48
Loose Body	1	—	—	—	—	—	'03
Posterior Curvature Spine	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lateral Curvature Spine	1	—	—	—	1	—	'05
Atrophy Muscle	2	—	—	—	1	1	'09
Spontaneous Rupture Muscle	1	—	—	—	—	—	'12
Myalgia	27	—	—	—	—	—	1 '12
Contraction of Fasciæ	1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
" of Tendons	2	—	—	—	1	—	'13
Inflammation Sheaths of Tendons	2	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Thecal Abscess	1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Inflammation Bursæ	18	—	—	—	—	—	'94
Bunion	2	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Club Foot	1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Flat Foot	2	—	—	—	2	—	'04
Deformities Great Toe	9	—	—	—	1	3	'83
Hammer Toe	1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Inflammation of Connective Tissue	160	—	—	—	—	—	5 '21
Abscess	112	—	—	—	1	—	5 '32
Edema	1	—	—	—	—	—	'06
Erythema	8	—	—	—	—	—	'29
Pityriasis Rosea	1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Urticaria	16	—	—	—	—	—	'38
Prickly Heat	3	—	—	—	—	—	'11
Eczema	100	—	—	—	—	—	4 '95
Impetigo	55	—	—	—	—	—	3 '12
Pityriasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Lichen	1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Psoriasis	25	—	—	—	—	—	2 '17
Herpes	7	—	—	—	—	—	'29
Zona	6	—	—	—	—	—	'25
Pemphigus	2	—	—	—	—	—	'28
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	3	—	—	—	—	—	'15
Acne	7	—	—	—	—	—	'22
Sycosis	13	—	—	—	—	—	'66
Alopecia	1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Area	1	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Ulcer	74	—	—	—	—	—	4 '81
Cicatrices	1	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Boil	123	—	—	—	—	—	3 '68
Carbuncle	10	—	—	—	—	—	'40
Whitlow	31	—	—	—	—	—	1 '40
Onychia	40	—	—	—	—	—	2 '44
Corn	3	—	—	—	—	—	'33
Wen	5	—	—	—	—	—	'22
Carried forward	7,992	50	5	55	423	161	540 '12

Mediterranean.

TABLE II—continued.

Average Strength, 17,191.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		7,992	50	5	55	423	161	540.12
Heat-stroke.. ..		9	—	—	—	2	—	.42
Sun-stroke		6	—	—	—	—	—	.24
Heat-apoplexy		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Multiple Injury		10	1	—	1	4	1	1.51
Suffocation from Submersion		—	2	—	2	—	—	—
" " Plugging of Air Passages		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds		16	—	—	—	—	—	.66
Abrasion		60	—	—	—	—	—	2.15
Contusion		170	—	—	—	1	1	6.72
Wound		170	—	—	—	2	2	7.98
" Self-inflicted		2	1	—	1	—	—	.07
" Gunshot		7	—	—	—	1	1	.81
" " Self-inflicted		2	2	—	2	—	—	.14
Strain or Sprain		202	—	—	—	1	—	8.58
Dislocation		17	—	—	—	—	—	1.26
Fracture		78	2	1	3	3	4	7.91
" of Skull		2	4	—	4	1	—	.03
Stretching Nerves		1	—	—	—	1	—	.21
Compression		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Rupture of Muscle		2	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Concussion of Brain		10	—	—	—	—	—	1.03
Contusion Eyeball		—	—	—	—	—	—	.29
Foreign Body in Conjunctiva		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
" " Eyeball		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Concussion Spinal Cord		—	—	—	—	1	—	.20
Rupture Bladder		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Separation of Epiphyses		2	—	—	—	—	—	.16
Blisters of Feet		13	—	—	—	—	—	.32
Foreign Bodies		3	—	—	—	—	—	.09
In Action		1	—	—	—	1	—	.25
Poisons—								
Lead		2	—	—	—	—	—	.14
Oxalic Acid		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Decayed and Poisonous Food		1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
No Appreciable Disease		78	—	—	—	—	—	2.87
TOTALS		8,862	64	6	70	441	170	584.37

TABLE III.

South Africa.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in the SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND during the YEAR 1906.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier ... 10·11
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness ... 23·93

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
	Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Rubella	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
	Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	—	—	—	1·46
	Influenza	114	—	—	—	1	—	5·75
	Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	2	—	2	—	—	·12
	Simple Continued Fever	13	—	—	—	—	—	·91
	Enteric Fever	168	18	—	18	8	—	32·96
	Malta Fever	1	—	—	—	4	1	·37
	Dysentery	82	—	—	—	3	—	6·68
	Ague	212	—	—	—	3	—	8·99
	Remittent Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	·12
	Erysipelas	21	—	—	—	—	—	2·12
	Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Tubercle	6	—	—	—	2	2	1·39
	of Lung	23	3	—	3	26	*30	8·38
	Syphilis	367	1	—	1	10	2	37·24
	Gonorrhœa	497	—	—	—	2	1	41·14
	Soft Chancre	289	—	—	—	—	—	29·58
	Bilharzia Hæmatobia	11	—	—	—	10	1	2·00
	Tænia Solium	18	—	—	—	—	—	1·01
	Ascaris Lumbricoides	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
	Phthirius Inguinalis	25	—	—	—	—	—	·49
	Scabies	126	—	—	—	—	—	5·14
	Ringworm	8	—	—	—	—	—	·38
	Tinea Versicolor	4	—	—	—	—	—	·08
	Alcoholism	21	1	—	1	—	—	1·01
	Rheumatic Fever	50	—	—	—	6	2	6·52
	Rheumatism	227	—	—	—	11	2	16·28
	Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—	·11
	Osteo-Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	Cyst Sebaceous	19	—	—	—	—	—	·85
	Carried forward.. .. .	2,323	25	—	25	86	41	211·26

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

*South Africa.*TABLE III—*continued.*

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward		2,323	25	—	25	86	41	211·26
Non-malignant New Growth		16	—	—	—	—	—	1·42
Malignant New Growth		2	1	—	1	1	1	·30
Anæmia		3	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Diabetes Mellitus		1	1	—	1	—	—	·34
„ Insipidus		2	—	1	1	1	—	·51
Debility		85	—	—	—	11	1	6·12
Neuritis		9	—	—	—	—	—	·56
Inflammation of Membranes		1	1	—	1	—	—	·05
Hæmorrhage of Spinal Cord		1	—	—	—	—	—	·34
Degeneration of Spinal Cord		1	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Inflammation of Membranes of Brain		1	—	—	—	—	—	·17
„ of Brain		1	1	—	1	—	—	·04
Hæmorrhage of Brain		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Hemiplegia		5	—	—	—	2	—	·78
Chorea		1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Torticollis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Epilepsy		10	—	—	—	7	3	2·50
Vertigo		5	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Headache		18	—	—	—	—	—	·39
Neuralgia		18	—	—	—	1	—	·91
Facial Hemiatrophy		1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Hysteria		1	—	—	—	—	1	·04
Nervous Weakness		4	—	—	—	1	—	·60
Mania		2	—	—	—	2	2	·55
Melancholia		6	—	—	—	4	8	1·75
Mental Stupor		1	—	—	—	—	2	·27
Delusional Insanity		3	—	—	—	2	*4	·82
Conjunctivitis		52	—	—	—	—	—	2·34
Keratitis		3	—	—	—	—	—	·68
„ Ulcerative		8	—	—	—	—	—	·92
Iritis		9	—	—	—	2	1	1·67
Choroiditis		1	—	—	—	1	1	·16
Congestion of Optic Disc		—	—	—	—	1	1	·20
Retinitis		3	—	—	—	—	—	·26
Lenticular Cataract		2	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Amblyopia		1	—	—	—	—	—	·28
Ametropia		14	—	—	—	1	1	1·00
Myopia		7	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Hypermetropia		4	—	—	—	1	—	·69
Astigmatism		2	—	—	—	1	—	·06
Diplopia		1	—	—	—	1	—	·40
Squint		2	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Abscess of Lacrymal Sac		3	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Carried forward.. ..		2,635	29	1	30	126	67	239·91

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward		2,635	29	1	30	126	67	239 '71
Blepharitis Marginalis		3	—	—	—	—	—	'21
Stye		4	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Abscess of Eyelid		1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Ptosis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Inflammation of External Meatus		61	—	—	—	—	—	3 '04
„ of Middle Ear		21	—	—	—	4	3	1 '87
Suppuration of Middle Ear		7	1	—	1	2	—	'92
Perforation of Membrana Tympani		14	—	—	—	1	2	1 '38
Tinnitus		1	—	—	—	—	—	'24
Deafness		8	—	—	—	2	1	'83
Rhinitis		3	—	—	—	—	—	'35
Inflammation of Naso Pharynx		3	—	—	—	—	—	'11
Hypertrophy of Pharyngeal Tonsil		4	—	—	—	—	—	'12
Pericarditis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart		30	2	1	3	16	14	4 '83
Degeneration of Muscular Substance of Heart		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hypertrophy		1	—	—	—	1	—	'08
Dilatation		—	—	—	—	1	—	'03
Aneurysm of the Heart		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart		66	—	—	—	11	4	7 '36
Dilatation of Artery		—	—	—	—	1	—	'01
Aneurysm		1	2	—	2	—	—	'03
Traumatic Aneurysm		1	—	—	—	1	—	'20
Embolism		1	—	—	—	—	—	'14
Phlebitis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Thrombosis		5	—	—	—	—	2	'59
Varix		25	—	—	—	—	—	2 '52
Laryngitis		20	—	—	—	—	—	1 '10
Bronchitis		40	—	—	—	—	—	1 '97
„ Catarrhal		271	—	—	—	1	—	10 '85
Spasmodic Asthma		2	—	—	—	—	1	'08
Hæmorrhage of Lung		2	—	—	—	1	—	'11
Pneumonia		88	12	—	12	3	1	8 '07
Broncho-Pneumonia		2	—	—	—	—	—	'26
Chronic Interstitial Inflammation		1	—	—	—	—	—	'11
Phthisis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Pleurisy		17	—	—	—	—	—	1 '47
Stomatitis		5	—	—	—	—	—	'27
Caries Dentine and Cementum		98	—	—	—	14	11	4 '65
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum		16	—	—	—	—	—	'91
Abscess of Dental Periosteum		48	—	—	—	—	—	1 '44
Inflammation of Gums		4	—	—	—	—	—	'17
Suppuration of Gums		3	—	—	—	—	—	'14
Necrosis		—	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Carried forward		3,516	48	2	50	185	106	296 '42

*South Africa.*TABLE III—*continued.*

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward		3,516	48	2	50	183	106	296 '42
Toothache		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Sore Throat		161	—	—	—	—	—	6 '27
Tonsillitis		639	—	—	—	1	—	20 '21
Inflammation of Salivary Glands ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	'10
" " Pharynx		3	—	—	—	—	—	'07
" " Stomach		60	—	—	—	1	1	1 '75
" " Catarrhal		72	—	—	—	2	—	3 '29
Ulceration of Stomach		1	—	—	—	2	—	'39
Hæmatemesis		2	—	—	—	—	—	'80
Indigestion		95	—	—	—	1	—	3 '02
Heartburn		1	—	—	—	—	—	'13
Enteritis		32	—	—	—	1	—	'93
Typhilitis		14	—	—	—	2	—	2 '96
Colitis		7	—	—	—	—	—	'18
Hernia		31	—	—	—	1	—	4 '01
Constipation		24	—	—	—	—	—	'62
Colic		154	—	—	—	—	—	3 '33
Diarrhoea		141	—	—	—	—	—	5 '17
Periproctitis		6	—	—	—	—	—	'86
Fissure of Anus		1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Fistula in Ano		6	—	—	—	—	—	'79
Prolapse		—	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Piles		74	—	—	—	—	—	3 '63
Hepatitis		30	2	—	2	3	1	3 '48
Abscess of Liver		12	2	—	2	5	—	4 '13
Congestion of Liver		8	—	—	—	—	—	'39
Acute Yellow Atrophy		1	1	—	1	—	—	'01
Jaundice		22	—	—	—	—	—	1 '78
Inflammation of Hepatic Ducts ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	'12
Peritonitis		3	2	—	2	—	—	'04
Splenitis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands ..		45	—	—	—	2	1	5 '48
Suppuration of Lymphatic Glands ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	'16
Inflammation of Lymphatics		11	—	—	—	1	—	'37
Goitre		1	—	—	—	1	—	'13
Addison's Disease		1	—	1	1	1	—	'26
Acute Nephritis		3	1	—	1	—	—	'35
Bright's Disease		1	—	—	—	2	1	'43
Pyelitis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Hæmaturia		3	—	—	—	—	—	'27
Phosphaturia		1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Cystitis		5	—	—	—	—	—	'47
Irritability of Bladder		1	—	—	—	—	—	'09
Retention of Urine		3	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Incontinence of Urine		4	—	—	—	3	1	'89
Carried forward		5,202	56	3	59	213	112	373 '11

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward		5,202	56	3	59	213	112	373·11
Urethritis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Stricture of Urethra		8	—	—	—	—	—	·60
Phimosis		7	—	—	—	—	—	·46
Paraphimosis		5	—	—	—	—	—	·18
Balanitis		20	—	—	—	—	—	·85
Inflammation of Scrotum		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
" of Spermatic Cord		1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Hydrocele		2	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Hæmatocele		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Varicocele		18	—	—	—	—	—	1·15
Hydrocele		6	—	—	—	—	—	·24
Orchitis		54	—	—	—	—	—	2·42
Epididymitis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Hæmatocele		1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Inflammation of Male Breast		2	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Ostitis		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Periostitis		11	—	—	—	1	—	1·46
Necrosis		3	—	—	—	2	—	·35
Inflammation of Joints		172	—	—	—	4	1	10·39
Ankylosis		2	—	—	—	1	—	·14
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Contracture of Muscles		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Myalgia		45	—	—	—	—	—	2·46
Inflammation of Sheath of Tendons		2	—	—	—	1	—	·08
Thecal Abscess		1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Ganglion		1	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Inflammation of Bursæ		4	—	—	—	—	—	·29
Bunion		1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Flat Foot		2	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Deformities of Great Toe		11	—	—	—	—	—	1·01
Inflammation of Connective Tissue		208	—	—	—	2	—	8·42
Abscess Connective Tissue		146	—	—	—	—	—	8·36
Emphysema		2	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Undue Formation of Fat		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erythema		7	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Urticaria		20	—	—	—	—	—	·83
Eczema		59	—	—	—	—	—	4·57
Impetigo		19	—	—	—	—	—	1·15
Lichen		2	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Psoriasis		33	—	—	—	1	—	2·71
Herpes		7	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Zona		2	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Pemphigus		1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Acne		2	—	—	—	—	—	·33
Sycosis		5	—	—	—	—	—	·30
Carried forward		6,098	56	3	59	225	117	423·06

*South Africa.*TABLE III—*continued.*

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward		6,098	56	3	59	225	117	423 '06
Ulcer		61	—	—	—	—	—	3 '45
Boil		99	—	—	—	—	—	3 '34
Carbuncle		8	—	—	—	—	—	'49
Whitlow		19	—	—	—	—	—	'97
Onychia		51	—	—	—	—	—	3 '06
Corn		6	—	—	—	—	—	'76
Wen		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Hyperidrosis		2	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Bromidrosis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'04
Burns and Scalds		3	—	—	—	—	—	'17
Heatstroke		39	—	—	—	—	—	1 '05
Sunstroke		2	—	—	—	—	—	'03
Multiple Injury		2	2	—	2	—	—	'34
Suffocation from Submersion		—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds		10	—	—	—	—	—	'41
Abrasions		40	—	—	—	—	—	'89
Contusion		305	—	—	—	—	—	10 '90
Wound		358	—	—	—	—	1	16 '47
„ Punctured Penknife (Self-inflicted).		—	—	—	—	—	—	'03
„ Gunshot (Accidental)		11	3	—	3	1	2	1 '30
„ „ (Self-inflicted)		3	1	—	1	—	—	'65
Sprain		219	—	—	—	—	—	8 '77
Dislocation		18	—	—	—	—	2	1 '06
Fracture		99	3	—	3	11	9	11 '96
Effects of presence of Foreign Bodies		6	—	—	—	—	—	'24
„ of Mechanical Injuries		—	—	—	—	—	1	'02
Wound of Median Nerves		1	—	—	—	1	—	'04
Strain of Muscle		9	—	—	—	—	—	'71
Rupture of Muscle		2	—	—	—	1	—	'16
„ of Tendons		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wound of Scalp		1	—	—	—	—	—	'50
Fracture of Base of Skull		1	—	—	—	—	—	'37
Wound of Skull (self-inflicted)		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain		9	1	—	1	—	—	'93
Fracture of Jaw		6	—	—	—	—	—	'39
„ of Malar Bone		1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Wound of Conjunctiva		1	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Contusion of Eyeball		1	—	—	—	—	—	'06
Foreign Body in Conjunctiva		2	—	—	—	—	—	'03
„ „ Eyeball		6	—	—	—	1	—	'45
Wound of Eyeball		8	—	—	—	2	—	1 '36
Hæmatoma of Pinna		1	—	—	—	—	—	'06
Foreign Body in External Meatus		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Wound of Neck (self-inflicted)		5	1	—	1	—	—	'32
Carried forward		7,516	73	3	76	242	133	495 '06

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 18,000.				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
Diseases.					In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged.	
Brought forward				7,516	73	3	76	242	133	495·06
Rupture of Lung				—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fracture of Spine				—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign Body in Alimentary Canal				1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Contusion of Testicle				3	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Wound of Male Urethra.. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Foreign Body in Urethra.. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Fracture of Clavicle				3	—	—	—	—	—	·37
" of Humerus				1	—	—	—	—	—	·13
" of Radius				3	—	—	—	—	—	·14
" of Ulna.. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	·14
" of Radius and Ulna				1	—	—	—	—	—	·16
" of Metacarpus				6	—	—	—	—	—	·24
Internal Derangement of Joints.. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	·26
Fracture of Tibia and Fibula				1	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Lead Poisoning				1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Mercury Poisoning				1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Decayed and Poisonous Food				3	—	—	—	—	—	·06
No Appreciable Disease				56	—	—	—	—	—	1·34
Totals				7,600	75	3	78	242	133	498·34

ABSTRACT No. I.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed in the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1906, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 113,532. Average Strength, including Men detached, 124,412.							Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Dis- charged the Service.
Diseases.								With the Regi- ment.	Absent from the Regi- ment.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Small-pox							85	—	—	—	—
Measles... ..							101	4	—	4	—
Scarlet Fever							394	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers							2,041	1	—	1	—
Influenza							59	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria							73	10	1	11	—
Enteric Fever											
Malta Fever							33	—	—	—	9
Other Continued Fevers							78	1	—	1	—
Cholera... ..							—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery							40	3	—	3	3
Yellow Fever							—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers							398	2	—	2	5
Septic Diseases							45	5	—	5	—
Tubercle of Lung							274	29	—	29	238
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..							54	9	—	9	27
Syphilis							3,030	4	—	4	52
Gonorrhœa							4,693	—	—	—	7
Soft Chancre							1,563	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia							—	—	—	—	—
Scabies... ..							2,199	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases							254	—	—	—	13
Scurvy							—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism							124	4	—	4	4
Rheumatic Fever							112	1	—	1	2
Rheumatism							1,301	3	—	3	46
Debility							657	—	—	—	55
Other General Diseases							506	16	2	18	33
LOCAL DISEASES.											
Diseases of the—											
Nervous System { Nervous							610	19	1	20	123
Mental							101	—	—	—	96
Eye							837	—	—	—	93
Other Organs of Special Sense							819	—	1	1	89
Valvular Disease of Heart							296	15	1	16	215
Disordered Action of Heart							482	—	—	—	91
Other Circulatory Diseases							300	33	—	33	54
Bronchitis							2,414	2	—	2	16
Pneumonia							420	54	5	59	1
Pleurisy... ..							220	1	—	1	3
Other Respiratory Diseases							227	15	1	16	28
Digestive							9,271	32	4	36	214
Lymphatic							415	—	—	—	2
Urinary							208	16	—	16	43
Generative (except Soft Chancre)							943	—	—	—	13
Organs of Locomotion							1,553	3	—	3	115
Connective Tissue							2,121	3	—	3	2
Skin							3,544	—	—	—	20
INJURIES.											
General							59	26	—	26	2
Local							7,189	32	1	33	77
In Action							—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease							430	—	—	—	—
Details not available							—	—	—	—	—
Poisons... ..							37	2	1	3	1
Suicides							—	(19)	(1)	(19)	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)							—	—	—	—	—
General Total							50,715	345	18	363	1,792

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.			
	Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·10	·7	—	—	·04	—	—	—	—
13·72	·9	·03	—	·12	8·6	·05	—	·69
13·46	3·5	—	—	·12	—	—	—	—
65·70	18·0	·01	—	·58	17·8	·03	·01	·64
3·91	·5	—	—	·03	·7	·02	—	·06
12·83	·6	·09	—	·11	1·1	·22	·02	·19
4·23	·3	—	·07	·04	—	—	—	—
3·52	·7	·01	—	·03	2·0	·02	—	·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·93	·4	·02	·02	·03	·9	·02	·08	·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19·69	3·5	·02	·04	·17	6·8	·02	·09	·28
2·91	·4	·04	—	·03	·9	·05	—	·06
31·11	2·4	·23	1·91	·27	—	—	—	—
5·29	·5	·07	·22	·05	3·1	·56	1·71	·42
315·36	26·7	·03	·42	2·78	46·3	·06	·99	4·94
387·82	41·3	—	·06	3·42	58·9	—	·11	4·31
117·29	13·8	—	—	1·03	13·0	—	—	1·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69·04	19·4	—	—	·61	—	—	—	—
8·61	2·2	—	·10	·08	27·5	—	·10	·94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·76	1·1	·03	·03	·04	2·1	·05	—	·03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17·91	1·0	·01	·02	·16	—	—	—	—
83·25	11·5	·02	·37	·73	24·7	·05	·97	1·70
35·62	5·8	—	·44	·31	10·2	·01	1·64	·74
33·64	4·5	·14	·27	·30	4·6	·12	·37	·32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40·77	5·4	·16	·99	·36	7·5	·22	1·52	·51
12·33	·9	—	·77	·11	1·7	·02	1·08	·22
42·00	7·4	—	·75	·37	11·7	—	1·44	·70
41·75	7·2	·01	·72	·37	9·1	·02	1·37	·62
29·34	2·6	·13	1·73	·26	—	—	—	—
36·11	4·2	—	·73	·32	14·1	·42	5·19	1·27
22·28	2·6	—	·44	·20	—	—	—	—
90·47	21·3	·02	·13	·80	—	—	—	—
39·34	3·7	·47	·01	·35	—	—	—	—
19·10	1·9	·01	·02	·17	45·4	·92	·93	2·33
14·68	2·0	·13	·23	·13	—	—	—	—
380·82	81·7	·29	1·72	3·35	96·5	·29	2·88	3·52
33·57	3·7	—	·02	·30	7·4	—	·12	·71
17·18	1·8	·13	·85	·15	2·9	·11	·54	·25
49·15	9·3	—	·10	·43	12·3	—	·43	·66
93·91	14·6	·02	·92	·83	13·9	·01	1·96	·90
93·62	18·7	·02	·02	·82	24·8	·01	·09	1·00
159·56	31·2	—	·16	1·41	47·5	—	·27	2·15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·36	·5	·21	·02	·02	·6	·30	·04	·04
330·68	63·3	·27	·62	2·91	81·6	·37	1·33	4·03
—	—	—	—	—	·8	—	·50	·06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13·51	3·8	—	—	·12	·3	—	—	·13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03
1·01	·3	·02	·01	·01	4·0	·05	·01	·02
—	—	(·15)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—
2,822·23	446·7	2·92	14·40	24·86	621·3	4·03	25·79	35·79

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT A.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into TROOPS stationed in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1906, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 86,533. Average Strength, including Men detached, 94,872.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	With the Regiment.		Absent from the Regiment.	Total.			
	GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	—	64	—	—	—	—	3·89
Measles	—	69	2	—	2	—	9·27
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	373	—	—	—	—	12·71
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	1,694	1	—	1	—	53·01
Influenza	—	52	—	—	—	—	3·46
Diphtheria	—	51	8	1	9	—	8·84
Enteric Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	—	30	—	—	—	8	3·81
Other Continued Fevers	—	54	—	—	—	—	2·72
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	25	3	—	3	2	2·49
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	—	345	2	—	2	5	16·11
Septic Diseases	—	34	2	—	2	—	2·47
Tubercle of Lung	—	221	25	—	25	191	25·40
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	—	44	9	—	9	20	4·41
Syphilis	—	2,362	4	—	4	40	238·20
Gonorrhœa	—	3,402	—	—	—	6	285·91
Soft Chancre	—	1,044	—	—	—	—	76·00
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies... ..	—	1,561	—	—	—	—	48·32
Other Parasitic Diseases	—	209	—	—	—	10	6·29
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	93	4	—	4	4	3·61
Rheumatic Fever	—	72	1	—	1	—	11·45
Rheumatism	—	1,058	3	—	3	42	69·16
Debility	—	503	—	—	—	47	27·33
Other General Diseases	—	411	10	1	11	30	25·93
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous	499	17	1	18	104	34·45	
Mental	71	—	—	—	66	7·94	
Eye	620	—	—	—	77	31·75	
Other Organs of Special Sense	687	—	1	1	74	35·96	
Valvular Disease of Heart	209	9	1	10	158	20·12	
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	397	—	—	—	76	30·86	
Other Circulatory Diseases	244	24	—	24	45	17·90	
Bronchitis	1,765	2	—	2	14	69·17	
Pneumonia	300	40	4	44	1	28·39	
Pleurisy... ..	179	1	—	1	2	15·25	
Other Respiratory Diseases... ..	175	7	1	8	22	11·18	
Digestive	7,410	26	4	30	163	316·20	
Lymphatic	318	—	—	—	2	23·93	
Urinary	165	12	—	12	35	13·02	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	721	—	—	—	10	38·28	
Organs of Locomotion	1,302	3	—	3	94	75·53	
Connective Tissue	1,684	2	—	2	2	71·71	
Skin	2,689	—	—	—	19	119·87	
INJURIES.							
General	54	19	—	19	2	2·10	
Local	5,252	27	1	28	53	234·58	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	333	—	—	—	—	10·30	
Details not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons... ..	31	1	1	2	1	·72	
Suicides	—	(16)	(1)	(16)	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	38,686	264	16	280	1,425	2,151·79	

HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.			
Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—
·7	—	—	·04	9·8	·05	—	·79
·8	·02	—	·11				
4·3	—	—	·15				
18·4	·01	—	·61				
·6	—	—	·04	19·8	·03	·01	·72
·6	·09	—	·10	·8	·02	—	·08
·3	—	·08	·04	1·0	·21	·02	·18
·6	—	—	·03	2·0	·03	—	·09
—	—	—	—				
·3	·03	·02	·03				
—	—	—	—				
4·0	·02	·05	·21	7·2	·02	·11	·30
·4	·02	—	·03	·9	·05	—	·07
2·6	·26	2·01	·29	3·0	·55	1·64	·41
·6	·09	·21	·05				
27·3	·04	·42	2·75				
39·3	—	·06	3·30	47·4	·06	1·06	5·24
12·1	—	—	·88	58·2	—	·12	4·38
—	—	—	—	12·6	—	—	1·08
18·0	—	—	·56	26·3	—	·11	·91
2·4	—	·11	·07				
—	—	—	—				
1·1	·04	·04	·04				
·8	·01	—	·13	25·3	·05	·98	1·77
12·2	·03	·44	·80				
5·8	—	·50	·32				
4·7	·12	·32	·30				
—	—	—	—	10·4	·01	1·80	·79
—	—	—	—	4·7	·12	·38	·32
5·8	·19	1·10	·40	7·4	·23	1·54	·52
·8	—	·70	·09	1·6	·02	1·06	·20
7·2	—	·81	·37	11·5	—	1·57	·69
7·9	·01	·78	·42	9·5	·02	1·42	·64
2·4	·11	1·67	·23	14·0	·41	5·34	1·28
4·6	—	·80	·35				
2·8	·25	·47	·21				
20·4	·02	·15	·80				
3·5	·47	·01	·33	45·5	·96	·97	2·35
2·1	·01	·02	·18				
2·0	·08	·23	·13				
85·6	·32	1·72	3·65				
3·7	—	·02	·28	100·6	·29	2·84	3·69
1·9	·13	·37	·15	7·5	—	·12	·74
8·3	—	·11	·44	2·9	·12	·64	·25
15·0	·03	·99	·87	12·2	—	·45	·67
18·4	·02	·02	·83	14·1	·01	2·04	·90
31·1	—	·20	1·39	24·3	·01	·09	1·05
—	—	—	—	45·5	—	·28	2·07
·6	·20	·02	·02	·7	·29	·04	·04
60·7	·30	·66	2·71	88·2	·37	1·33	3·92
—	—	—	—	·8	—	·48	·06
3·8	—	—	·12	4·3	—	—	·14
·4	·02	·01	·01	·3	·05	·01	·03
—	(·17)	—	—	—	—	—	·02
—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—
447·1	2·95	15·02	24·87	623·3	4·07	26·44	36·54

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT B.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
among the TROOPS stationed in SCOTLAND during the Year 1906, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 4,844. Average Strength, including men detached, 5,144.								Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.									With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	Total.		
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	·55
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·35
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	·14
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	—	—	—	—	2·20
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	·13
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	·28
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	·03
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·46
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	·20
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	·09
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	—	1	4	·39
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	·26
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	—	—	—	2	12·23
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	—	—	—	1	19·49
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	—	—	—	—	5·32
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	—	—	—	—	3·42
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	·34
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·16
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	·42
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	—	—	—	—	2·83
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	—	—	—	2	1·17
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	—	3	2	1·51
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System {		Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	—	1	2	·84
		Mental	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	3	·56
Eye		...	...	...	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	1	1·40
Other Organs of Special Sense		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	4	·69
Valvular Disease of Heart		...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	—	1	13	1·69
Disordered Action of Heart		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	2	·47
Other Circulatory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	—	5	—	·18
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	92	—	—	—	—	2·80
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	1	6	—	1·16
Pleurisy		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	·51
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	—	3	4	1·31
Digestive		...	...	...	...	...	...	247	2	—	2	9	9·04
Lymphatic		...	...	...	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	1·78
Urinary		...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	—	1	1	·86
Generative (except Soft Chancre)		...	...	...	...	...	...	47	—	—	—	—	2·09
Organs of Locomotion		...	...	...	...	...	...	69	—	—	—	6	3·41
Connective Tissue		...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	—	1	—	2·41
Skin		...	...	...	...	...	...	137	—	—	—	—	5·70
INJURIES.													
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	1	—	1	7	12·29
In Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	·27
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1	—	·10
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total								1,779	29	1	30	64	101·03

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.			
Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.01
2.3	—	—	.11	6.1	.04	—	.47
.6	—	—	.07				
1.2	—	—	.03				
16.1	—	—	.45	10.1	.04	—	.30
.4	—	—	.03	.2	—	—	.01
.4	.19	—	.06	.7	.13	—	.09
—	—	—	—	1.8	.02	—	.05
.4	.19	—	.01				
—	—	—	—				
.8	—	—	.09	.2	—	.13	.05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.5	—	—	.04	2.9	—	—	.10
.4	—	—	.02	1.0	.09	—	.05
1.2	.19	.78	.08	3.0	.81	1.59	.44
.2	—	.19	.05				
23.8	—	.39	2.52	33.9	.11	.58	2.75
46.0	—	.19	4.02	54.1	—	.09	3.08
13.8	—	—	1.10	11.9	—	—	.81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.9	—	—	.71	24.8	—	.09	.61
1.7	—	—	.07				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.6	—	—	.08	2.2	.13	—	.06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0	—	—	.09	19.3	.62	.67	1.15
7.4	—	—	.58				
4.3	—	.39	.24				
2.7	.58	.39	.81	6.1	—	.56	.31
—	—	—	—	3.4	.09	.30	.28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1	.19	.39	.17	6.9	.28	1.42	.55
1.2	—	.58	.12	1.5	—	.90	.21
3.9	—	.19	.29	9.3	—	.83	.46
2.7	—	.78	.14	5.3	—	.79	.32
3.3	.19	2.53	.35	11.6	.58	3.28	.86
1.9	—	.39	.10				
1.0	.97	—	.04				
19.0	—	—	.47	39.3	1.12	.77	1.84
4.1	1.17	—	.24				
1.9	—	—	.11				
2.7	.58	—	.27	65.0	.26	2.12	2.07
51.0	.39	1.75	1.87				
3.9	—	—	.37				
2.3	.19	.19	.18	2.4	.13	.36	.20
9.7	—	—	.43	12.3	—	.22	.54
14.3	—	1.17	.70	11.6	.02	1.07	.63
11.8	.19	—	.60	21.3	.02	.02	.82
28.3	—	—	1.18	44.5	—	.19	1.72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	.39	—	—	.4	.51	.04	.04
44.2	.19	1.36	2.54	78.7	.58	1.07	3.03
—	—	—	—	.2	—	.41	.03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.7	—	—	.05	3.1	—	—	.10
.6	.19	—	.02	.2	.04	—	.51
—	(.19)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—
367.3	5.83	12.44	20.85	500.5	5.08	17.59	24.39

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT C.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS among the TROOPS stationed in IRELAND during the Year 1906, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 22,155. Average Strength, including Men detached, 24,396.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	With the Regiment.		Absent from the Regiment.	Total.			
GENERAL DISEASES.							
Small-pox	...	10	—	—	—	—	·66
Measles... ..	...	29	2	—	2	—	4·10
Scarlet Fever... ..	...	15	—	—	—	—	·60
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	374	—	—	—	—	10·49
Influenza	...	6	—	—	—	—	·32
Diphtheria	...	20	1	—	1	—	3·71
Enteric Fever... ..	...	3	—	—	—	1	·42
Malta Fever	...	22	—	—	—	—	·77
Other Continued Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	...	11	—	—	—	1	·98
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	...	46	—	—	—	—	1·38
Malarial Fevers	...	9	3	—	3	—	·35
Septic Diseases	...	47	3	—	3	43	5·32
Tubercle of Lung	...	9	—	—	—	6	·62
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	...	553	—	—	—	10	64·93
Syphilis	...	1,068	—	—	—	—	82·42
Gonorrhoea	...	452	—	—	—	—	35·97
Soft Chancre	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	...	498	—	—	—	—	17·30
Scabies... ..	...	37	—	—	—	3	1·98
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy... ..	...	28	—	—	—	—	·99
Alcoholism	...	35	—	—	—	2	6·04
Rheumatic Fever	...	207	—	—	—	4	11·27
Rheumatism	...	133	—	—	—	6	7·12
Debility	...	82	3	1	4	1	6·20
Other General Diseases	...						
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous	...	96	1	—	1	17	5·48
Mental	...	24	—	—	—	27	3·83
Eye	...	198	—	—	—	15	8·85
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	119	—	—	—	11	5·10
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	71	5	—	5	44	7·53
Disordered Action of Heart	...	76	—	—	—	13	4·98
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	51	4	—	4	9	4·20
Bronchitis	...	557	—	—	—	2	19·00
Pneumonia	...	100	9	—	9	—	9·79
Pleurisy	...	32	—	—	—	1	3·34
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	39	5	—	5	2	2·19
Digestive	...	1,614	4	—	4	42	55·58
Lymphatic	...	78	—	—	—	—	7·86
Urinary	...	32	3	—	3	7	3·30
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	175	—	—	—	3	8·78
Organs of Locomotion	...	287	—	—	—	15	14·97
Connective Tissue	...	470	—	—	—	—	19·50
Skin	...	718	—	—	—	1	33·99
INJURIES.							
General	...	5	5	—	5	—	·28
Local	...	1,723	4	—	4	17	83·81
In action	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	89	—	—	—	—	2·94
Poisons... ..	...	3	—	—	—	—	·19
Suicides	...	—	(2)	—	(2)	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	...	10,250	52	1	53	303	569·41

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK
the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.			
Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.5	—	—	.03	—	—	—	—
1.3	.08	—	.19	4.7	.05	—	.37
.7	—	—	.03	—	—	—	—
16.9	—	—	.47	12.0	.05	.01	.43
.2	—	—	.01	.4	.01	—	.04
.9	.04	—	.17	1.5	.28	—	.25
.1	—	.04	.02	—	—	—	—
1.0	—	—	.03	2.2	.02	.02	.11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.5	—	.04	.04	.8	—	.06	.06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1	—	—	.06	5.9	.01	.08	.24
.4	.12	—	.02	.6	.03	—	.05
2.1	.12	1.76	.24	3.3	.54	1.98	.44
.4	—	.25	.03	—	—	—	—
25.0	—	.41	2.93	45.2	.04	.82	4.31
48.2	—	—	3.72	62.2	—	.03	4.33
20.4	—	—	1.62	14.5	—	—	1.10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.5	—	—	.78	—	—	—	—
1.7	—	.12	.09	32.2	—	.06	1.14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.3	—	—	.04	2.2	.05	—	.08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6	—	.08	.27	—	—	—	—
9.3	—	.16	.51	23.9	.06	1.01	1.55
6.0	—	.25	.32	10.5	.01	1.29	.65
3.7	.16	.04	.28	4.6	.10	.36	.30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3	.04	.70	.25	8.0	.18	1.45	.50
1.1	—	1.11	.17	1.9	.02	1.20	.30
8.9	—	.61	.40	13.3	—	1.12	.76
5.4	—	.45	.23	8.7	.01	1.33	.58
3.2	.21	1.80	.34	—	—	—	—
3.4	—	.53	.22	15.0	.41	5.08	1.30
2.3	.16	.37	.19	—	—	—	—
25.1	—	.08	.86	—	—	—	—
4.5	.37	—	.44	—	—	—	—
1.4	—	.04	.15	46.4	.80	.80	2.35
1.8	.21	.08	.10	—	—	—	—
72.8	.16	1.72	2.51	88.5	.31	3.19	3.21
3.5	—	—	.35	7.6	—	.13	.69
1.4	.12	.29	.15	2.9	.06	.58	.28
7.9	—	.12	.40	—	—	.40	.59
13.0	—	.61	.68	13.9	.01	1.85	.95
21.2	—	—	.88	27.4	.01	.10	1.15
32.4	—	.04	1.53	55.5	—	.26	2.55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2	.21	—	.01	.5	.30	.04	.02
77.8	.16	.70	3.78	106.3	.25	1.37	4.61
—	—	—	—	.9	—	.57	.07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	—	—	.13	3.1	—	—	.10
.1	—	—	.01	.3	.03	—	.01
—	(.08)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—
462.6	2.17	12.42	25.70	639.6	3.68	25.22	35.54

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT D.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, SICKNESS, UNITED KINGDOM during the year 1906,

Average Strength.							Officers, 4,441.			
Diseases.							Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	
									Attacks.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	1·1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	·9	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	—	47·1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	2·3	—
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	1·6	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	8·1	·23
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	·9	·23
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	·9	—
Soft Chancres	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·2	·23
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	—	7·9	—
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	2·9	—
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	2·9	—
LOCAL DISEASES.										
Diseases of the—										
Nervous System { Nervous							27	1	6·1	·23
Mental							3	—	·7	—
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	2·9	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	1·4	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	·23
Disordered Action of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	3·6	·90
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	—	23·9	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	·7	—
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	2·3	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	3·4	·23
Digestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	—	46·2	—
Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	2·5	—
Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	1·6	—
Generative (except Soft Chancres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	—	6·3	—
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	—	17·3	—
Connective Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	—	7·9	—
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	—	10·4	—
INJURIES.										
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1·8	·23
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1	71·8	·23
In Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Not yet diagnosed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
General Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	12	290·0	2·70

and MORTALITY among the OFFICERS, WOMEN, and CHILDREN in the
with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength.

Women, 14,126.				Children, 26,565.			
Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.		Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.			Attacks.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	.3	—	859	12	32.3	.45
11	—	.8	—	270	6	10.2	.23
6	—	.4	—	314	—	11.8	—
451	—	31.9	—	284	1	10.7	.04
7	—	.5	—	106	7	4.0	.26
6	—	.4	—	13	1	.5	.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	.6	—	112	—	4.2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	.3	—	9	—	.3	—
37	—	2.6	—	59	—	2.2	—
10	4	.7	.28	7	3	.3	.11
42	8	3.0	.57	5	1	.2	.04
14	2	1.0	.14	62	13	2.3	.49
7	—	.5	—	13	6	.5	.23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	.3	—	44	—	1.7	—
7	—	.5	—	272	—	10.2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	.1	.07	1	—	.0	—
15	1	1.1	.07	12	—	.5	—
221	—	15.6	—	60	—	2.3	—
1,304	—	92.3	—	761	12	28.7	.45
345	7	24.4	.50	1,148	69	43.2	2.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
315	3	22.3	.21	219	51	8.2	1.92
6	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—
66	—	4.7	—	338	—	12.7	—
22	—	1.6	—	211	—	7.9	—
56	6	3.9	.42	21	4	.8	.15
41	—	2.9	—	12	—	.5	—
144	—	10.2	—	10	1	.4	.04
560	3	39.6	.21	3,291	30	123.9	1.13
23	2	1.6	.14	145	30	5.5	1.13
42	—	3.0	—	13	—	.5	—
55	3	3.9	.21	203	30	7.6	1.13
1,893	6	98.6	.42	3,729	83	140.4	3.12
20	—	1.4	—	134	2	5.0	.08
53	2	3.7	.14	24	1	.9	.04
743	10	52.6	.71	184	—	6.9	—
65	—	4.6	—	65	2	2.5	.08
126	—	8.9	—	249	—	9.4	—
183	—	12.9	—	663	1	25.0	.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	.1	.07	17	12	.6	.45
158	1	11.2	.07	731	6	27.5	.23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	.1	—	3	1	.1	.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9	—	.3	—
6,577	60	465.5	4.25	14,632	385	552.7	14.49

ABSTRACT E.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS taking part in MANŒUVRES in the SOUTH of ENGLAND, from 1st August to 20th September, 1906, with ratios per 1,000 of the Strength.

Average Annual Strength, 1,201.					Ratio per 1,000.			
Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	1	—	—	·06	·8	—	—	·05
Influenza	1	—	—	·07	·8	—	—	·06
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	·11	1·7	—	—	·09
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	2	—	—	·03	1·7	—	—	·02
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	3	—	—	·02	2·5	—	—	·02
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	·8	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	9	—	—	·34	7·5	—	—	·28
Soft Chancre	10	—	—	·22	8·3	—	—	·18
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	5	—	—	·06	4·2	—	—	·05
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	·02	·8	—	—	·02
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	10	—	—	·19	8·3	—	—	·16
Debility	3	—	—	·04	2·5	—	—	·03
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	1	—	1	·09	·8	—	·83	·07
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	5	—	—	·06	4·2	—	—	·05
Other Organs of Special Sense	4	—	—	·06	3·3	—	—	·05
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	—	—	—	·8	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	—	—	·01	·8	—	—	·01
Bronchitis	11	—	—	·84	9·2	—	—	·23
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	3	—	—	·21	2·5	—	—	·17
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	·83	—	—
Digestive	40	1	—	·95	33·3	·83	—	·79
Lymphatic	2	—	—	·01	1·7	—	—	·01
Urinary	1	—	—	·01	·8	—	—	·01
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	1	—	—	·01	·8	—	—	·01
Organs of Locomotion	8	—	—	·18	6·7	—	—	·15
Connective Tissue	13	—	—	·39	10·8	—	—	·32
Skin	17	—	—	·43	14·2	—	—	·36
INJURIES.								
General	11	2	—	·19	9·2	1·67	—	·16
Local	36	—	—	1·02	30·0	—	—	·85
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	2	—	—	·01	1·7	—	—	·01
Swicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	205	4	1	5·13	170·7	8·33	·83	4·27

* The figures in this table are included in Abstracts No. I and A, United Kingdom and England and Wales.

ABSTRACT F.

ABSTRACT F.—TABLE showing the NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN BARRACKS, KINGDOM during the year 1906, with

Average Strength.	United Kingdom.				England	
	113,532				86,533	
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ratio per 1,000.		Col. 1.	Col. 2.
Diseases.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.	Column 1.	Column 2.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	2,183	37·81	19·2	·33	1,871	33·23
Influenza... ..	675	8·24	6·9	·07	598	7·22
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	1	·16	—	—	1	·16
Other Continued Fevers	10	·11	·1	—	10	·11
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	·44	·1	—	8	·44
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	392	5·15	3·5	·05	366	4·83
Septic Diseases	1	·04	—	—	1	·04
Tubercle of Lung	6	·01	·1	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	17	·32	·2	—	9	·12
Gonorrhœa	26	·69	·2	·01	20	·44
Soft Chancre	17	·19	·2	—	16	·16
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	72	1·03	·6	·01	43	·73
Other Parasitic Diseases	163	2·24	1·4	·02	119	1·64
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	8	·13	·1	—	8	·13
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	1,017	16·33	9·0	·15	828	13·96
Debility	692	14·35	6·1	·13	580	12·04
Other General Diseases	125	3·18	1·1	·03	85	2·09
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Diseases of the—						
Nervous System { Nervous	595	7·73	5·2	·07	493	6·62
Mental	3	·09	—	—	1	·02
Eye	837	11·84	7·4	·10	631	8·55
Other Organs of Special Sense	860	13·18	7·6	·12	659	9·86
Valvular Disease of Heart	14	·58	·1	·01	14	·58
Disordered Action of Heart	234	4·50	2·1	·04	173	3·14
Other Circulatory Diseases	66	1·85	·6	·02	46	1·31
Bronchitis	3,354	38·61	29·5	·34	2,641	31·28
Pneumonia	1	·18	—	—	1	·18
Pleurisy	15	·30	·1	—	11	·21
Other Respiratory Diseases	67	1·02	·6	·01	52	·85
Digestive	6,720	87·05	59·2	·77	5,850	71·43
Lymphatic	219	3·13	1·9	·03	179	2·54
Urinary	30	·57	·3	·01	19	·29
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	151	2·29	1·3	·02	112	1·43
Organs of Locomotion	841	18·41	7·4	·16	653	14·88
Connective Tissue	3,179	49·32	28·0	·43	2,312	34·65
Skin	7,598	125·17	66·9	1·10	5,648	89·65
INJURIES.						
General	20	·40	·2	—	16	·33
Local	16,858	238·92	148·5	2·10	12,573	169·97
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	7	·17	·1	—	6	·09
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	17	·25	·2	—	15	·24
General Total	47,089	696·48	414·9	6·13	36,173	525·34

and the AVERAGE NUMBER CONSTANTLY UNDER TREATMENT in the UNITED the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength.

and Wales.		Scotland.				Ireland.			
		4,844				22,155			
Ratio per 1,000.		Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ratio per 1,000.		Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ratio per 1,000.	
Column 1.	Column 2.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.	Column 1.	Column 2.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.	Column 1.	Column 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21·6	·38	109	2·19	22·5	·45	203	2·39	9·2	·11
6·9	·08	13	·19	2·7	·04	64	·83	2·9	·04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·1	·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·2	·06	8	·09	1·7	·02	18	·23	·8	·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	·01	·3	—
·1	—	6	·13	1·2	·03	2	·07	·1	—
·2	·01	4	·20	·8	·04	2	·05	·1	—
·2	—	1	·03	·2	·01	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·5	·01	4	·04	·8	·01	25	·26	1·1	·01
1·4	·02	16	·19	3·3	·04	28	·51	1·3	·02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9·6	·16	35	·75	7·2	·15	154	2·12	7·0	·1
6·7	·14	17	·63	3·5	·13	95	1·68	4·3	·08
1·0	·02	7	·06	1·4	·01	33	1·03	1·5	·05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·7	·08	22	·23	4·5	·06	80	·83	3·6	·04
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	·07	·1	—
7·3	·10	52	·78	10·7	·16	154	2·51	7·0	·11
7·6	·11	46	·85	9·5	·18	155	2·47	7·0	·11
·2	·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·0	·04	12	·31	2·5	·06	49	1·05	2·2	·03
·5	·02	6	·16	1·0	·03	15	·38	·7	·02
30·5	·36	92	·99	19·0	·20	621	6·34	28·0	·29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·1	—	—	—	—	—	4	·09	·2	—
·6	·01	8	·09	1·7	·02	7	·08	·3	—
61·8	·83	349	3·92	72·0	·81	1,021	11·70	46·1	·53
2·1	·03	6	·07	1·2	·01	34	·52	1·5	·02
·2	—	2	·04	·4	·01	9	·24	·4	·01
1·3	·02	9	·15	1·9	·03	30	·71	1·4	·03
7·5	·17	59	1·29	12·2	·27	129	2·24	5·8	·10
26·7	·40	141	2·40	29·1	·50	726	12·27	32·8	·55
65·3	1·04	343	5·86	70·8	1·21	1,607	29·66	72·5	1·34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·2	—	4	·07	·8	·01	—	—	—	—
145·4	1·96	913	13·58	188·5	2·80	3,367	55·37	152·0	2·50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·1	—	—	—	—	—	1	·08	—	—
·2	—	—	—	—	—	2	·01	·1	—
418·0	6·07	2,283	35·34	471·3	7·30	8,643	135·80	390·1	6·13

ABSTRACT No. II.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at GIBRALTAR during the year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 4,780.										Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.											In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	—	—	—	—	—	2·00	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	—	3	1	1	3·68	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	·98	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·15	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Tubercle of Lung...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	1	3	12	10	1·48	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	·03	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	—	—	—	—	—	7·97	
Gonorrhœa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	—	—	—	1	—	33·67	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	—	—	—	—	—	25·59	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	—	—	—	—	—	·90	
Other Parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·24	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	—	—	—	—	—	3·38	
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	·60	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	1·22	
LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Diseases of the—																	
Nervous System { Nervous										12	2	—	2	5	2	1·29	
Mental...										2	—	—	—	3	4	·25	
Eye ...										22	—	—	—	4	7	1·16	
Other Organs of Special Sense										27	—	—	—	1	1	1·88	
Valvular Disease of Heart										10	—	—	—	7	3	1·36	
Disordered Action of Heart										18	—	—	—	2	2	·97	
Other Circulatory Diseases										14	3	—	3	—	—	1·13	
Bronchitis										23	—	—	—	—	—	1·13	
Pneumonia										7	1	—	1	—	—	·57	
Pleurisy										3	—	—	—	—	—	·20	
Other Respiratory Diseases										5	—	—	—	—	—	·25	
Digestive										212	—	—	—	—	1	9·31	
Lymphatic										16	—	—	—	—	—	1·08	
Urinary										9	1	—	1	2	3	1·47	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)										42	—	—	—	—	—	2·54	
Organs of Locomotion										19	—	—	—	3	3	1·14	
Connective Tissue										53	—	—	—	—	—	1·31	
Skin										59	—	—	—	—	—	3·17	
INJURIES.																	
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	—	2	2	1	·84	
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	2	1	3	1	—	9·47	
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	·36	
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total										1,592	17	2	19	44	38	123·08	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	.02	} 1.2	—	—	—	.15
.2	—	—	—	.42		—	—	—	.14
12.6	—	—	—	.01		4.7	—	—	.02
.2	—	—	—	.77	3.2	.83	.17	—	.55
3.1	.63	.21	.21	—	} 9.2	.06	.72	.04	.86
—	—	—	—	.21		—	—	—	—
2.9	—	—	—	.01		.02	.08	.02	.04
.4	—	—	—	—	.6	.02	.08	.02	—
—	—	—	—	.03	7.7	.02	.15	.04	.30
.8	—	—	—	.01	.3	.04	.02	—	.03
.2	—	—	—	.31	} 2.7	.68	2.01	1.53	.40
2.9	.63	2.51	2.09	.01		—	—	—	—
.2	.21	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
13.6	—	—	—	1.67	25.5	.02	1.10	.53	3.36
66.3	—	.21	—	7.04	97.3	—	.17	.04	8.44
54.6	—	—	—	5.35	59.0	—	—	—	5.85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.1	—	—	—	.19	} 11.5	—	.04	—	.40
.4	—	—	—	.01		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1.3	—	—	—	.05	5.9	.11	.02	—	.25
—	—	—	—	—	} 16.8	.04	1.27	.19	1.33
8.0	—	—	—	.71		—	1.17	.19	.49
1.5	—	—	—	.13		5.2	—	.19	.38
4.4	—	—	—	.26	5.0	.09	.25	.15	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.6	.42	1.05	.42	.27	5.7	.13	1.21	.89	.43
.4	—	.63	.84	.05	1.7	.04	1.59	1.78	.39
4.6	—	.84	1.46	.24	7.2	—	1.19	.91	.52
5.6	—	.21	.21	.39	6.0	—	.40	.36	.42
2.1	—	1.46	.63	.28	} 7.0	.42	2.50	1.76	.80
3.8	—	.42	.42	.20		—	—	—	—
2.9	.63	—	—	.24		—	—	—	—
4.8	—	—	—	.24	} 19.6	.30	.83	.86	1.37
1.5	.21	—	—	.12		—	—	—	—
.6	—	—	—	.04		—	—	—	—
1.0	—	—	—	.05	67.6	.15	1.04	.53	2.30
44.4	—	—	.21	1.95	12.2	—	.55	.21	1.63
3.3	—	—	—	.23	2.7	.17	.45	.19	.26
1.9	.21	.42	.63	.31	10.4	.02	.19	.13	.65
8.8	—	—	—	.53	24	.02	.64	.42	.55
4.0	—	.63	.63	.24	19.6	—	.17	.18	.97
12.1	—	—	—	.27	27.9	—	.03	.04	1.49
12.3	—	—	—	.66	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0	.42	.42	.21	.18	.5	.21	.08	.06	.04
31.8	.63	.21	—	1.98	68.8	.70	.76	.49	3.46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.7	—	—	—	.08	4.3	—	—	—	.16
—	—	—	—	—	.0	.04	—	—	.00
—	(.42)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
333.1	3.97	9.21	7.95	25.75	524.0	4.11	18.85	10.99	38.44

ABSTRACT No. III.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at MALTA during the Year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 6,661.						Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.							In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·34
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	·71
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	—	3	5	—	—	2·80
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	161	3	1	4	165	8	—	42·55
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	508	—	—	—	1	—	—	13·08
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·64
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	·22
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	·05
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	12	15	—	1·09
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	·40
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	—	—	—	1	—	—	4·01
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	42·68
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·61
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·77
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	—	1	1	1	—	1·10
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·35
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	—	—	—	7	2	—	3·43
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	57	—	—	—	9	—	—	5·88
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·19
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	...	...	...	31	—	—	—	11	·2	—	2·43
{ Mental ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	—	1	3	5	—	·46
Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	—	—	—	6	7	—	2·00
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	—	1	6	5	—	2·09
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	4	6	—	·31
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	3	1	—	1·61
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	—	2	3	2	—	·94
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·40
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1·06
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·57
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	·88
Digestive ...	...	...	...	...	...	366	—	—	—	4	2	—	13·51
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	—	—	—	3	1	—	3·14
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	—	—	—	6	1	—	1·74
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	...	...	...	98	—	—	—	—	1	—	4·68
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	—	—	—	6	5	—	4·74
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	...	...	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·31
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	8·93
INJURIES.													
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	·45
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	307	3	—	3	5	4	—	14·64
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	·82
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·20
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...						3,131	17	1	18	267	71	—	206·87

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	·1	·01	—	—	·01
·2	—	—	—	·01	}	·7	·01	—	·08
·2	—	—	—	·05		·01	—	—	·11
—	—	—	—	—	3·6	·01	·01	—	·01
3·0	—	—	—	·11	·1	—	—	—	1·09
2·1	·45	·75	—	·42	5·6	1·79	1·26	·02	—
24·2	·60	24·77	1·20	6·39	}	177·9	1·27	15·26	11·33
76·3	—	·15	—	1·96		—	—	·85	—
—	—	—	—	—	3·9	·11	·23	·05	·35
·8	—	—	—	·10	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	15·2	·04	·97	·04	·74
·9	—	·15	—	·03	·4	·06	—	·01	·03
·3	·30	—	—	·01	}	2·8	·76	2·15	1·65
·8	—	1·80	2·25	·16		—	—	—	—
·3	—	·30	·30	·06	—	—	—	—	—
7·8	—	·15	—	·60	30·1	·06	·88	·44	3·09
64·4	—	—	—	6·41	79·5	—	·17	·08	6·49
25·1	—	—	—	1·74	20·9	—	—	—	1·56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15·9	—	—	—	·42	}	13·4	·01	·02	·01
·3	—	—	—	·01		—	—	—	·55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·1	·15	·15	·15	·17	3·0	·15	·02	—	·14
·6	—	—	—	·05	}	17·3	·02	1·02	·24
6·8	—	1·05	·30	·51		—	—	·24	1·26
8·6	—	1·35	—	·88	9·4	—	2·07	·57	·85
2·9	—	—	—	·18	6·8	·08	·51	·16	·54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·7	—	1·65	·30	·36	7·1	·21	1·49	1·19	·53
·8	·15	·45	·75	·07	1·7	·01	1·79	1·85	·49
6·6	—	·90	1·05	·30	12·2	—	1·35	·65	·80
7·7	·15	·90	·75	·31	11·5	·01	1·64	·69	·79
·8	—	·60	·90	·05	}	9·5	·43	4·22	2·73
2·0	—	·45	·15	·24		—	—	—	1·20
2·4	·30	·45	·30	·14	}	13·4	·40	·86	·42
10·4	—	—	—	·36		—	—	—	1·23
1·7	—	—	·15	·16	—	—	—	—	—
·9	—	—	—	·09	—	—	—	—	—
1·1	—	·30	—	·13	94·0	·48	1·20	·39	3·28
54·9	—	·60	·30	2·03	6·2	·01	·08	·04	·65
4·4	—	·45	·15	·47	1·6	·10	·23	·12	·16
2·1	—	·90	·15	·26	15·9	—	·36	·12	·86
14·7	—	—	·15	·70	10·5	·02	·98	·65	·78
13·8	—	·90	·57	·71	31·7	—	·15	·02	1·30
15·6	—	—	—	·65	48·7	—	·20	·06	2·20
29·7	—	—	—	1·34	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·5	·15	·15	—	·07	1·0	·75	·10	·06	·09
46·1	·45	·75	·60	2·20	80·3	·61	1·19	·50	3·85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·15	·00
2·4	—	—	—	·12	7·1	—	—	—	·27
·6	—	—	—	·03	·3	·01	·01	—	·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—	—
470·1	2·70	40·08	10·66	31·06	748·2	7·44	40·43	13·77	47·78

* Includes 1 invalid discharged in the Command.

ABSTRACT No. IIIA.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY stationed at MALTA during the year 1906,

Average Strength, 546.						Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.						Admissions into Hospital.	In the Com-mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number Sent Home.	Number finally Dis-charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	54	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2·88	
Other Continued Fevers...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	39	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	04	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	06	
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1·01	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	04	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	54	
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	03	
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous						2	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Mental						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eye ...						12	—	—	—	—	—	70	
Other Organs of Special Sense						3	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Valvular Disease of Heart						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disordered Action of Heart						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Circulatory Diseases						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ...						3	—	—	—	—	—	19	
Pneumonia ...						1	—	—	—	—	—	03	
Pleurisy ...						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases						8	1	—	1	—	—	20	
Digestive ...						23	—	—	—	—	—	94	
Lymphatic ...						—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Urinary ...						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)						5	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Organs of Locomotion						2	—	—	—	—	—	04	
Connective Tissue ...						8	—	—	—	—	—	45	
Skin ...						21	—	—	—	—	1	95	
INJURIES.													
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	—	—	—	—	1·03	
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	01	
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i> Suicides</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total						170	1	—	1	—	2	10·70	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} .1	—	—	—	.00
25.6	—	—	—	.99	10.4	—	—	—	.44
—	—	—	—	—	1.0	.15	—	—	.21
14.7	—	—	—	5.27	} 66.5	.58	—	—	2.94
22.0	—	—	—	.71	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—	.10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.00
1.8	—	—	1.83	.07	} 2.5	.58	—	1.46	.26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.11	8.2	—	—	—	.57
20.1	—	—	—	1.85	14.9	—	—	—	.94
—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.07	} 3.4	—	—	—	.09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	—	.05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.5	—	—	—	.99	} 13.1	—	—	.29	.54
1.8	—	—	—	.18	9.8	—	—	.58	.48
3.7	—	—	—	.05	3.1	—	—	.44	.15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.7	—	—	—	.20	2.3	—	—	.73	.20
—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	1.32	.10
22.0	—	—	—	1.28	15.5	—	—	1.17	.87
5.5	—	—	—	.27	4.4	—	—	—	.17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 1.0	.29	—	.58	.08
5.5	—	—	—	.25	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.05	} 24.5	—	—	.15	1.05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.7	1.83	—	—	.37	42.8	.44	—	.73	1.51
42.1	—	—	—	1.72	1.8	—	—	—	.06
—	—	—	—	.22	.1	—	—	—	.00
—	—	—	—	—	6.6	—	—	.15	.32
9.2	—	—	—	.27	3.2	—	—	.58	.20
3.7	—	—	—	.07	16.8	—	—	—	.91
14.7	—	—	—	.82	45.6	—	—	.44	1.73
38.5	—	—	1.83	1.74	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.5	—	—	—	1.89	69.4	.15	—	.29	2.66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.02	2.6	—	—	—	.12
—	—	—	—	—	—	.15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
311.4	1.83	—	3.66	19.60	364.8	2.34	—	8.91	16.86

ABSTRACT No. IV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the Troops stationed at CRETE during the Year 1906, with the

Average Strength, 843.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	07
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	47
Malta Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other Continued Fevers	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Gonorrhoea	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
Soft Chancre	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Debility	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	21
Other General Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	04
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
Mental	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	39
Eye	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	23
Other Organs of Special Sense	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	03
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	46
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	08
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	06
Bronchitis	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Pneumonia	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	47
Pleurisy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	05
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Lymphatic	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Urinary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Organs of Locomotion	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Connective Tissue	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Skin	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
INJURIES.								
General	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	05
Local	20	1	—	1	1	—	—	104
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	09
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	262	4	—	4	9	1	1483	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 9 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	·6	—	—	—	·07
1·2	—	—	—	·12	} 1·2	·14	—	—	·17
3·6	—	—	—	·08		—	—	—	·00
—	—	—	—	—	·2	—	—	—	·02
2·4	1·19	—	—	·56	24·6	6·78	·69	—	2·14
1·2	—	—	—	·21	} 224·5	·42	·55	—	6·21
46·3	—	—	—	1·78		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	25·2	1·52	—	—	1·16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71·2	—	—	—	1·78	658·0	·97	·14	—	19·63
—	—	—	—	—	·3	—	—	—	·02
1·2	—	1·19	—	·18	} 1·2	·14	·14	—	·29
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
3·6	—	—	—	·28	18·6	·14	—	—	1·22
29·7	—	—	—	2·60	65·5	—	—	—	4·90
5·9	—	—	—	·52	14·1	—	—	—	·96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 8·3	—	—	—	·83
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2·1	·14	—	—	·09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7·1	—	—	—	1·29	} 14·4	·14	·14	—	·62
4·7	—	1·19	—	·25		19·8	·28	—	·57
2·4	—	—	—	·05	8·7	·14	—	—	·84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1·19	—	·18	3·5	—	·41	—	·29
8·6	—	1·19	1·19	·46	·8	—	·41	·14	·13
2·4	—	1·19	—	·27	11·6	—	—	—	·46
1·2	—	—	—	·04	8·4	—	—	—	·32
1·2	—	8·56	—	·55	} 7·9	—	·69	—	·69
1·2	—	—	—	·09		—	—	—	—
1·2	1·19	—	—	·07	} 20·6	·42	—	—	·85
13·0	—	—	—	·43		—	—	—	—
2·4	1·19	—	—	·56	} 102·5	·69	·28	—	2·59
2·4	—	—	—	·06		—	—	—	·35
—	—	—	—	—	5·8	—	—	—	·08
26·1	—	—	—	1·04	1·5	·28	—	—	·64
3·6	—	—	—	·32	14·1	—	—	—	·67
1·2	—	—	—	·12	13·4	—	·28	—	·99
3·6	—	—	—	·23	26·2	—	—	—	2·47
8·3	—	—	—	·38	62·7	—	—	—	—
16·6	—	—	—	1·22	—	—	—	—	—
14·2	—	—	—	·47	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·4	—	—	—	·06	8·3	1·88	—	—	·21
23·7	1·19	1·19	—	1·23	84·6	2·08	—	—	3·18
—	—	—	—	—	·3	—	—	—	·05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·4	—	—	—	·11	2·1	—	—	—	·08
—	—	—	—	—	·3	·42	—	—	·00
—	(1·19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
310·8	4·75	10·68	1·19	17·59	1462·3	15·79	4·02	·14	53·29

ABSTRACT No. V.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at CYPRUS during the year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 106.							Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.								In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·42
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1·12
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·46
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·88
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System		{ Nervous	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ Mental	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·09
Eye		...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Other Organs of Special Sense		...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Valvular Disease of Heart		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive		...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·23
Lymphatic		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary		...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Generative (except Soft Chancre)		...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Organs of Locomotion		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connective Tissue		...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Skin		...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·11
INJURIES.													
General		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local		...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·10
In Action		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to death only)		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total		...	...	...	...	...	41	—	—	—	1	—	3·59

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among
per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 1·8	—	—	—	·04
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·71
—	—	—	—	·19	7·1	1·79	—	—	1·13
9·4	—	—	—	·19	} 43·8	—	—	—	1·87
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·17
—	—	—	—	—	·9	—	—	—	—
37·7	—	—	—	3·97	84·9	1·79	—	—	2·52
—	—	—	—	—	} ·9	—	·89	—	·08
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
103·8	—	—	—	10·57	86·7	·89	—	—	7·44
47·2	—	—	—	4·34	144·8	—	—	—	9·89
37·7	—	—	—	8·11	43·8	—	—	—	2·69
—	—	—	—	—	} 14·3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·34
—	—	—	—	—	2·7	—	—	—	·09
9·4	—	—	—	·19	} 17·9	—	—	—	·93
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·46
—	—	—	—	—	14·3	·89	—	—	·25
—	—	—	—	—	8·0	—	—	—	—
9·4	—	9·43	—	·85	·9	—	—	—	·21
9·4	—	—	—	·19	9·8	—	—	—	·61
9·4	—	—	—	·19	9·8	—	—	—	·32
—	—	—	—	—	} 8·0	—	—	—	·63
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 17·9	—	—	—	·78
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
28·3	—	—	—	2·17	130·5	·89	—	—	4·06
—	—	—	—	—	17·9	—	—	—	1·08
9·4	—	—	—	·57	3·6	—	—	—	·14
9·4	—	—	—	·28	27·7	—	—	—	·93
—	—	—	—	—	23·2	—	—	—	1·29
9·4	—	—	—	·09	30·4	—	—	—	·65
28·3	—	—	—	1·04	65·2	—	—	—	1·88
—	—	—	—	—	3·6	—	—	—	·07
28·3	—	—	—	·94	123·3	·89	—	—	3·76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1·8	—	—	—	·11
—	—	—	—	—	·9	·89	—	—	·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
386·8	—	9·43	—	33·87	965·1	8·04	·89	—	45·14

ABSTRACT No. VI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at BERMUDA during the Year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,331.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		
Diseases.			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·03
Influenza ...	...	...	31	—	—	—	—	·91
Diphtheria ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	10	1	1	—	—	1·26
Malta Fever ...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	1·07
Other Continued Fevers...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·10
Cholera ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·07
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	·03
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	·41
Tubercle of lung ...	...	...	6	1	1	6	4	1·73
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·25
Syphilis ...	...	...	16	—	—	1	—	1·75
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	21	—	—	—	—	2·28
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	1·04
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	·37
Other Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	·26
Scurvy ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·32
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	...	...	12	—	—	2	1	·59
Debility ...	...	...	5	—	—	1	1	·33
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·08
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	11	—	—	2	1	·92
Mental ...	...	...	3	—	—	4	5	·40
Eye ...	...	...	6	—	—	1	1	·29
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	21	—	—	1	3	1·17
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	1	—	—	1	1	·28
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·56
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·06
Bronchitis ...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	·87
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·08
Pleurisy ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·08
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·08
Digestive ...	...	...	108	—	—	1	—	4·27
Lymphatic ...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·80
Urinary ...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·37
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	·17
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	14	—	—	—	—	·84
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	26	—	—	—	—	1·28
Skin ...	...	...	21	—	—	—	1	·87
INJURIES.								
General ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·01
Local ...	...	...	111	3	3	2	2	5·88
In Action ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·25
Poisons ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swicides ...	...	...	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ..	...	517	5	—	5	23	20	32·11

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} .6	—	—	—	.05
.4	—	—	—	.02		—	—	—	—
23.4	—	—	—	.68	14.7	—	.06	—	.45
7.5	.75	—	—	.95	18.3	1.96	.90	.06	3.28
4.5	—	—	—	.80	} 16.1	—	.22	—	.84
3.0	—	—	—	.03		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3.1	.22	.56	—	.26
.4	—	—	—	.05	—	—	—	—	—
1.5	—	—	—	.02	17.4	.11	7.23	—	2.00
.8	—	.75	—	.31	.2	.17	—	—	.01
4.5	.75	4.51	3.01	1.30	} 2.5	.73	1.51	1.06	.34
.8	—	—	—	.19		—	—	—	—
12.0	—	.75	—	1.31	16.0	.11	1.12	.45	2.17
15.8	—	—	—	1.71	16.0	—	.11	—	1.31
11.3	—	—	—	.78	1.8	—	—	—	.16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.5	—	—	—	.23	} 17.1	—	—	—	—
4.5	—	—	—	.20		—	—	—	.47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.0	—	—	—	.24	4.6	.06	—	—	.17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.0	—	1.00	.75	.44	} 12.1	—	.73	.11	.72
3.8	—	.75	.75	.25		—	4.15	.45	1.02
2.3	—	—	—	.06	3.5	.06	.39	.06	.24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.3	—	1.50	.75	.69	5.3	.11	1.68	1.29	.43
2.3	—	3.01	3.76	.30	1.8	—	1.51	1.57	.37
4.5	—	.75	.75	.22	9.4	—	1.01	.56	.43
15.8	—	.75	2.25	.88	12.2	—	1.96	1.29	.81
.8	—	.75	.75	.21	} 8.7	.28	2.30	1.18	.75
3.0	—	—	—	.42		—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.65	} 16.1	—	—	—	—
12.8	—	—	—	.43		—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.06		.56	.84	.28	.99
.8	—	—	—	.06		—	—	—	—
81.1	—	.75	—	.06	69.4	.22	1.91	.39	2.49
2.3	—	—	—	.21	—	—	.17	.08	.82
3.0	—	—	—	.60	4.0	—	.34	.17	.22
3.0	—	—	—	.23	2.4	.11	.39	.05	.39
10.5	—	—	—	.13	7.1	—	.67	.45	.58
19.5	—	—	—	.63	10.5	—	.06	.05	1.29
15.8	—	—	.75	.96	34.5	—	.11	.45	1.57
—	—	—	—	.65	36.3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.01	.7	1.07	—	—	.03
83.4	2.25	1.50	1.50	4.42	84.8	.45	1.29	—	3.71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.3	—	—	—	.19	3.0	—	—	—	.12
—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.01
—	(.75)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
388.4	8.78	17.28	15.03	24.12	464.3	6.22	31.21	9.97	28.05

ABSTRACT No. VII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS .
EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at WESTERN AFRICA during the Year 1906, with

Average Strength, 232.						Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.							In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	16
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	1	—	8	—	5.08
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	—	—	2	—	2.07
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	—	—	—	—	1.56
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	1.58
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	.02
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	.05
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	—	.21
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	.14
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous						4	—	—	—	2	—	.23
Nervous System { Mental						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye						1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Other Organs of Special Sense						6	—	—	—	—	—	.39
Valvular Disease of Heart						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart						1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Other Circulatory Diseases						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis						2	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Pneumonia						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive						13	—	—	—	—	—	.28
Lymphatic						6	—	—	—	—	—	.63
Urinary						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre)						2	—	—	—	—	—	.11
Organs of Locomotion						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connective Tissue						3	—	—	—	—	—	.13
Skin						7	—	—	—	—	—	.36
INJURIES.												
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	—	.24
In Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	.04
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total							239	1	—	1	14	13.75

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY Sick among the the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 9 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	8	84	—	—	04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3	—	—	—	65	9.2	84	1.67	—	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
474.1	4.81	34.48	—	21.90	1231.0	10.04	62.76	1.67	37.25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	84	84	09
73.3	—	8.62	—	8.92	77.8	—	4.18	84	6.94
103.4	—	—	—	6.72	73.6	—	84	—	5.98
73.3	—	—	—	6.81	34.3	—	—	—	2.28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.6	—	—	—	09	6.7	—	—	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3	—	4.31	—	22	16.1	84	84	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.9	—	4.31	—	91	15.9	—	84	—	1.07
17.2	—	—	—	60	46.0	—	11.71	1.67	1.56
—	—	—	—	—	5.9	84	—	84	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.2	—	8.62	—	1.42	14.2	84	4.18	1.67	.56
—	—	—	—	—	1.7	84	84	84	.15
4.3	—	—	—	09	14.2	—	—	—	.54
25.9	—	—	—	1.68	3.4	—	—	—	.08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3	—	—	—	17	14.2	1.67	3.35	3.35	.77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.6	—	—	—	09	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	10.1	—	84	—	.33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.0	—	—	—	1.64	84.5	1.67	4.18	84	3.41
25.9	—	—	—	3.58	36.0	—	1.67	—	3.25
—	—	—	—	—	3.4	—	—	—	.12
8.6	—	—	—	.47	23.4	—	2.51	—	1.61
12.9	—	—	—	.56	9.2	—	1.67	—	.54
30.2	—	—	—	1.55	20.1	—	84	—	.66
—	—	—	—	—	25.9	—	—	—	1.46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2.5	84	—	—	.05
56.0	—	—	—	1.03	60.3	—	84	—	2.49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.6	—	—	—	.17	1.7	—	—	—	.03
—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1030.2	4.31	60.84	—	59.27	1,842.7	19.25	104.60	12.55	72.79

ABSTRACT No. VIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
Non-EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at WESTERN AFRICA during the Year 1906.

Average Strength, 2,190.								Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.									In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent to West Indies.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.															
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·11
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·31
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	2	—	2	9	—	—	30·07
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	—	6	6	2	—	1·79
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1·52
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	—	—	—	7	2	—	9·29
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·05
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·52
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	·37
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	—	1	3	—	—	2·90
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	·13
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	—	—	—	2	5	—	3·00
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	—	—	4	2	—	·98
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	·26
LOCAL DISEASES.															
Diseases of the—															
Nervous System { Nervous ...								3	1	—	1	—	—	—	·23
Mental ...								3	1	—	1	2	—	—	·51
Eye ...								33	—	—	—	1	11	—	1·76
Other Organs of Special Sense ...								7	—	—	—	—	—	—	·59
Valvular Disease of Heart ...								4	1	—	1	3	—	—	·48
Disordered Action of Heart ...								27	—	—	—	12	—	—	2·06
Other Circulatory Diseases ...								1	1	—	1	—	—	—	·20
Bronchitis ...								42	—	—	—	1	—	—	1·56
Pneumonia ...								13	2	—	2	—	—	—	1·05
Pleurisy ...								1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Other Respiratory Diseases ...								4	—	—	—	1	—	—	·33
Digestive ...								82	3	—	3	13	1	—	3·45
Lymphatic ...								56	—	—	—	2	—	—	4·76
Urinary ...								4	—	—	—	2	—	—	·72
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...								24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·77
Organs of Locomotion ...								24	—	—	—	2	—	—	1·09
Connective Tissue ...								80	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·19
Skin ...								65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·71
INJURIES.															
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	—	—	—	1	—	—	6·89
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...								1,993	20	—	20	73	23	—	113·00

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent to West Indies.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent to West Indies.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
1.8	—	—	—	.51	—	.9	.06	—	.09
.09	—	—	—	.01	—	—	—	—	—
2.3	—	—	—	.14	}	8.0	—	.06	.44
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.11	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	}	.7	—	.06	.05
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1.4	—	—	—	.07	—	6.5	.40	.23	.36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
344.3	.91	4.11	—	13.73	636.8	3.17	4.98	1.36	16.90
—	—	—	—	—	.2	.06	—	—	.01
6.8	2.74	2.74	.91	.82	}	6.6	3.34	3.23	2.72
.9	.46	.91	—	.69		—	—	—	1.15
47.5	—	3.20	.91	4.24	67.5	.11	4.36	2.43	6.75
87.7	—	—	—	5.96	115.1	—	.51	.45	6.73
67.6	—	—	—	6.17	42.5	—	—	—	3.28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.1	—	—	—	.17	}	22.5	.06	.11	.79
14.6	.46	1.37	—	1.32		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.00
.9	.46	—	—	.06	}	46.6	—	1.36	2.43
24.7	—	.91	2.28	1.37		—	—	—	2.87
7.8	—	1.83	.91	.45	—	7.8	1.64	.79	.46
4.1	—	—	—	.12	—	9.2	.34	.23	.41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	.46	—	—	.11	4.7	.40	.68	1.08	.34
1.4	.46	.91	—	.23	1.3	—	.74	.68	.26
15.1	—	.46	5.02	.80	21.3	—	.23	.74	.95
3.2	—	—	—	.27	1.8	—	.11	.06	.08
1.8	.46	1.37	—	.22	}	12.3	.79	4.08	3.51
12.3	—	5.48	—	.94		—	—	—	.97
.5	.46	—	—	.09	—	—	—	—	—
19.2	—	.46	—	.71	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	.91	—	—	.48	}	53.4	1.58	1.59	1.25
.5	—	—	—	.04		—	—	—	2.64
1.8	—	.46	—	.15	—	—	—	—	—
37.4	1.37	5.94	.46	1.53	48.9	.51	1.08	1.81	1.68
25.6	—	.91	—	2.17	36.0	.06	.34	.62	2.68
1.8	—	—	—	.33	2.1	.57	.62	.68	.21
11.0	—	—	—	.81	23.4	.06	.96	1.13	1.73
11.0	—	.91	—	.50	15.0	—	.57	.79	.77
36.5	—	—	—	1.91	46.8	.17	—	.34	2.09
29.7	—	—	—	1.24	101.7	—	.28	.68	5.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.4	.17	—	—	.03
75.3	—	.46	—	3.15	64.3	.40	.34	1.42	3.50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	.74	—
1.4	—	—	—	.03	1.1	—	—	—	.03
.5	—	—	—	.01	.5	.11	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—
910.0	9.13	33.33	10.50	51.60	1406.4	12.52	29.40	26.23	63.34

ABSTRACT No. IX.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at ST. HELENA, during the Year 1906, with the

Average Strength, 129.										Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.											In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·11	
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·45	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·16	
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·48	
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·06	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Diseases of the—																	
Nervous System { Nervous ...										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental ...										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Digestive ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	1	·10	
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·19	
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·05	
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01	
INJURIES.																	
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	·27	
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total ...										33	—	—	—	3	3	2·00	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 4 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	.51
—	—	—	—	—	40.3	—	—	—	1.72
—	—	—	—	—	16.4	2.12	3.18	.53	6.84
—	—	—	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	.19
—	—	—	—	—	14.8	—	1.06	—	1.19
—	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	—	—	.12
—	—	—	7.75	—	1.6	—	1.59	.53	.19
7.7	—	—	—	.85	23.8	—	.53	.53	2.26
38.8	—	—	—	3.49	90.1	—	—	—	5.60
7.7	—	—	—	.16	5.8	—	—	—	.35
23.3	—	—	—	1.24	60.9	—	—	—	2.50
23.3	—	—	—	.47	4.8	.53	—	—	.12
7.7	—	7.75	—	3.72	21.2	—	.53	.53	1.29
7.7	—	7.75	—	.47	7.4	—	.53	1.06	.36
—	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	.53	.21
—	—	—	—	—	6.9	.53	3.13	3.13	.55
—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.59	1.59	.37
—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—	.53	1.59	.31
—	—	—	—	—	7.4	—	1.06	1.06	.53
—	—	—	7.75	—	12.2	.53	2.65	2.12	.88
7.7	—	—	—	.31	82.9	2.12	.53	—	1.44
—	—	—	—	—	106.5	—	2.65	2.12	3.76
38.8	—	—	7.75	.77	8.5	—	—	—	.91
—	—	—	—	—	6.4	1.06	1.59	1.06	.62
15.5	—	—	—	1.47	20.1	—	—	—	1.28
7.7	—	7.75	—	.39	14.8	—	1.06	3.13	.97
—	—	—	—	—	13.6	—	—	—	.85
7.7	—	—	—	.08	55.1	—	—	—	3.02
—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	.08
62.0	—	—	—	2.09	75.8	—	1.59	.53	3.62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
255.8	—	23.26	23.26	15.50	684.7	6.89	23.85	20.14	42.71

ABSTRACT No. X.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at SOUTH AFRICA, during the year 1906, with the ratios

Average Strength, 18,000.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Measles ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·46
Scarlet Fever ...		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Other Eruptive Fevers ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...		114	—	—	—	1	—	—	5·75
Diphtheria ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Enteric Fever ...		168	18	—	18	8	—	—	32·96
Malta Fever ...		1	—	—	—	4	1	—	·87
Other Continued Fevers ...		14	2	—	2	—	—	—	1·03
Cholera ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...		82	—	—	—	3	—	—	6·68
Yellow Fever ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...		216	—	—	—	3	—	—	9·11
Septic Diseases ...		22	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·16
Tubercle of Lung ...		23	3	—	3	26	30	—	8·38
Other Tubercular Diseases ...		6	—	—	—	2	2	—	1·29
Syphilis ...		367	1	—	1	10	2	—	37·24
Gonorrhoea ...		497	—	—	—	2	1	—	41·14
Soft Chancre ...		289	—	—	—	—	—	—	29·58
Hydrophobia ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...		126	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·14
Other Parasitic Diseases...		67	—	—	—	10	1	—	3·97
Scurvy ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...		21	1	—	1	—	—	—	1·01
Rheumatic Fever ...		50	—	—	—	6	2	—	6·52
Rheumatism ...		229	—	—	—	11	2	—	16·41
Debility ...		85	—	—	—	11	1	—	6·12
Other General Diseases ...		43	2	—	2	2	1	—	3·56
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous ...		79	2	—	2	11	4	—	6·97
Nervous System { Mental ...		12	—	—	—	8	16	—	3·39
Eye ...		121	—	—	—	8	4	—	9·57
Other Organs of Special Sense ...		122	1	—	1	9	6	—	8·86
Valvular Disease of Heart ...		30	2	1	3	16	14	—	4·83
Disordered Action of Heart ...		66	—	—	—	11	4	—	7·36
Other Circulatory Diseases ...		36	4	—	4	4	2	—	3·64
Bronchitis ...		311	—	—	—	1	—	—	12·82
Pneumonia...		88	12	—	12	3	1	—	8·07
Pleurisy ...		17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·47
Other Respiratory Diseases ...		28	—	—	—	1	1	—	1·73
Digestive ...		1,779	7	—	7	32	14	—	75·20
Lymphatic ...		59	—	1	1	5	1	—	6·42
Urinary ...		22	1	—	1	5	2	—	2·69
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...		128	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·30
Organs of Locomotion ...		255	—	—	—	9	4	—	16·41
Connective Tissue ...		356	—	—	—	2	1	—	16·82
Skin ...		405	—	—	—	1	—	—	22·59
INJURIES.									
General ...		46	7	—	7	—	—	—	1·59
Local ...		1,147	12	—	12	17	16	—	60·06
In Action ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...		56	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·34
Poisons ...		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Suicides ...		—	(3)	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ..		7,600	75	2	77	242	133*	—	498·34

* Includes 2 invalids discharged in the Command.

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 4 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
·1	—	—	—	·00	} 3·8	—	—	—	·85
·5	—	—	—	·08		·05	—	—	—
·1	—	—	—	·00		—	—	—	—
6·3	—	·06	—	·32	21·0	·21	·06	·01	1·14
·1	—	—	—	·00	·1	·02	—	—	·02
9·3	1·00	·44	—	1·83	26·4	3·02	4·90	·50	5·19
·1	—	·22	·06	·02	} 6·9	·01	·09	—	·52
·8	·11	—	—	·06		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
4·6	—	·17	—	·37	15·2	·37	·96	·02	1·24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12·0	—	·17	—	·51	21·1	·04	1·50	·05	1·44
1·2	—	—	—	·12	2·1	·08	·02	·02	·18
1·3	·17	1·44	1·67	·47	} 2·0	·20	1·02	·81	·61
·3	—	·11	·11	·08		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
20·4	·06	·56	·11	2·07	19·5	·04	1·00	·31	2·30
27·8	—	·11	·06	2·29	26·1	·18	·05	—	2·02
16·1	—	—	—	1·84	10·6	—	—	—	·77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7·0	—	—	—	·29	} 9·6	—	·81	·54	·52
3·7	—	·56	·06	·22		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1·2	·06	—	—	·06	2·7	·12	·02	·01	·00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·14
2·8	—	·33	·11	·36	} 17·8	·04	1·40	·34	1·63
12·7	—	·61	·11	·91		—	—	—	—
4·7	—	·61	·06	·34		12·0	1·63	·23	·85
2·4	·11	·11	·06	·20	3·1	·09	·13	·04	·20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·4	·11	·61	·22	·89	7·5	·19	1·24	·72	·54
·7	—	·44	·89	·19	1·5	·03	1·54	1·12	·26
6·7	—	·44	·22	·53	11·1	—	1·03	·59	·78
6·8	·06	·50	·33	·49	10·5	—	1·39	·91	·81
1·7	·17	·89	·78	·27	} 11·7	·31	3·38	1·93	1·19
3·7	—	·61	·22	·41		—	—	—	—
2·0	·22	·22	·11	·20		—	—	—	—
17·3	—	·06	—	·71	} 27·4	1·33	1·01	·23	1·85
4·9	·67	·17	·06	·45		—	—	—	—
·9	—	—	·06	·08		—	—	—	—
1·6	—	·06	·06	·10	} 130·4	·45	5·38	1·05	5·80
98·8	·39	1·78	·78	4·18		·01	·17	·07	·30
3·3	·06	·28	·06	·36		·06	·46	·21	·22
1·2	·06	·28	·11	·15	2·4	·01	·40	·05	·58
7·1	—	—	—	·35	8·1	—	·81	·39	1·02
14·2	—	·50	·22	·91	14·7	—	·13	·01	·94
19·8	—	·11	·06	·98	19·5	—	·21	·06	1·56
22·5	—	·06	—	1·26	30·7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·6	·39	—	—	·09	1·6	·43	·02	·02	·07
63·7	·67	·94	·89	3·34	72·9	·67	2·02	·66	4·00
—	—	—	—	—	·0	—	·01	·11	·00
3·1	—	—	—	·07	3·9	—	—	—	·16
·3	—	—	—	·01	·4	·07	—	·16	·02
—	(·17)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
422·2	4·23	13·44	7·39	27·69	558·6	7·85	32·92	11·21	39·35

ABSTRACT No. XA.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in CAPE COLONY during the year 1906, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 4 years.

Diseases.	Average Strength, 3,816.				Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1905.			
	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.03
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	.27	.5	—	—	.07	4.6	.10	—	.60
Other Eruptive Fevers	1	—	—	.06	.3	—	—	.02	—	—	—	—
Influenza	30	—	—	1.85	7.9	—	—	.48	23.7	—	.24	1.23
Diphtheria	1	—	—	.01	.3	—	—	.00	.5	.10	—	.05
Enteric Fever	14	3	—	2.17	3.7	.79	—	.57	20.8	2.77	4.02	4.85
Malta Fever	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—	.02	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	3	1	—	.37	.8	.26	—	.10	4.4	—	.10	.40
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	—	1	.86	2.1	—	.26	.23	12.3	.29	.81	1.08
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	100	—	1	2.88	26.2	—	.26	.75	12.6	—	.91	.68
Septic Diseases	2	—	—	.21	.5	—	—	.06	3.6	.05	.05	.30
Tubercle of Lung	3	1	4	1.62	.8	.26	1.05	.42	3.3	—	1.96	.94
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	.26	.3	—	—	.07	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	116	—	6	12.54	30.4	—	1.57	3.29	39.1	—	1.29	4.92
Gonorrhoea	214	—	2	15.23	56.1	—	.52	3.99	58.5	—	.43	4.62
Soft Chancre	133	—	—	15.03	34.8	—	—	3.94	29.9	—	.05	2.65
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	32	—	—	1.14	8.4	—	—	.30	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	12	—	—	.26	3.1	—	—	.07	14.6	—	.53	.88
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	4	—	—	.24	1.0	—	—	.06	4.1	.19	.14	.21
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	.10	.5	—	—	.03	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	44	—	2	3.83	11.5	—	.52	1.00	21.0	.10	1.87	2.36
Debility	10	—	1	.31	2.6	—	.26	.08	14.2	—	2.01	1.09
Other General Diseases	8	1	—	.44	2.1	.26	—	.12	4.3	.14	.19	.43
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous	10	—	1	.95	2.6	—	.26	.25	10.4	.29	1.91	.97
Mental	1	—	—	.26	.3	—	—	.07	3.4	—	4.83	.51
Eye	22	—	4	2.03	5.8	—	1.05	.53	13.3	—	1.63	1.24
Other Organs of Special Sense	18	1	4	2.30	4.7	.26	1.05	.60	17.8	—	2.97	1.46
Valvular Disease of Heart	6	1	2	1.41	1.6	.26	.52	.37	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	13	—	2	2.78	3.4	—	.52	.73	13.6	.19	4.35	1.38
Other Circulatory Diseases	9	1	—	.98	2.4	.26	—	.26	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	31	—	—	2.43	8.1	—	—	.64	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	2	—	1.32	3.7	.52	—	.35	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	2	—	—	.14	.5	—	—	.04	35.5	1.82	1.58	2.71
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	—	.15	.5	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—
Digestive	241	2	5	11.82	63.2	.62	1.81	3.10	170.2	.57	10.28	8.11
Lymphatic	15	—	2	3.50	3.9	—	.52	.86	5.5	—	.43	.53
Urinary	1	—	1	.37	.3	—	.26	.10	3.6	.19	.62	.40
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	40	—	—	1.64	10.5	—	—	.43	12.8	—	.38	.98
Organs of Locomotion	47	—	1	2.01	12.3	—	.26	.53	17.5	—	.72	1.54
Connective Tissue	70	—	—	2.43	18.3	—	—	.64	25.1	—	.19	1.51
Skin	73	—	—	3.92	19.1	—	—	1.03	34.5	—	.33	1.98
INJURIES.												
General	—	2	—	—	—	.52	—	—	3.5	.53	.10	.13
Local	235	3	2	11.88	74.7	.79	.52	3.11	53.1	.72	2.20	5.62
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	17	—	—	.38	4.5	—	—	.10	4.8	—	—	.18
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.10	—	.02
Suicides	—	(2)	—	—	—	(.52)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	1,657	18	41	112.24	434.2	4.72	10.74	29.41	726.8	8.23	47.21	56.61

ABSTRACT No. XE.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the TROOPS stationed in the TRANSVAAL during the year 1906, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the average ratios for 3 years.

Average Strength, 8,410.					Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1903 to 1905.			
Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·0	—	—	·0
Measles	1	—	—	·04	·1	—	—	·00	} 1·3	—	1·15	·15
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	·47	·4	—	—	·06		—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34·1	·61	—	1·57
Influenza	42	—	—	1·88	5·0	—	—	·22	·1	—	—	·02
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	123	12	3	23·84	14·6	1·43	·36	2·83	35·1	3·68	1·99	7·32
Malaria Fever	1	—	1	·26	·1	—	·12	·03	} 7·9	—	·10	·49
Other Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·7	·57	·61	1·41
Dysentery	52	—	—	3·37	6·2	—	—	·40	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	87	—	2	4·98	10·3	—	·24	·59	18·3	·10	·34	1·71
Septic Diseases	11	—	—	·71	1·3	—	—	·08	2·8	·10	—	·24
Tubercle of Lung... ..	5	1	7	2·91	·6	·12	·83	·35	} 1·5	·27	·98	·47
Other Tubercular Diseases	4	—	1	1·09	·5	—	·12	·13		—	—	—
Syphilis	107	1	—	9·63	12·7	·12	—	1·15	18·3	·10	·69	2·36
Gonorrhoea... ..	124	—	—	11·12	14·7	—	—	1·32	15·2	—	—	1·38
Soft Chancre	56	—	—	5·33	6·7	—	—	·64	4·8	—	—	·41
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	51	—	—	1·77	6·1	—	—	·21	} 11·0	—	1·65	·63
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..	82	—	10	2·36	3·8	—	1·19	·28		—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·1	—	—	·01
Alcoholism	10	1	—	·51	1·2	·12	—	·06	2·8	·10	·03	14
Rheumatic Fever... ..	34	—	3	3·74	4·0	—	·36	·44	} 19·4	·03	·61	1·84
Rheumatism	91	—	5	5·69	10·8	—	·59	·68		—	—	—
Debility	27	—	3	1·85	3·2	—	·36	·22	15·0	—	1·08	1·06
Other General Diseases	21	1	1	1·75	2·5	·12	·12	·21	3·1	·03	·10	·17
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous... ..	30	1	8	4·03	3·6	·12	·95	·48	7·1	·30	1·08	·49
Mental	6	—	7	2·35	·7	—	·83	·28	·8	—	·68	·15
Eye	55	—	2	4·04	6·5	—	·24	·48	13·6	—	1·11	·95
Other Organs of Special Sense	47	—	—	2·60	5·6	—	—	·31	11·1	—	·81	·72
Valvular Disease of Heart	13	1	8	2·72	1·5	·12	·95	·32	} 10·2	·34	2·90	1·21
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	23	—	2	1·50	2·7	—	·24	·18		—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases... ..	10	1	3	·87	1·2	·12	·36	·10	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis... ..	194	—	1	6·52	23·1	—	·12	·75	} 31·1	1·28	·37	2·00
Pneumonia	50	9	—	4·15	5·9	1·07	—	·49		—	—	—
Pleurisy... ..	7	—	—	·70	·8	—	—	·08	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	—	—	·87	1·4	—	—	·10	—	—	—	—
Digestive	805	3	17	28·20	95·7	·36	2·02	3·35	136·9	·34	1·65	6·10
Lymphatic	29	—	2	2·15	3·4	—	·24	·26	3·3	·03	·03	·25
Urinary	7	1	1	·77	·8	·12	·12	·09	2·0	·03	·41	·24
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	43	—	—	2·02	5·1	—	—	·24	7·4	—	·03	·52
Organs of Locomotion	102	—	2	6·58	12·1	—	·24	·78	17·7	—	·68	1·18
Connective Tissue	161	—	—	8·02	19·1	—	—	·95	22·0	—	·03	1·04
Skin	190	—	—	8·26	22·6	—	—	·98	38·8	—	·27	1·88
INJURIES.												
General	44	4	—	1·44	5·2	·48	—	·17	1·2	·34	—	·06
Local	474	5	8	25·85	56·4	·59	·95	3·07	92·7	·64	1·59	5·12
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	28	—	—	·78	3·3	—	—	·09	4·5	—	—	·13
Poisons	3	—	—	·06	·4	—	—	·01	·4	·03	—	·02
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	3,215	41	97	197·73	382·3	4·88	11·53	23·52	606·5	8·95	20·96	43·48

ABSTRACT No. Xc.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the TROOPS stationed in the ORANGE RIVER COLONY, during the year 1906, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the average Ratios for 3 years.

Average Strength, 5,774.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1903 to 1905.			
Diseases.					Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	72	7	—	—	12	3.3	.06	—	.41
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	42	—	1	2.02	7.3	—	.17	.35	27.8	.40	—	1.80
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.01
Enteric Fever	31	3	6	6.95	5.4	.52	.87	1.20	41.2	4.18	4.01	7.09
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	11	1	3	.71	1.9	.17	.52	.12	6.1	—	.06	.62
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	22	—	2	2.45	3.3	—	.35	.42	16.9	.17	.74	1.18
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	29	—	—	1.25	5.0	—	—	.22	4.5	—	.11	.26
Septic Diseases	9	—	—	1.24	1.6	—	—	.21	2.4	.06	.06	.24
Tubercle of Lung	15	1	15	3.85	2.6	.17	2.60	.67	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	1	.04	.2	—	.17	.01	2.4	.23	1.58	1.42
Syphilis	144	—	4	16.07	24.9	—	.69	2.61	22.3	—	.45	2.20
Gonorrhoea	159	—	—	14.79	27.5	—	—	2.56	27.1	—	.17	1.92
Soft Chancre	100	—	—	9.22	17.3	—	—	1.60	7.9	—	—	.42
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	43	—	—	2.23	7.4	—	—	.39	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	23	—	—	1.35	4.0	—	—	.23	10.9	—	.28	.46
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	7	—	—	.26	1.2	—	—	.05	2.8	.06	—	.14
Rheumatic Fever	14	—	3	2.68	2.4	—	.52	.46	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	94	—	4	6.89	16.3	—	.69	1.19	24.2	—	1.07	1.97
Debility	43	—	7	3.96	8.3	—	1.21	.69	10.3	—	.90	.71
Other General Diseases	14	—	1	1.37	2.4	—	.17	.24	4.2	.11	.17	.22
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous... ..	39	1	2	1.99	6.8	.17	.35	.34	7.7	.11	1.19	.53
Mental	5	—	1	.78	.9	—	.17	.14	1.1	.06	1.07	.14
Eye	44	—	2	3.50	7.6	—	.35	.61	12.1	—	.61	.67
Other Organs of Special Sense	57	—	5	3.96	9.9	—	.87	.69	9.8	—	1.24	.77
Valvular Disease of Heart	11	—	6	.70	1.9	—	1.04	.12	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	30	—	7	3.08	5.2	—	1.21	.63	12.7	.34	3.56	1.23
Other Circulatory Diseases	17	2	1	1.79	2.9	.35	.17	.31	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	86	—	—	3.87	14.9	—	—	.67	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	24	1	3	2.60	4.2	.17	.52	.45	29.6	.96	.62	2.07
Pleurisy	8	—	—	.63	1.4	—	—	.11	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	14	—	1	.71	2.4	—	.17	.12	—	—	—	—
Digestive	733	2	10	35.18	126.9	.35	1.73	6.09	173.7	.51	1.19	6.28
Lymphatic	15	—	1	.87	2.6	—	.17	.17	3.1	—	.06	.19
Urinary	14	—	3	1.55	2.4	—	.52	.27	2.7	—	.34	.25
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	45	—	—	2.64	7.8	—	—	.46	8.4	—	.11	.60
Organs of Locomotion	106	—	6	7.82	18.4	—	1.04	1.35	17.5	—	.57	1.07
Connective Tissue	125	—	2	6.37	21.6	—	.35	1.10	22.9	—	—	1.06
Skin	142	—	1	10.41	24.6	—	.17	1.80	41.5	—	—	1.93
INJURIES.												
General	2	1	—	.15	.3	.17	—	.03	1.8	.57	—	.08
Local	388	4	7	22.33	67.2	.69	1.21	3.87	96.0	.90	1.80	4.55
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.06	.00
No appreciable disease	11	—	—	.18	1.9	—	—	.03	4.4	—	—	.31
Poisons	2	—	—	.06	.3	—	—	.01	.7	—	—	.02
Suicides	—	(1)	—	—	—	(.17)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	2,728	16	104	188.32	472.5	2.77	18.01	32.62	660.6	8.71	21.43	42.94

ABSTRACT No. XI.

ABSTRACT No. XI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at MAURITIUS during the year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,193.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	12	—	—	—	—	—	·40	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	9	1	—	1	1	—	1·87	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	—	—	·48	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	164	1	—	1	15	—	7·49	
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung	1	—	—	—	—	1	·14	
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	1	—	1	—	—	·03	
Syphilis	59	—	—	—	1	—	4·23	
Gonorrhoea	207	—	—	—	1	—	16·37	
Soft Chancre	61	—	—	—	—	—	4·21	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	10	—	—	—	—	—	·89	
Other Parasitic Diseases	4	—	—	—	2	1	·48	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism	6	—	—	—	1	—	·52	
Debility	16	—	—	—	3	—	1·05	
Other General Diseases	4	1	1	2	1	—	·52	
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	—	2	1	—	1	—	·50	
Mental	2	—	—	—	1	3	·13	
Eye	3	—	—	—	—	—	·05	
Other Organs of Special Sense	3	—	—	—	—	—	·17	
Valvular Disease of Heart	3	—	—	—	3	3	·01	
Disordered Action of Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	·05	
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	·43	
Bronchitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	·06	
Digestive	62	3	—	3	3	—	4·74	
Lymphatic	26	—	—	—	—	—	2·64	
Urinary	6	—	—	—	2	—	·60	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	31	—	—	—	—	—	1·55	
Organs of Locomotion	29	—	—	—	3	—	2·09	
Connective Tissue	12	—	—	—	—	—	·62	
Skin	9	—	—	—	—	—	·54	
INJURIES.								
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local	41	—	—	—	—	—	2·32	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	4	—	—	—	—	—	·12	
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	801	8	1	9	42	9	54·82	

INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	21.4	—	—	—	1.34
—	—	—	—	—	.3	.13	—	—	.02
10.1	—	—	—	.34	3.7	—	—	—	.15
7.5	.84	.84	—	1.57	17.0	5.09	1.14	.13	3.09
—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	.12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	—	—	—	.40	6.2	.25	.13	—	.57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137.5	.84	12.57	—	6.28	334.6	1.53	20.60	.25	17.01
—	—	—	—	—	.3	.25	—	—	.01
.8	—	—	.84	.12	—	—	—	—	—
1.7	.84	—	—	.03	1.1	.25	.89	.64	.15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.5	—	.84	—	3.55	86.6	.25	2.29	.25	11.06
173.5	—	.84	—	13.72	118.4	—	.51	—	8.63
51.1	—	—	—	3.53	42.1	—	—	—	3.95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.4	—	—	—	.33	12.7	—	.25	.13	.45
3.4	—	1.68	.84	.40	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.02	3.2	—	—	—	.18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0	—	.84	—	.44	10.6	—	1.14	.38	.80
13.4	—	2.51	—	.88	14.1	—	2.29	.89	.95
3.4	1.68	.84	—	.44	7.0	.13	.13	.13	.43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	6.0	.51	1.02	.59	.43
1.7	.84	.84	2.51	.42	1.3	.13	.89	1.02	.17
1.7	—	—	—	.11	5.3	—	.25	—	.41
2.5	—	—	—	.04	10.4	—	.38	—	.58
2.5	—	2.51	2.51	.14	—	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.01	5.3	.64	2.16	1.53	.47
.8	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	—	—	—	.36	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	18.4	—	.51	—	.91
.8	—	—	.84	.05	—	—	—	—	—
52.0	2.51	6.71	—	3.97	72.2	1.53	1.27	—	3.13
21.8	—	—	—	2.21	15.9	—	.51	—	2.70
5.0	—	1.68	—	.60	2.0	.25	.38	.25	.13
26.0	—	—	—	1.30	12.1	—	.13	—	.55
24.3	—	2.51	—	1.75	9.9	—	.51	.25	.55
10.1	—	—	—	.52	19.8	—	—	—	.91
7.5	—	—	—	.45	27.7	—	.13	—	1.52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.8	.38	—	.13	.03
34.4	—	—	—	1.94	99.4	—	1.02	.13	4.45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.4	—	—	—	.10	3.7	—	—	—	.13
—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
671.4	7.54	35.21	7.54	45.95	980.7	11.32	38.53	6.99	66.00

ABSTRACT No. XII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at CEYLON during the Year 1906, with the ratios

Average Strength, 1,125.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.		
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·52	
Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·05	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	9	5	—	5	—	—	—	1·66	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers... ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	·80	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	19	1	1	2	1	—	—	1·49	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	·99	
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	·30	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	·13	
Syphilis	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	2·54	
Gonorrhoea	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·20	
Soft Chancre	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·78	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·22	
Other Parasitic Diseases	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	·40	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·07	
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	·15	
Rheumatism	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	1·01	
Debility	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	·63	
Other General Diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·35	
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	·23	
Nervous System { Mental	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	·03	
Eye	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	·73	
Other Organs of Special Sense	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	·87	
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	·07	
Disordered Action of Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·25	
Bronchitis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	·26	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·05	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·30	
Digestive	83	1	—	1	2	—	—	4·63	
Lymphatic	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·97	
Urinary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	·74	
Organs of Locomotion	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	·37	
Connective Tissue	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·43	
Skin	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·19	
INJURIES.									
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Local	111	1	—	1	—	—	—	5·19	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·13	
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	690	11	1	12	18	8	—	42·84	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48·0	—	—	—	1·35	1·3	—	—	—	·04
1·8	—	—	—	·04	4·7	—	—	—	·12
8·0	4·44	—	—	1·48	5·4	1·63	·27	—	·65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16·9	—	—	—	·71	26·5	·07	·14	—	·98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16·9	1·78	·89	—	1·82	12·0	·68	·48	—	·76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16·9	—	·89	—	·88	119·6	·61	1·29	·14	3·61
—	—	—	—	—	·1	·07	—	—	·01
1·8	—	2·67	2·67	·27	2·2	·41	1·56	·88	·82
·9	—	·89	—	·12	—	—	—	—	—
17·8	—	·89	—	2·26	70·7	·07	1·84	·54	5·96
66·7	—	—	—	4·62	110·3	—	·20	—	7·73
41·8	—	—	—	4·25	34·7	—	—	—	2·64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·4	—	—	—	·20	—	—	—	—	—
8·0	—	·89	—	·36	19·4	—	—	—	·54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·6	—	—	—	·06	·1	—	—	—	·00
—	—	—	—	—	4·1	—	—	—	·11
·9	—	·89	·89	·13	16·3	·07	1·43	·84	1·12
12·4	·89	—	—	·90	—	—	—	—	—
5·3	—	1·78	—	·56	21·2	·07	3·47	·68	1·23
4·4	—	—	—	·31	5·9	·07	·41	·07	·32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·6	·89	·89	—	·20	6·0	·47	·68	·41	·34
—	—	2·67	2·67	·03	1·5	·07	·54	·75	·22
9·8	—	—	—	·65	9·4	—	·54	·34	·42
16·9	·89	—	—	·77	14·7	—	·54	·34	·47
·9	—	·89	·89	·06	—	—	—	—	—
·9	—	—	—	·08	9·6	1·36	2·52	1·43	·83
1·8	—	—	—	·22	—	—	—	—	—
8·9	—	—	—	·23	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	·04	15·4	·41	·20	·07	·75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·8	—	—	—	·27	—	—	—	—	—
73·8	·89	1·78	—	4·12	78·5	1·97	2·11	·48	3·05
24·9	—	—	—	2·64	40·3	—	·20	—	4·50
·9	—	—	—	·02	2·1	·13	·07	·07	·09
16·9	—	—	—	·66	26·7	—	·34	—	1·64
8·9	—	—	—	·33	13·5	—	·68	·24	·60
24·9	—	—	—	1·27	32·1	—	—	—	1·25
41·8	—	—	—	1·95	68·8	—	·14	·14	2·56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98·7	·89	—	—	4·61	2·6	1·16	·14	—	·12
—	—	—	—	—	67·1	·95	·54	·34	2·51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·8	—	—	—	·12	3·4	—	—	—	·10
—	—	—	—	—	·5	—	—	—	·03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
613·3	10·67	16·00	7·11	38·08	846·7	10·27	20·34	7·85	45·62

ABSTRACT No. XIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at SOUTH CHINA during the year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,525.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.			
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	.03	
Other Eruptive Fevers	1	1	1	—	—	—	.01	
Plague	49	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	
Influenza	1	1	1	—	—	—	.01	
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	.32	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever	1	1	1	2	—	—	.34	
Other Continued Fevers... ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	.96	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	22	—	—	3	—	—	1.80	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	480	4	4	15	—	—	21.50	
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung	3	1	1	3	—	—	.70	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis	33	—	—	1	—	—	4.34	
Gonorrhœa... ..	180	—	—	2	—	—	24.41	
Soft Chancre	31	—	—	—	—	—	3.02	
Hrd-ophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	13	—	—	—	—	—	.34	
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	.72	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	3	—	—	—	—	—	.19	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism	16	—	—	—	—	—	.80	
Debility	28	—	—	6	—	—	1.86	
Other General Diseases	10	—	—	1	—	—	.56	
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	11	—	—	2	3	—	.95	
Mental	2	—	—	2	6	—	.22	
Eye	16	—	—	—	1	—	.56	
Other Organs of Special Sense	23	—	—	—	1	—	1.12	
Valvular Disease of Heart	11	—	—	11	5	—	2.21	
Disordered Action of Heart	19	—	—	10	—	—	2.92	
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	1	1	—	—	—	.12	
Bronchitis	45	—	—	3	—	—	2.27	
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	.35	
Pleurisy	10	—	—	—	—	—	.88	
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	1	1	2	2	—	.93	
Digestive	152	1	1	6	1	—	5.96	
Lymphatic	7	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	
Urinary	8	—	—	1	—	—	.88	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	15	—	—	—	1	—	.98	
Organs of Locomotion	36	—	—	2	—	—	2.65	
Connective Tissue	56	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	
Skin... ..	78	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	
INJURIES.								
General	4	—	—	—	—	—	.33	
Local... ..	109	—	—	2	—	—	5.50	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	3	—	—	—	—	—	.20	
Poisons	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	1,549	9	2	11	74	20	99.75	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·3	—	—	—	·03	13·3	—	—	—	·40
·7	·66	—	—	·01	1·2	·48	—	—	·06
32·1	—	—	—	1·05	1·6	—	—	—	·05
·7	·66	—	—	·01	·1	—	—	—	·00
·7	—	—	—	·21	2·3	·54	·41	—	·46
·7	·66	1·31	—	·22	18·8	—	·14	—	·54
19·0	—	—	—	·63	·1	·07	—	—	·01
14·4	—	1·97	—	1·18	·41	·41	1·02	·07	·62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
314·8	2·62	9·84	—	14·10	544·1	2·39	11·47	·75	19·26
—	—	—	—	—	·4	·14	·07	—	·05
2·0	·66	1·97	—	·46	2·9	·34	2·66	2·05	·56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21·6	—	·66	—	2·85	100·5	·34	4·91	·75	10·37
118·0	—	1·31	—	16·01	196·5	—	·82	·07	17·66
20·3	—	—	—	1·98	105·4	—	—	—	9·30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8·5	—	—	—	·22	28·9	—	·61	·54	1·02
15·7	—	—	—	·47	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·0	—	—	—	·12	4·9	·41	·20	·14	·21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10·5	—	—	—	·52	23·8	·07	1·36	·34	1·36
18·4	—	3·93	—	1·22	22·0	—	6·42	1·16	1·21
6·6	—	·66	—	·37	12·6	·14	·89	·07	·87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7·2	—	1·31	1·97	·62	15·6	·27	2·66	·95	1·02
1·3	—	1·31	3·93	·14	1·9	·14	1·84	1·71	·44
10·5	—	—	·66	·37	12·3	—	1·30	·68	·74
15·1	—	—	·66	·73	28·9	—	3·82	1·77	1·65
7·2	—	7·21	3·23	1·45	—	—	—	—	—
12·5	—	6·56	—	1·91	16·6	·41	5·32	2·73	1·72
1·3	·66	—	—	·08	—	—	—	—	—
29·5	—	1·97	—	1·49	—	—	—	—	—
2·6	—	—	—	·28	33·8	·20	1·50	·48	1·86
6·6	—	—	—	·58	—	—	—	—	—
5·9	·66	1·31	1·31	·61	—	—	—	—	—
99·7	·66	3·93	·66	3·91	124·0	·82	4·50	1·43	4·98
4·6	—	—	—	·67	28·3	—	·34	—	3·04
5·2	—	·66	—	·58	3·5	·20	·61	·27	·27
9·9	—	—	·66	·64	20·3	—	·48	·14	1·10
23·6	—	1·31	—	1·74	14·7	·07	·89	·75	·76
36·7	—	—	—	1·61	33·8	—	·07	—	1·37
51·1	—	—	—	2·41	75·5	—	·27	·07	3·19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·6	—	—	—	·22	2·9	1·57	—	—	·13
71·5	—	1·31	—	3·61	110·9	1·23	·75	·41	4·80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·0	—	—	—	·13	4·3	—	—	—	·14
·7	—	—	—	·01	·1	·07	—	—	·00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,015·7	7·21	48·52	13·11	65·41	1,607·7	10·31	55·35	17·33	91·11

ABSTRACT No. XIV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, Sick among the Troops stationed at NORTH CHINA during the Year 1906.

Average Strength, 500.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	26	—	—	—	—	—	*71
Cholera	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	11	—	—	—	1	—	*68
Yellow Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	*43
Septic Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	1*51
Gonorrhoea... ..	...	42	—	—	—	1	—	3*46
Soft Chancre	...	26	—	—	—	—	—	2*21
Hydrophobia	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	*00
Scabies	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	*02
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	*18
Scurvy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	...	7	—	—	—	1	—	*36
Debility	...	6	—	—	—	1	—	*37
Other General Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	*16
{ Mental	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eyes	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	*20
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	*08
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	4	—	—	—	2	—	*13
Disordered Action of Heart	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	*52
Pneumonia	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	*47
Pleurisy	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	*03
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	*10
Digestive	...	35	1	—	1	1	—	1*71
Lymphatic	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	1*33
Urinary	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	*04
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	*17
Organs of Locomotion	...	11	—	—	—	1	—	*51
Connective Tissue	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	*12
Skin	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	*51
INJURIES.								
General	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Local... ..	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	*79
In Action	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	*05
Poisons	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total		282	3	—	3	9	—	16*85

ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 3 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1903 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	—	—	.52
—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	.07
—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	.03
—	—	—	—	—	8.6	1.97	.66	—	1.07
—	—	—	—	—	13.2	—	—	—	.52
52.0	—	—	—	1.42	—	—	—	—	—
22.0	—	2.00	—	1.36	11.2	—	—	—	1.03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.0	—	—	—	.86	27.6	—	.66	—	.81
—	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.32	—	—	.03
—	—	—	—	—	2.6	.66	1.97	—	.32
34.0	—	—	—	3.02	123.7	—	.66	—	7.97
84.0	—	2.00	—	6.92	218.4	—	—	—	15.54
52.0	—	—	—	4.42	71.7	—	—	—	5.70
2.0	2.00	—	—	.00	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—	—
8.0	—	—	—	.36	7.2	—	.66	—	.40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	.07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.0	—	2.00	—	.72	5.9	—	.66	—	.79
12.0	—	2.00	—	.74	5.3	—	1.32	—	.32
—	—	—	—	—	9.9	.66	.66	—	.76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.0	—	2.00	—	.32	7.2	1.32	.66	—	.47
—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	.66	—	.11
6.0	—	—	—	.40	2.6	—	.66	—	.10
2.0	—	—	—	.16	5.3	—	.66	—	.23
8.0	—	4.00	—	.26	—	—	.66	—	.54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.0	—	—	—	1.04	—	—	—	—	—
10.0	—	—	—	.94	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	—	—	—	.20	—	—	—	—	—
70.0	2.00	2.00	—	3.42	56.6	1.32	.66	—	2.26
24.0	—	—	—	2.66	9.9	—	—	—	1.09
4.0	—	—	—	.08	3.3	—	—	—	.18
8.0	—	—	—	.34	14.5	—	—	—	.50
22.0	—	2.00	—	1.02	18.4	—	—	—	1.15
8.0	—	—	—	.24	13.2	—	.66	—	.56
24.0	—	—	—	1.02	16.4	—	—	—	.82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.0	2.00	—	—	—	—	1.32	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1.58	55.9	1.32	—	—	2.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	—	—	—	.10	6.6	—	—	—	.34
—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—	.03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
504.0	6.00	18.00	—	33.70	759.9	11.18	11.84	—	47.02

ABSTRACT No. XV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
TROOPS stationed at STRAITS SETTLEMENTS during the year 1906, with the

Average Strength, 1,335.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			
Diseases.			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number Dis- charged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.	
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	13	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	180	1	—	—	1	8	—	673	
Septic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	03	
Tubercle of Lung	5	—	—	—	—	6	3	77	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Syphilis	42	—	—	—	—	5	—	408	
Gonorrhœa	106	—	—	—	—	2	—	840	
Soft Chancre	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	05	
Other Parasitic Diseases	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	83	
Debility	22	—	—	—	—	6	—	137	
Other General Diseases	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous	12	—	—	—	—	2	1	41	
Mental	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	24	
Eye	14	—	—	—	—	3	2	112	
Other Organs of Special Sense	43	—	—	—	—	5	4	230	
Valvular Disease of Heart	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	26	
Disordered Action of Heart	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	60	
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	04	
Digestive	99	1	—	—	1	—	—	266	
Lymphatic	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	222	
Urinary	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	31	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	
Organs of Locomotion	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	118	
Connective Tissue	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	
Skin	55	—	—	—	—	2	—	220	
INJURIES.									
General	17	2	—	—	2	6	—	137	
Local	78	1	—	—	1	—	—	391	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable Disease	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	(1)	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	1,002	6	—	—	6	58	16	5633	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	} 3.7	.09	—	—	.10
6.0	—	—	—	.22		—	—	—	.08
—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	.17
.8	—	.75	—	.09	.9	.38	.38	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 62.1	—	.09	—	1.68
46.4	—	—	—	1.17		.09	—	—	.27
—	—	—	—	—	.1	.09	—	—	—
1.5	.75	.75	—	.10	3.7	.09	.19	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134.8	.75	5.99	—	5.04	442.5	1.51	7.75	.28	13.19
.8	—	—	—	.02	.09	—	—	—	.01
3.7	—	3.75	2.25	.58	} 2.6	.47	1.42	.85	.38
—	—	—	.75	—		—	—	—	—
31.5	—	3.75	—	3.06	107.3	.38	3.78	1.61	10.89
79.4	—	1.50	—	6.29	140.3	.09	.66	.23	10.47
72.7	—	—	—	7.29	74.9	—	—	—	6.30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.5	—	—	—	.04	} 11.5	—	—	—	.28
12.7	—	—	—	.55		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.2	—	—	—	.08	2.5	.09	—	—	.10
—	—	—	—	—	} 15.8	—	1.04	.19	1.16
12.0	—	.75	—	.62		—	2.55	.57	1.23
16.5	—	4.49	—	1.03	16.0	—	.47	.19	.84
6.0	—	—	—	.19	5.9	.09	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.0	—	1.50	.75	.31	7.3	.76	1.70	1.23	.66
2.2	—	2.25	2.25	.18	2.0	—	1.70	1.70	.52
10.5	—	2.25	1.50	.84	10.2	—	1.32	.57	.65
32.2	—	8.75	3.00	1.72	18.7	—	.94	.57	.74
2.2	—	1.50	.75	.19	} 7.7	.19	2.46	.76	.77
9.0	—	.75	—	.45		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 14.3	—	—	—	—
7.5	—	—	—	.41		.66	.47	.09	.91
.8	—	.75	—	.20	—	—	—	—	—
1.5	—	—	—	.03	60.0	1.13	1.51	.28	2.22
74.2	.75	—	—	1.99	29.3	—	.28	.09	3.18
19.5	—	.75	—	1.66	2.2	.28	.19	—	.21
3.0	—	.75	.75	.23	21.4	—	.47	—	1.12
8.2	—	—	—	.37	11.8	—	.38	.19	.60
12.7	—	.75	—	.88	24.4	—	—	—	.97
12.7	—	.75	—	.65	38.4	—	.09	.09	1.73
41.2	—	1.50	—	1.65	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.7	1.50	4.49	—	1.03	3.3	1.51	.66	—	.19
58.4	.75	—	—	2.93	87.9	.57	.28	.28	3.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5	—	—	—	.11	4.0	—	—	—	.16
—	(.75)	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750.6	4.49	43.45	11.99	42.19	1,235.1	8.50	30.79	9.82	64.90

ABSTRACT No. XVI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMIS-
among the TROOPS stationed in INDIA during the year 1906, with the

Average Strength, 70,193.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick
			In the Com-mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis-charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox ...	...	87	4	—	4	—	—	9.47
Measles ...	...	60	—	—	—	—	—	3.71
Scarlet Fever ...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1.77
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	334	—	—	—	—	—	12.59
Plague ...	...	17	2	—	2	—	—	4.27
Influenza ...	...	804	—	—	—	3	—	27.80
Diphtheria ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	.28
Enteric Fever ...	...	1,095	224	—	224	115	—	224.11
Malta Fever ...	...	7	—	—	—	4	—	1.96
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	3,918	1	—	1	10	—	154.56
Cholera ...	...	64	46	—	46	—	—	2.58
Dysentery ...	...	1,068	87	2	39	59	1	79.09
Yellow Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	12,601	21	1	22	136	—	460.71
Septic Diseases ...	...	25	6	—	6	—	1	1.70
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	114	12	5	17	91	*94	19.84
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	14	2	—	2	12	10	2.27
Syphilis ...	...	1,945	10	1	11	120	32	249.27
Gonorrhoea ...	...	4,287	—	—	—	11	3	406.96
Soft Chancre ...	...	2,005	—	—	—	—	—	208.56
Hydrophobia ...	...	2	2	—	2	—	—	.01
Scabies ...	...	374	—	—	—	—	—	16.77
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	670	—	—	—	10	4	24.72
Scurvy ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	.29
Alcoholism ...	...	170	6	—	6	3	1	8.00
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	23	1	—	1	5	1	2.56
Rheumatism ...	...	851	—	—	—	35	10	58.08
Debility ...	...	2,040	2	—	2	255	19	117.68
Other General Diseases ...	...	576	12	5	17	79	8	42.38
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	615	10	1	11	100	*48	43.16
Mental ...	...	79	1	2	3	64	106	17.61
Eye ...	...	614	—	—	—	52	18	44.51
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	1,085	2	—	2	92	38	49.18
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	168	15	1	16	118	95	27.92
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	492	1	—	1	104	18	43.87
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	198	30	1	31	45	14	14.98
Bronchitis ...	...	1,152	—	1	1	9	2	49.45
Pneumonia ...	...	241	20	—	20	7	—	24.08
Pleurisy ...	...	162	2	—	2	5	—	10.75
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	112	4	—	4	18	11	7.54
Digestive ...	...	7,738	132	6	138	212	36	333.21
Lymphatic ...	...	986	—	—	—	17	7	94.45
Urinary ...	...	152	10	—	10	21	14	12.12
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	1,036	—	—	—	17	2	58.55
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	1,260	1	—	1	67	30	71.98
Connective Tissue ...	...	1,834	1	—	1	12	1	86.02
Skin ...	...	3,113	—	—	—	9	2	143.42
INJURIES.								
General ...	...	379	70	—	70	8	3	16.02
Local ...	...	6,246	37	1	38	66	30	293.06
In Action ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	197	—	—	—	—	—	10.41
Poisons ...	...	109	8	—	8	—	—	18.70
Suicides ...	...	—	(21)	(1)	(22)	—	—	—
Details not available ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	...	61,138	732	27	759	1,991	659	3,612.98

* Includes one discharged in India.

SIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK
 Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
1.2	.06	—	—	.13	.7	.06	.00	—	.07
.9	—	—	—	.03	3.3	.02	—	—	.13
.2	—	—	—	.03					
4.8	—	—	—	.18					
.2	.03	—	—	.06	.1	.02	.00	—	.01
11.5	—	.04	—	.40	7.2	.03	.00	—	.30
.0	—	—	—	.00	.0	.01	.00	—	.00
15.6	3.19	1.64	—	3.19	21.6	5.34	.79	.05	3.30
.1	—	.06	—	.03	30.5	.03	.07	.01	1.35
55.8	.01	.14	—	2.20					
.9	.66	—	—	.04					
15.2	.56	.84	.01	1.13	22.3	.76	1.13	.09	1.64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.5	.31	1.94	—	6.56	266.9	.57	3.80	.37	9.95
.4	.09	—	.01	.02	1.1	.11	.01	.01	.08
1.6	.24	1.30	1.34	.28	3.9	.73	1.92	1.33	.72
.2	.03	.17	.14	.03					
27.7	.16	1.71	.46	3.55	123.4	.26	5.25	1.97	12.65
61.1	—	.16	.04	5.80	127.9	.00	.36	.14	10.11
28.6	—	—	—	2.97	64.3	.00	.01	—	5.36
.0	.03	—	—	.00	.0	.03	.00	.00	.00
5.3	—	—	—	.24	12.2	.01	.40	.37	.55
9.5	—	.14	.06	.35					
.0	—	—	—	.00					
2.4	.09	.04	.01	.11	3.6	.09	.03	.01	.15
.3	.01	.07	.01	.04	22.5	.02	.90	.30	1.63
12.1	—	.50	.14	.83					
29.1	.03	3.63	.27	1.68	21.8	.02	3.18	.74	1.52
8.2	.24	1.13	.11	.60	7.0	.19	.46	.13	.51
8.8	.16	1.42	.68	.61	7.8	.29	1.25	.93	.58
1.1	.04	.91	1.51	.25	1.4	.03	1.24	1.39	.39
8.7	—	.74	.26	.63	10.2	.00	.68	.42	.63
15.5	.03	1.31	.64	.70	14.6	.01	1.10	.75	.81
2.4	.23	1.68	1.35	.40	12.7	.69	3.74	2.67	1.30
7.0	.01	1.48	.26	.62					
2.8	.44	.64	.20	.21					
16.4	.01	.13	.03	.70	27.4	.76	.57	.24	1.62
3.4	.28	.10	—	.34					
2.3	.03	.07	—	.15					
1.6	.06	.26	.16	.11	109.3	1.88	2.63	.65	5.02
110.2	1.97	3.02	.61	4.75					
14.0	—	.24	.10	1.35	24.9	.02	.24	.05	2.84
2.2	.14	.30	.20	.17	2.3	.17	.36	.19	.22
14.8	—	.24	.03	.83	14.3	.01	.22	.10	.88
18.0	.01	.95	.43	1.03	13.0	.02	.99	.58	.88
26.1	.01	.17	.01	1.23	22.4	.02	.09	.03	1.05
44.3	—	.13	.03	2.04	50.7	.01	.16	.07	2.24
5.4	1.00	.11	.04	.23	4.4	1.13	.16	.08	.22
89.0	.54	.94	.43	4.18	94.7	.65	.97	.51	4.31
—	—	—	—	—	.0	.00	.00	.14	.00
2.8	—	—	—	.15	2.6	—	—	—	.13
1.6	—	—	—	.27	1.4	.12	.08	.00	.08
—	.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	(.32)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
871.0	10.81	28.37	9.39	51.47	1,155.0	14.62	32.79	14.32	73.49

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER HIS
MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA ON THE HEALTH OF
THE BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA DURING 1906.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

India.

The average strength of the European troops serving in India during 1906, was 70,193 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a decrease of 801 on the preceding year.

The following statement shows the general position as regards the sickness and mortality in 1906 as compared with the previous year and the quinquennium :—

All Causes.					Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					1900-1904.	1905.	1906.
Admissions	..	..	..	..	1046·5	833·6	871·0
Constantly Sick	..	..	..	..	64·69	52·41	51·47
Deaths	..	..	..	..	12·99	10·06	10·43
Invalids sent Home	..	..	..	..	34·91	21·21	28·39*

The health of the troops was very good but not quite as good as in 1905; with the exception of 1905, the admission and death-rates are the lowest on record.

The increase in the admission rate for 1906 is due chiefly to malarial fevers which caused 12,601 admissions (179·5 per 1,000) against 7,947 (111·9 per 1,000) in 1905.

The increase in the Invaliding rate is accounted for by more men having been sent to England for debility, diseases of the circulatory and digestive systems, and convalescents from enteric fever.

The average sick time to each soldier was 18·79 days, which is shorter than in the previous year by ·34 days, and less than the decennial average by 8·05 days.

The loss to India by deaths and invaliding to England was 2,752 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, being at the rate of 38·82 per 1,000, an increase of 7·55 on the rate in the previous year.

* Including two discharged in India.

The following table shows the loss to India by death and invaliding for *India*, the past ten years :—

Year.	Total Number of Deaths and Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000.
1897	3,472	53·80
1898	3,852	58·90
1899	3,000	44·32
1900	2,911	48·07
1901	3,143	51·66
1902	3,143	51·92
1903	2,958	42·49
1904	3,266	46·40
1905	2,220	31·27
1906	2,725	38·82

The chief causes of sickness were malarial fevers, venereal affections, diseases of the digestive system, and injuries, which accounted for 18·0, 11·7, 11·0 and 9·4 per cent. respectively (*i.e.*, 50 per cent. altogether), of the total number of admissions from all causes.

The chief causes of death were enteric fever (224), abscess of the liver (107), and injuries (107), which accounted for 30·6, 14·6 and 14·6 per cent. respectively of the total number of deaths.

About one-third of the deaths were due to enteric fever, but it is satisfactory to note that the death-rate per 1,000 (3·19) from this disease is much below the decennial average (5·34).

The chief causes of invaliding were, in order, diseases of the circulatory system (267), debility (255), diseases of the digestive system (212), nervous system (165*) and malarial fever (136), which altogether account for more than half the total number of invalids.

The fall during the last few years in the admission rate for all diseases has been increased by the introduction of the system of treating in barracks a number of cases which would have been previously admitted to hospital. This system was officially introduced in September, 1903, but had been in vogue to a certain extent for several years previous to this.

The numbers treated in barracks during 1904-06 are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Average Strength.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number Constantly under Treatment.	Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number Constantly under Treatment.
1904 ..	70,413	22,438	480·80	318·7	6·83
1905 ..	70,994	27,458	485·10	386·8	6·83
1906 ..	70,193	27,887	467·48	397·3	6·66

* Includes one finally discharged in India.

India.

Though this system of treating slight cases in barracks considerably affects the admission rate, yet it would appear that this is not the only cause of the decrease, for the death rate has also fallen. Prior to 1904 the death rate was seldom lower than 15 per 1,000, occasionally it was between 12 and 13, but this was exceptional. For the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, however, the death rate has been 10·81, 10·06 and 10·43, respectively.

ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

The following table gives the health statistics, in ratios per 1,000 of strength, of the different arms of the service for 1906, as compared with the averages for the previous 10 years :—

—	Admissions.			Constantly Sick.			Deaths.		
	Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Infantry.
1896-1905	1189·9	1183·0	1170·1	76·37	71·56	73·31	17·81	17·01	13·53
1906	992·9	951·5	849·6	59·74	52·82	49·75	9·76	14·74	9·70

The statistics from which the table was prepared show that the death rate of the mounted branches of the service has been higher every year (excepting one, 1896) than that of the dismounted, and that of the constantly sick rate has been highest for the past eight years amongst the Cavalry.

From this it would, however, be incorrect to infer that the Infantry are healthier generally than the mounted branches of the service. In considering death rates of European troops it must be borne in mind that about 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths are due to enteric fever, and that there is a much greater prevalence of enteric fever amongst the Cavalry than Infantry.

If, however, the deaths from enteric fever for several years are deducted from those from all causes, it will be found that the death rate from all causes other than enteric fever, is much the same in the Cavalry and Infantry. Using therefore the death rates as an index of the health of the troops, it may be concluded that, with the exception of enteric fever, there is very little difference in health between the Cavalry and Infantry.

AGE.

The following table shows the statistics of sickness, mortality, and invaliding among troops according to age :—

As has been the case for the past 10 years, the highest admission rate occurred amongst men from 20 to 25 years of age, and the lowest amongst men 35 years of age and upwards. The highest death and invaliding rates were amongst men from 40 years upwards. This, too, is the rule.

Age.	Average Annual Strength.	Actuals.			Ratio per 1,000.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding*.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
Under 20 years	1906 ..	1,480	9	28	627.9	3.82	11.88
	1905 ..	1,383	9	21	565.4	3.68	8.59
	Increase ..	97	..	7	62.5	.14	3.29
	Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 20 to 25 years	1906 ..	33,189	340	929	1,013.3	10.24	27.99
	1905 ..	33,449	333	700	976.8	9.72	20.44
	Increase ..	182	7	229	36.5	.52	7.55
	Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 25 to 30 years	1906 ..	20,250	256	694	860.6	10.88	29.49
	1905 ..	18,322	218	509	793.9	9.45	22.05
	Increase ..	1,928	38	185	66.7	1.43	7.44
	Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 30 to 35 years	1906 ..	7,909	85	285	573.7	10.75	29.71
	1905 ..	7,876	107	196	613.1	13.59	24.89
	Increase ..	33	..	39	..	..	4.82
	Decrease ..	..	22	..	39.4	2.84	..

* Including those discharged in India.

India.

India.

Age.	Average Annual Strength.	Actuals.			Ratio per 1,000.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.*	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
From 35 to 40 years ..	1906 ..	985	32	83	467.5	15.19	41.77
	1905 ..						
	Increase ..						
	Decrease ..						
From 40 and upwards..	1906 ..	210	10	19	528.6	22.03	41.85
	1905 ..						
	Increase ..						
	Decrease ..						
Not stated ..	1906 ..	26	..	..	26.4	..	..
	1905 ..						
	Increase ..						
	Decrease ..						

* Including those discharged in India.

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN INDIA.

The influence of length of service in India on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding, is shown in the following table:—

Service.	Average Annual Strength.	Actuals.			Ratio per 1,000.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding*.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
Under 1 year	{ 1906 ..	11,756	134	212	800.7	9.13	14.44
	{ 1905 ..	12,207	148	142	706.1	8.56	8.21
	{ Increase ..	..	..	70	94.6	.57	6.23
	{ Decrease ..	451	14	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 years	{ 1906 ..	11,200	142	312	792.3	10.05	22.07
	{ 1905 ..	10,545	117	236	818.3	9.08	18.31
	{ Increase ..	655	25	76	..	.97	3.76
	{ Decrease ..	..	..	..	26.0	..	..
2 to 3 years	{ 1906 ..	9,338	96	249	783.1	8.05	20.88
	{ 1905 ..	12,225	130	279	791.2	8.41	18.06
	{ Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.82
	{ Decrease ..	2,887	34	30	8.1	.36	..
3 to 4 years	{ 1906 ..	10,390	129	319	861.4	10.69	26.45
	{ 1905 ..	8,432	91	183	1,114.0	11.95	24.03
	{ Increase ..	1,908	38	136	..	..	2.42
	{ Decrease ..	..	..	..	252.6	1.26	..

* Including those discharged in India.

India.

India.

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN INDIA.—continued.

Service.	Average Annual Strength.	Actuals.			Ratio per 1,000.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.*	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.
4 to 5 years	1906 ..	6,184	72	210	1111.4	11.64	33.96
	1905 ..	5,570	37	137	781.5	6.64	24.60
	Increase ..	614	35	73	329.9	5.00	9.36
	Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 years	1906 ..	7,574	120	480	1,193.2	15.84	63.37
	1905 ..	8,384	134	364	1,059.8	16.18	43.84
	Increase ..	..	..	116	133.4	..	19.43
	Decrease ..	710	14	..	..	34	..
10 years and upwards..	1906 ..	2,983	39	211	847.8	13.07	70.73
	1905 ..	2,914	57	167	878.9	19.56	57.31
	Increase ..	69	..	44	..	..	13.42
	Decrease ..	..	18	..	31.1	6.49	..
Not stated	1906 ..	647	..	..	23.2	..	..
	1905 ..	986	..	..	26.4	..	..
	Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Decrease ..	339	..	..	3.2	..	..

* Including those discharged in India.

DISEASES.

India.

Small-pox.—There has been an increase of small-pox during the last few years :—

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.
1897	24	4	·4	·06
1898	2	—	—	—
1899	14	1	·2	·01
1900	36	3	·6	·05
1901	20	3	·3	·05
1902	23	4	·4	·07
1903	68	8	1·0	·11
1904	49	4	·7	·06
1905	99	1	1·4	·01
1906	87	4	1·2	·06

Of the 87 cases which occurred in 1906, 71 were reported to have been successfully revaccinated.

In October of each year, all men (as well as women and children) are inspected and their medical history sheets examined. Those who do not show either satisfactory marks, or records of vaccination, are revaccinated. The numbers thus requiring vaccination have very greatly increased during the last few years :—

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
2,463	5,987	6,529	14,923	20,649

Steps are being taken in conjunction with the home authorities to remedy this.

On account of the well-known fact that vaccine rapidly becomes inert in high temperatures, vaccination is admittedly more difficult to carry out in India than in cold climates. Blaxall and Fremlin have shown that exposure for five minutes to a temperature of 37° C (98·6° F.) renders it inert. To ensure that failures shall not be due to this, instructions have been issued that, when unsuccessful, the operation shall be repeated until it is beyond doubt that the individual has been vaccinated with a vaccine, known from its effect on others, to be active. Arrangements have also been made to obtain particulars of samples of vaccine giving unsatisfactory results.

Reports show that at the end of the year 2·2 per cent. of the troops remained without successful revaccination.

India. Enteric fever.—The amount of enteric fever varied very little from that in 1905, as the following table shows :—

							Ratios per 1,000.	
							Admissions.	Deaths.
1897	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·8	8·62
1898	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·3	10·00
1899	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·6	5·14
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	4·77
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·8	3·32
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	4·29
1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·6	4·18
1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	19·7	3·76
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·1	3·00
1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·6	3·19

As usual the incidence was greater in the large garrisons than in small ones; the admission rate per 1,000 for garrisons over 1,000 strong was 17·7 and for those under 1,000 strong 13·0.

The seasonal prevalence of the disease is different in two fairly well defined areas, viz., the north and east, comprising the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 8th Divisions, where the greatest prevalence is in the spring; and the west and south, comprising the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th Divisions, where the enteric fever season is in the autumn.

The following tables show as far as possible the influence of age and service in India on the incidence of enteric fever :—

Age.		1906.					1905.	
		Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.		Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.	
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Under 20 years	..	2,357	25	5	10·6	2·12	13·5	·82
From 20 to 25 years	..	33,189	729	154	22·0	4·64	23·4	4·32
„ 25 „ 30	„	23,530	283	49	12·0	2·08	11·0	2·34
„ 30 „ 35	„	7,909	46	13	5·8	1·64	6·1	1·14
„ 35 „ 40	„	2,107	11	8	5·2	1·42	3·6	—
„ 40 and upwards	..	454	1	—	2·2	—	7·6	—
Not stated	..	647	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	70,193	1,095	224	15·6	3·19	16·1	3·00

India.

Length of Service in India.	1906.					1905.	
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.		Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	14,682	342	57	23·3	3·88	27·2	4·34
1 to 2 years	14,136	283	57	20·0	4·03	20·7	3·34
2 „ 3 „	11,925	146	33	12·2	2·77	13·3	3·24
3 „ 4 „	12,062	176	36	14·6	2·98	13·3	3·02
4 „ 5 „	6,184	74	17	12·0	2·75	4·7	1·44
5 „ 10 „	7,574	64	21	8·4	2·77	7·8	1·57
10 years and upwards	2,983	10	3	3·4	1·01	4·1	·34
Not stated	647	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	70,193	1,095	224	15·6	3·19	16·1	3·00

Diagnosis was assisted by the Widal reaction in 94 per cent. of the cases.

The question of how much of the enteric fever in India is caused by the *B. typhosus* and how much by one or other of the paratyphoid organisms is one not only of scientific interest but of considerable practical importance, especially in connection with the question of preventive inoculation. For it is not to be supposed that a vaccine prepared with the *B. typhosus* (Eberth) will protect against infections due to the *B. paratyphosus* “A” or “B” or other allied organisms. The following observations of Major B. H. Scott, Sanitary Officer, Northern Command, bearing on this point are of interest.

Two officers and a lady living in adjacent bungalows in Dehra Ismail Khan were, within a period of 5 weeks, attacked with enteric fever. The agglutinating power of the blood of one was not tested, that of the second only with *B. typhosus*, with which it gave a “positive reaction”; that of the third case agglutinated the *B. typhosus* in a dilution of 1:40, and the *B. paratyphosus* “A” in a dilution of 1:80. Samples of blood from a number of native soldiers in hospital with what was supposed to be malarial fever gave a negative result with *B. typhosus*, but four agglutinated the *B. paratyphosus* “A” in a dilution of 1:100.

As, however, the agglutinating reactions of these allied bacilli are relatively but not absolutely specific, the above results may have been due to a “group reaction” and do not necessarily prove that the infecting organism was a paratyphoid bacillus.

As regards the channel by which the disease is spread, at Peshawar an epidemic of 25 cases, which occurred between the 25th May and 1st July among all corps in the garrison, was thought to be possibly due to contamination of the piped water-supply. In June, the filtered water was found to contain an amount of organic matter above the normal, also “vegetable debris and blue-coloured organisms,” indicating defective filtration. Sand for filtering purposes had been obtained by the contractor from a grossly dirty native dhobies ghat, and though it was stated that this was not put on the cantonment filters but on the city filter close by, there was some doubt on this point. The suspected filter was put out of action and cleaned, and the epidemic ceased within 3 weeks.

At Ferozepore, 13 men of the Dorset Regiment and 2 others living at a distance, but drinking milk from the same source, were attacked during April and May; only 4 other cases occurring in the station during the time. The milk supply was from a native contractor who was admittedly short of cows at the time and supplemented his own stock of milk from outside sources, and boiling was not properly carried out.

Apart from these two somewhat doubtful ones, no examples of water or milk-borne epidemics have been recorded during the year, and the opinion seems steadily gaining ground as evidenced by the reports from almost all

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stations, that "latrine infection" and "contact" account for the vast majority of cases. Exactly how the bacilli get from the latrine or the infected individual to the fresh individual is still a matter of conjecture.

In support of this opinion it may be noted that 13 cases were reported as having occurred in orderlies nursing enteric fever patients, and 5 in-patients while in hospital for other diseases. As information on these points is not specifically asked for it is not improbable that others may have occurred.

It is well recognized that the conditions of camp life—where the methods of sewage disposal, though similar, are still more crude than in barracks—are particularly favourable for the spread of the disease; and a large number of cases of enteric fever are reported to have originated on the march or at manœuvres. A striking example of this is as follows—Troops assemble in small parties at Rawal Pindi and march from there to the various stations in the Murree hills. The marches occupy from 3 to 6 days. The following table shows the number of which occurred during the 6 months or so during which these stations are open, and the number that were probably infected before arrival, either at their original stations or more probably at one of the camps on the march up. The 4 men at Barian were known to have been in the rest camp at Rawal Pindi at the same time as a gunner who arrived suffering from enteric fever, and remained in the camp a day; 2 were attacked 11 days and 2 16 days later.

Khan Spur, total cases 5, of these 3 occurred within 22 days of arrival.

Lower Topa	"	2	"	2	"	20	"
Upper Topa	"	6	"	5	"	23	"
Barian	"	5	"	4	"	16	"
Gharial	"	3	"	1	"	26	"
Kalabagh	"	1	"	1	"	8	"
Khyra Gali	"	1	"	1	"	6	"
Murree	"	5	"	3	"	11	"

Further evidence of contact infection, either direct or indirect, probably through the agency of latrines, is to be found in the frequency with which cases follow each other among the occupants of the same barrack room or group of barracks served by the same latrine. The intervals between the cases or groups correspond, in many instances, very closely with the incubation period of the disease. The following table gives a few instances of this which occurred during the year:—

MHOW.	MHOW—contd.	PESHAWAR.
Barrack No. 3-U.	Barrack No. 1-L., R.A.	Barrack No. 7, R.A.
{ 18th January. }	20th March.	23rd May.
{ 19th " }	13th April.	30th "
19th February.	18th "	29th June.
Barrack No. 3-L, Infantry.	Barrack No. 4-U, Infantry.	Barrack No. 6, R.A.
{ 20th March. }	{ 10th March. }	{ 20th June. }
{ 22nd " }	{ 11th " }	{ 21st " }
10th April.		26th "
15th "		
Barrack No. 3-L, Cavalry.	Barrack No. 4-U, Cavalry.	Barrack No. 1, Infantry.
18th July.	{ 23rd July. }	5th June.
{ 24th July. }	{ 24th " }	28th "
{ 27th " }	{ 5th August. }	
11th August.	{ " }	Barrack No. 7, Infantry.
Barrack No. 2, R.A.	Barrack No. 1-U, Infantry.	{ 28th June. }
10th February.		{ 30th " }
12th March.	17th March.	
19th "	21st "	Barrack No. 4, Infantry.
3rd May.	{ 16th April. }	25th May.
19th "	{ 10th " }	18th June.

JHANSI.	POONA— <i>contd.</i>	LUCKNOW. <i>India.</i>
Barrack No. 2 old.	Barrack No. 13, Wanouri.	Barrack No. 2, Infantry.
{ 8th August. }	5th August.	5th April.
{ 9th " }	19th "	19th "
15th "		27th "
{ 20th " }	Barrack No. 4, Wanouri.	21st May.
{ " " }	20th August.	30th "
27th "	27th "	
	3rd September.	
Barrack No. 20 old.		ROORKEE.
{ 20th August. }	Barrack No. 4, Ghorpuri.	Latrine "A" with kitchen
{ " " }	{ 2nd September. }	close.
	{ 4th " }	
LAHORE CANTONMENT.	Barrack No. 6, Wanouri.	Barrack No. 15.
Barrack No. 10.	{ 7th September. }	15th August.
{ 30th December, 1905. }	{ 8th " }	
{ " " }		
{ 2nd January, 1906. }	MEERUT.	Barrack No. 2.
8th January.	Barrack No. 1, Cavalry.	1st September.
{ 13th January. }	9th May.	
{ " " }	{ 13th May. }	Latrine "B" with kitchen
{ 15th " }	{ 15th " }	close.
18th "		
POONA.	Barrack No. 3, Cavalry.	Barrack No. 16.
Attached Section Barrack.	22nd April.	9th August.
{ 16th August. }	11th May.	
{ 18th " }	24th "	
{ 21st " }	MUTTRA.	Barrack No. 4.
{ 23rd " }	Barrack No. 6.	22nd August.
10th September.	{ 24th December. }	
18th "	{ " " }	Barrack No. 16.
28th "	{ 25th " }	26th August.
Barrack No. 3, Wanouri.	Barrack No. 8.	
{ 29th July. }	{ 26th December. }	Barrack No. 4.
{ 1st August. }	{ " " }	18th September.
21st "	28th "	

The rôle probably played by the house-fly in the transmission of the disease is a matter deserving of further accurate study. The close correspondence of the season of greatest prevalence of flies with that of enteric fever, their accumulation in latrines and on food, and the great numbers in which they breed in filth trenches are matters of common observation.

An epidemic at Jhansi, in which 21 cases scattered among all the British corps, occurred in August and September. It is reported that "during the month of June there were very few flies in Jhansi, whereas at the end of the first week of July a sudden plague of flies settled down over the station generally, and continued through July and August."

An outbreak in the 2nd Royal Fusiliers began while they were in camp near Secunderabad in February. "Flies were very numerous and there were filth trenches about 2,000 yards from the camp."

At Mhow, during March, April and May, the number of flies was phenomenal. Thirty-five cases, out of 77 for the year, occurred during these months.

At Nasirabad 8 out of 14 cases for the year occurred during August when flies were abundant.

At Jubbulpore there was "a regular plague of flies during the earlier

India.

months of the year." Seventeen cases out of 29 for the year occurred during April and May.

Preventive Measures.—The following measures for preventing the spread of the disease have been pretty generally carried out. Evacuation of the barrack room in which cases have occurred, and segregation of the contacts, who are kept under supervision to detect early any fresh cases. Disinfection of the room, furniture, latrine, filth receptacles and carts, and of the barrack bedding and clothing of the patients. Isolation of the patients in hospital and disinfection of their bedding, clothes, utensils and excreta. Convalescents are kept isolated, and urotropine administered to them until there is reason to believe, from bacteriological tests whenever possible, that they are no longer capable of conveying the infection to others.

It has been thought that the disease is not infrequently introduced into stations by new arrivals, and to prevent its spread in such cases new arrivals are kept under observation, and parties of 10 and upwards segregated in separate barracks or tents with separate latrine accommodation; they are inspected daily for 28 days. Of 93 stations in which this was carried out cases occurred among the segregated men in 19, but as in many of these stations the disease was already present it is by no means certain that all the cases were really contracted before arrival.

Trial has been made during the year in a considerable number of stations of substituting a solution of a disinfectant for the earth in the latrine pans. Though, owing to the quantity of disinfectant required and the difficulty of obtaining its intimate contact with the excreta without breaking up the solids, complete disinfection is not obtained, yet the superficial disinfection must lessen the risks of infection being carried by flies; and by using a volatile disinfectant—carbolic acid or chlorinated lime—the latrines have been kept almost completely free from flies, decomposition of the excreta is delayed, offensive odour greatly lessened, and the breeding of flies in the trenching grounds diminished.

Though the trials have been on too small a scale to draw definite conclusions from, yet as far as they have gone the amount of enteric fever in the barracks in which the trials have been made, has, in most cases, been low both as compared with the same barracks in previous years and with other barracks in the same station during the time the trial was being carried on.

The following tables show the results in four stations, in each of which the method was used in the latrines of one corps:—

TABLE I.

Admission rate per 1,000 for Enteric Fever from the barracks in which the trial was made.

Year.	Ambala.	Lucknow.	Mhow.	Secunderabad.
Average 1899-05	56·97	79·67	18·25	20·00
1906	13·13	41·20	29·19	23·15

TABLE II.

Admission rate per 1,000 for Enteric Fever from all Corps in the stations, during the period of the trial.

(The Corps in whose barracks the trial was made are in *italics*.)

Ambala.—1st January to 16th July, 1906. No enteric fever during the period.

Lucknow.—12th July to 31st October, 1906:—

"O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	34·8
79th " Royal Field Artillery	...	...	36·6
1st Oxford Light Infantry	...	...	2·2
1st Durham " "	...	...	8·9
1st Royal Dragoons	...	...	5·6

TABLE II.—*continued.**India.**Mhow.*—21st May to 21st November, 1906 :—

All other Corps	23·3
1st York and Lancaster Regiment	4·6

Secunderabad.—1st March to 31st August, 1906 :—

13th Hussars	22·5
2nd Royal Fusiliers	16·7
Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery ...	8·1
1st Manchester Regiment	7·7

The Government of India has sanctioned the provision of buildings for housing regimental nursing orderlies in hospitals. This will lessen the risk of their carrying infection to their comrades in barracks. The barracks will be built as funds become available.

Washable clothing which can be effectively disinfected has been provided for orderlies nursing enteric fever and other infective cases.

Antityphoid inoculation was recommenced during the autumn as a voluntary measure. The vaccine used is prepared at the Royal Army Medical College, and the inoculation has been carried out by officers who have been specially instructed in the subject. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to justify conclusions being drawn as to the results.

A Standing Committee was appointed by the Government of India in July to investigate and advise on questions relating to enteric fever. The Committee, composed of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service (both Civil and Military) met under the presidency of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, in August and again in October. A number of recommendations were made, of which some are being carried out, and those involving a considerable outlay are under consideration.

The Central Research Institute under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Semple, who is a member of the Standing Committee, are engaged in a special investigation of the bacterial side of the question and a certain number of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service are associated with them in the work.

Mediterranean fever.—Of the seven men who suffered from Mediterranean fever, two had recently arrived from Malta, one 8 months and the other a few weeks before being attacked. In two other cases the micrococcus was recovered from the blood; and the blood in two other cases gave an agglutination reaction, in one doubtful and in the other in a dilution of 1:80.

Cholera.—Eleven cases of cholera and 10 deaths (as well as a fatal case in an officer) occurred among the patients in the station hospital, Secunderabad, between the 4th and 16th August. Of these 8 were suffering from enteric fever, 2 from simple continued fever, and 1 from rheumatism. The incidence in men, most if not all of whom were in all probability living largely on milk, points strongly to this as the source of infection. Cholera was widely prevalent among the natives, military and civil, both in the cantonment and surrounding villages. The milk supply was obtained from two native contractors, and there is no evidence that it was boiled until the 14th August; the last case occurred on 16th August.

At Dinapore there were 4 cases and 3 deaths, all serjeants of the 1st Highland Light Infantry living in the serjeants' mess. It was thought to have been caused by uncooked fruit and vegetables brought from a locality where cholera existed, but the evidence of this is not complete.

At Meiktila there were 15 cases and 9 deaths. The first two cases were thought to have caught the infection in a billiard saloon in the bazar, near which cases of cholera were occurring. The epidemic which was occurring at the time in the town fell most heavily on the cow-keeping community, and milk was apparently hawked in barracks by these natives. The water-supply is from a lake and is filtered through sand, and piped to barracks; if this had been infected the out-break would almost certainly have been more widespread.

Dysentery and Liver Abscess.—Dysentery and liver abscess, undoubtedly preventable diseases, have not shown any reduction during recent years.

India.

				Ratio per 1,000.			
				Liver Abscess.		Dysentery.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1902	..	..	..	3·3	1·85	20·4	·69
1903	..	..	..	2·4	1·31	16·3	·59
1904	..	..	..	2·6	1·36	12·4	·41
1905	..	..	..	2·1	1·17	13·2	·46
1906	..	..	..	2·6	1·52	15·2	·53

They account for over 100 deaths a year, or half as many as enteric fever, as well as a large amount of sickness and invaliding.

We are still without accurate information as to what proportion of the dysentery occurring among troops is bacillary and what amoebic. That amoebic dysentery and tropical liver abscess are but different phases of the same disease there can, in the light of recent research, be little doubt. The simultaneous increase and decrease of the two in certain stations is additional evidence.

In Barrackpore, where both were extremely prevalent in the spring of 1903, measures were taken to try to lessen the amount. These measures chiefly consisted of treating the diseases as infectious, isolating patients, and disinfecting everything connected with them, but especially their excreta and discharges. The results are strong evidence that the disease is spread by these discharges.

							Admissions per 1,000.	
							Dysentery.	Liver Abscess.
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	163·4	16·34
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	304·4	35·2
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	235·5	52·4
1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	151·1	31·1
1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·0	21·2
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·9	10·5
1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	53·5	16·7

That the infecting organisms of both forms of dysentery are contained in bowel discharges is certain, possibly also in other discharges ; and there can be little doubt that the means by which the diseases are propagated are similar to those of enteric fever. A recognition of this fact has no doubt largely contributed to the reduction which has during recent years occurred in enteric fever, and it is very necessary that similar isolation and disinfection should be carried out in all cases of dysentery and liver abscess.

Beri-Beri.—Of the 50 cases of beri-beri, 32 with 2 deaths occurred at Aden, and of these 26 were men of the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. The battalion arrived from Mandalay and Maymyo in December, 1905, and though no cases had been diagnosed in Burma there seems no doubt that a number of men suffered from the same symptoms before leaving, and one, invalided from Burma, died of the disease at Calcutta. Of the 32 cases, 31 occurred during the first half of the year, that is shortly after the arrival of the battalion. The disease is common among the natives of Burma. Though several of the men attacked were heavy beer drinkers, analysis of the beer used failed to detect arsenic in it. The beer used in Burma was of English manufacture.

Malarial fevers.—There is, no doubt, an increasing tendency to diagnose only those cases as malaria in which parasites are found in the blood, and to show other cases of fever of uncertain cause as simple continued fever. But the prophylactic use of quinine is now pretty general and it is well known that very few parasites are to be found in the peripheral blood after a few doses of this; many of the admissions, too, are for relapses in which parasites are often scanty, and in addition the “personal equation” is a factor in finding parasites when they are few in number. It must, therefore, be that a considerable number of cases of malaria are probably shown as simple continued fever; and in estimating the amount of the former we must take into consideration the amount of simple continued fever at the same time. Another cause of diminution of the figures for malaria during the last three years is that since September, 1903, the system of treating men out of hospital has been in force; and this no doubt affects the figures for malaria more than those of most other diseases, for slight cases of fever are among those most frequently so treated.

India.

				Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.				
				Simple Continued Fever.	Malarial Fevers.			
				Admissions.	Admissions.	Deaths in the Command.	Constantly Sick.	Invalided.
1901	..	..	..	24·4	299·4	·51	11·11	6·87
1902	..	..	..	14·0	253·8	·69	9·25	4·05
1903	..	..	..	18·7	244·7	·44	8·21	3·51
1904	..	..	..	23·9	172·0	·33	6·80	3·68
1905	..	..	..	48·1	111·9	·13	4·47	1·77
1906	..	..	..	55·8	179·5	·30	6·56	1·94

From the following table it will be seen that malaria was exceptionally prevalent in Northern India (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Divisions). This prevalence was marked not only among the troops but in all sections of the community, so much so that in many places in the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi districts there was for a time considerable dearth of labourers in all branches of industry.

		Simple Continued Fever.			Malaria.		
Divisions.		Admissions per 1,000.			Admissions per 1,000.		
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1st (Peshawar) Division..	..	57·9	123·6	74·8	195·7	178·9	686·0
2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division ..	..	10·4	35·6	64·6	181·7	51·4	173·5
3rd (Lahore) Division ..	..	18·2	66·2	79·9	225·4	50·1	122·4
4th (Quetta) Division ..	..	52·7	90·0	97·6	79·0	123·8	207·1
5th (Mhow) Division ..	..	9·8	47·2	56·8	292·0	184·3	349·7
6th (Poona) Division ..	..	4·5	7·8	9·0	169·2	155·6	134·6
7th (Meerut) Division ..	..	15·8	11·9	15·4	134·8	102·8	139·4
8th (Lucknow) Division..	..	57·7	77·9	53·7	133·0	126·5	126·4
9th (Secunderabad) Division ..	..	14·7	20·0	53·8	102·0	77·8	59·4
Burma Division ..	..	39·7	80·5	121·8	156·0	124·8	112·7

India. Apart from readmissions, not less than 50 per cent. of the garrison at Peshawar, 40 per cent. at Nowshera, and 29 per cent. at Rawal Pindi were admitted to hospital during the last three months of the year for malaria.

This increased prevalence coincided with an early and prolonged rainfall during the autumn over most of this area, and an exceptionally heavy fall in some cases.

At Rawal Pindi the rainfall during the second half of the year exceeded the average for the preceding 9 years by 19·21 inches, and the number of days on which rain fell exceeded the average by 21.

A Special Committee was appointed to report on the prevalence of malaria in Peshawar, Nowshera, and Rawal Pindi during the autumn, and the measures recommended are being considered.

Of 3,611 cases in which the species of the infecting parasite was determined by microscopic examination, the percentage in which each parasite was found was—

Benign tertian	...	...	...	...	79·4
Malignant tertian	...	...	...	...	20·24
Quartan	...	...	...	...	·36

A few cases of mixed infection were found.

The relative proportions between the benign and malignant tertian parasites varied within very wide limits in different stations, and showed no apparent relation to the geographical position of the stations.

The following Anopheline mosquitoes were reported to have been found at certain stations :—

Station.	Species.	Season of Greatest Prevalence.
Rawal Pindi	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i> <i>Ce. pulcherrima</i>	October. Do. June to October.
Sailkot	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i>	} Middle of August to middle of October.
Lahore Cantonment ..	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i>	September. Do.
Ferozepore	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i> <i>N. Stephensi</i> <i>N. fuliginosus</i> <i>Ce. pulcherrima</i>	} September to November.
Ambala	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i>	} During rains.
Sabathu	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>N. Jamesi</i>	} June and July.
Mhow	<i>M. Rossi</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i> <i>M. Listoni</i> <i>A. maculipennis</i> <i>A. Lindsayii</i> <i>A. culiciformis</i>	

India.

Station.	Species.	Season of Greatest Prevalence.
Kamptree	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i> <i>N. Theobaldi</i> <i>N. Jamesi</i> <i>N. Stephensii</i>	} August to October.
Poona	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i>	} July to end of September.
Kirkee	<i>M. Rossii</i>	
Colaba	<i>M. Rossii</i>	
Dum-Dum	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>N. fuliginosus</i> <i>M. barbrostris</i>	June to December. May to December. September to December.
Meerut	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i>	
Rangoon	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>N. Stephensii</i>	
Mandalay	<i>M. Rossii</i> <i>M. culicifacies</i> <i>M. Listoni</i> <i>A. gigas</i>	} June to December.
Poonamalee	<i>M. Rossii</i>	October to December.
Bangalore	<i>M. Rossii</i>	July to September.
Khandala	<i>N. Theobaldi</i>	
Aden Hinterland	<i>(A.) arabiensis, n. sp.</i> <i>(A.) dthala, n. sp.</i> <i>(A.) tibani, n. sp.</i> <i>(A.) azniki, n. sp.</i> <i>(A.) jehafi n. sp.</i>	May to end of October. October to April. December to January.

Preventive Measures.—On account of their number and size the abolition of breeding places of mosquitoes, except on a small scale immediately around barracks, is not found as practicable as was once thought. Large excavations ("borrow pits"), made by digging earth for building the lines of native troops and servants' houses, exist in almost all cantonments, and are very favourable breeding places for mosquitoes. The filling in of these costs large sums of money, but it is to be hoped that before long it may be found practicable to put a stop to the further digging of these in or near canton-

India. ments for the construction of new buildings. Some stations contain large numbers of tanks which it is almost impossible to do away with.

Surface drainage is, in almost all cantonments, extremely defective, and, on account of expense, improvement is slow, but more attention is now being paid to this.

Irrigation by open channels for watering gardens and agricultural land exists in certain stations, and these channels are among the most favourable breeding places for the species of Anopheline mosquitoes which carry malaria. In Lahore, cantonment irrigation has been stopped since August, 1905, and, in addition, considerable sums have been spent on improving surface drainage; as a result of this there seems reason to believe that the malaria has been considerably lessened. The year 1905 was one of very low malaria prevalence, but in 1906 malaria was unusually severe in that part of India, and still the figures show a marked reduction from former years.

Admission rate for Malarial and Simple Continued Fevers in Lahore Cantonment.

1897	...	...	...	776.6
1898	...	...	...	1,254.4
1899	...	...	...	527.6
1900	...	...	...	1,128.9
1901	...	...	...	1,355.2
1902	...	...	...	316.0
1903	...	...	...	1,066.4
1904	...	...	...	584.3
1905	...	...	...	395.5
1906	...	...	...	474.0

In all malarious stations work is carried on under the organized supervision of medical officers, assistant surgeons, hospital assistants and soldiers to reduce undergrowth, remove small collections of water, and kill mosquito larvæ.

The prophylactic use of quinine is reported from 42 stations. The method mostly adopted has been to give 10-grain doses on two successive days weekly. In addition to this, men who have suffered from malarial fever have, on discharge from hospital, received continuous treatment with quinine for a month or more. The treatment of natives suffering from malaria who live near barracks has also received attention.

Steps are being taken to introduce a better pattern of mosquito net for hospitals, and to increase the number allowed.

At Rawal Pindi the 10th Hussars, who were suffering badly from malaria, were moved into camp about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their barracks, with good results.

The troops stationed in the fort at Delhi suffer severely from malaria during the autumn on account of the fort being situated on the bank of the Jumna, where intermittent flooding of large tracts of land leaves innumerable pools for mosquitoes to breed in, while on the other side it is bordered by the city. The British troops were this year, in September, moved into camp on the Ridge, about a mile from the river and the city. The following table shows the satisfactory results as regards malaria :—

Daily Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Malaria at Delhi.

	Fort.	Ridge.
August	7.2	—
September 1st to 24th	11.1	—
Do. 25th to 30th	—	23.0
October	—	3.0
November 1st to 14th	—	7.4
Do. 15th to 30th	15.2	—
December	1.4	—

Venereal diseases.—Compared with 1905, the admission ratios for all three diseases are distinctly lower; the death ratio for syphilis is also lower, but the invaliding rate is slightly higher. *India.*

The following table shows the incidence of venereal disease amongst the different arms of the service, for the years 1904–1906 :—

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

—					Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Infantry.
1904	..	..	..	..	191·5	204·2	209·6
1905	..	..	..	..	147·8	154·1	163·4
1906	..	..	..	..	87·7	125·2	124·4

The continued fall in the admission ratio for venereal diseases, and the low invaliding and death rates, are very satisfactory.

In the year 1895 the admission rate per 1,000 of strength for venereal diseases was 536·9, and the rate remained over 500 per 1,000 until 1898, when a most remarkable drop to 371 per 1,000 occurred in one year; and a steady fall has continued ever since, until in 1906 it is only 117·4 per 1,000, the lowest that has ever been recorded.

It may be asked, what was the cause of the decrease in 1898, and of the marked improvement which followed?

The disturbances on the North-West Frontier in 1898 may have had some effect in that fewer men were left in cantonments to contract the disease; but this would only account for a temporary fall. It was, however, noticed at the time that the admissions for venereal disease were more in the first half of the year, when the numbers on field service were largest, and less in the second half, when a large number of the field service men had returned to their stations. The reduction must therefore have been due for the most part to the influence of other causes.

Again, it may be stated that the fall during the years 1899–1902 was to some extent due to the fact that comparatively few young soldiers were sent to India at that time on account of the South African war, and that after the war the continued fall was due to the introduction of the out-patient system of treatment, which resulted in a lowered admission rate for all diseases.

Both these factors undoubtedly helped to lower the admission rate; the prevalence of plague, which has necessitated putting many bazars and native villages out of bounds, has also had some effect; but none of these factors will entirely account for the continued fall during the last few years.

Admission Rates per 1,000 of Strength.

—					Gonorrhœa.	Soft Chancre.
1904	..	..	..	..	96·2	54·7
1905	..	..	..	..	75·1	43·5
1906	..	..	..	..	61·1	28·6

Though, however, the gradual introduction of the out-patient system of treatment renders it impossible to state how much of the fall in the

India.

admission rate for syphilis is due to that cause, the fact that the admission rates for gonorrhœa and soft chancre, cases of which are not treated as out-patients, have fallen during the past few years, and that the invaliding rate for all forms of venereal diseases has fallen from 10.26 in 1897 to 1.87 in 1906 is proof of the reduction in the incidence of venereal disease.

Amongst the most important causes of this reduction are the following :—

1. The more thorough treatment of syphilis in the case of the soldier, whereby fewer relapses, necessitating readmission to hospital, occur, and fewer infectious men capable of spreading the disease are to be found.

This system of continued treatment of syphilis has resulted in a great saving to Government, in that the number of men invalidated to England and finally discharged from the service has been greatly reduced. It has also resulted in greater efficiency, for many men who in the old days (when syphilis was imperfectly cured) would have been found on inspection unfit for active service, or who would on such service have broken down from recurrence of symptoms, are now fit and able to stand debilitating influences.

Another result of the continued (two years) treatment is that the time actually spent in hospital is now much less than it used to be, and many men who, some years ago, would have been in hospital, are now out and about, performing their duties as soldiers, except on one day a week (and that a holiday), when they attend hospital for observation or treatment.

2. The improvement of the general moral tone of the troops, the encouragement by officers of healthy games and amusements which tend to keep men in barracks, lectures pointing out the terrible effects of the disease, &c.
3. The enforcement of the Cantonment rules.
4. The improved comfort of the men in barracks following the development of regimental institutes.

It is on these lines, viz., thorough treatment, lectures showing the dangers of the disease, the encouragement of games, &c., and the enforcement of the Cantonment Code, that further progress can be made in reducing the prevalence of this disease.

To compare the admission rate of 1904 with previous years is impossible, for on June 1st, 1904, the "Syphilis Register" came into use. Between June 1st and December 31st, 1904, 2,947 men were placed on this Register, but a large number of these were old cases. However, if the numbers (fresh cases) placed on the "Syphilis Register" in 1905 and 1906 are compared, the following is shown, viz., 1,470 in 1905 compared with 936 in 1906. A real reduction has therefore taken place.

Treatment.—The success of the continuous method of treatment of syphilis has already been mentioned. No man's name is put on the "Syphilis Register" to undergo this long course of treatment until the fact that he is undoubtedly suffering from syphilis has been clearly established. Should there be any doubt, the case is kept under observation and if at the end of three months symptoms of syphilis are not present, the case is returned as "soft chancre."

If the results of the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhœa are striking, the arrangements for carrying it out are, when compared with a few years ago, equally so. In nearly all hospitals a room is set apart for the treatment of gonorrhœa, and progress is being made in the adoption of the lavage method of treatment, as well as the two-glass method of differential diagnosis. The old custom of giving a gonorrhœa case a syringe and allowing him to practically carry out his own treatment is a thing of the past. During the year a set of apparatus for the lavage treatment of gonorrhœa has been authorized, and included in the regular list of surgical instruments and appliances, on the scale of one set for each hospital of 75 beds and over.

This method of treatment, which at home and on the Continent has proved superior to all others, will, it is anticipated, lead to a considerable falling off in the number of relapses; moreover, the cases are more thoroughly cured, and therefore serious sequelæ (stricture, &c.) are less likely to supervene.

The irrigation in gonorrhœa cases is carried out under the direct supervision of a medical officer or assistant surgeon, and not left to the man himself; the intramuscular injections in the case of syphilis are invariably given by a medical officer. Much more personal attention is given by medical officers to the treatment of venereal diseases than used to be the case, and this to some extent accounts for the good results obtained.

In almost all stations the intramuscular injection method of treatment is carried out; some medical officers still use soluble salts (Hydrag. perchlor.), but the majority use mercurial cream. Various discrepancies having been found in the manner of compounding the cream in different hospitals in India, a supply has been obtained from England.

Hydrophobia.—Statement showing the number of patients of the British Army treated at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, during 1906—

Officers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Officers' wives	...	...	...	...	...	6
Warrant officers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Non-commissioned officers and men	...	...	...	...	...	131
Soldiers' wives	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soldiers' children	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	170

Of the 170 patients, 54 were bitten by animals proved to have had rabies, 11 by animals certified by a veterinary surgeon to have had rabies, and 105 by animals suspected to have had rabies. Not a single one of these cases developed hydrophobia.

Parasitic diseases.—The admission ratio, 15 per 1,000 of strength, for parasitic diseases is high. The following table shows that there has been an increase in the admission rate for these diseases during the past five years, due chiefly to scabies, but to a slight extent during 1902, 1903 and 1904, to the importation of cases of bilharzia hæmatobia from South Africa. The admissions for this latter disease have, however, only numbered 22 and 9, respectively, for 1905 and 1906:

Years.	Average Yearly Number of Admissions for all Parasitic Diseases (including Scabies).	Average Yearly Number of Admissions for Scabies.
1897-1901	631	137
1902-1906	1,040	402

Ringworm, under which heading a number of cases of "dhobies' itch" are included, accounts on an average for 300 cases yearly of the total number of admissions for parasitic diseases. It is noticed that at Lucknow this year (1906) there were 69 admissions for ringworm, and that some of the dhobies were found to be suffering from this disease. The necessity for regimental or garrison laundries for this, as well as for other more important reasons, is obvious.

Alcoholism.—It is satisfactory to note the small number (170) of admissions for alcoholism; with the exception of 1903, when the number was 169, it is the lowest yet recorded.

Compared with some years ago the reduction is very marked; for instance, in 1886, 1887 and 1888, the admissions numbered 883, 1,008 and 906 respectively, corresponding to ratios per 1,000 of strength of 14, 16 and 13, as compared with a ratio of 2·4 for 1906.

Debility.—There has been a large increase in the number of cases diagnosed as debility this year. The increased prevalence of malarial fevers may

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possibly account for this to some extent, due to medical officers in some instances having shown cases of debility following malarial fever as debility. At the same time it must be remembered that under this head are shown ill-defined conditions which are chiefly the result of climate, men who are seedy and done up, without any definite symptoms and requiring a few days' rest in hospital. The number is liable to considerable variation year by year.

Diseases of the eye.—There were 614 admissions for affections of the eye. This, however, does not in any way represent the amount of eye work (refraction in particular) which has been done by the specialists in ophthalmology.

For instance, a number of soldiers have either presented themselves voluntarily, or been sent by their commanding officers, for correction of errors of refraction, the glasses being purchased at their own expense. In this manner a certain number of otherwise good soldiers have had their distant vision so far improved as to render them good shots, and men have been retained in the service who would have been invalided.

Many officers and their families have also availed themselves of the presence in India of specialists in ophthalmology, and much work has been done in connection with schools (*see* "Schools," page 227), whereby 80 children with defective vision have been supplied with glasses, and many serious defects in the lighting, desks, &c., have been brought to notice.

With regard to the eye-sight of the soldier, it may be remarked that the vision of the men of four Infantry regiments has been carefully examined during the year, with a view to improving the shooting of soldiers with defective vision by the issue of suitable spectacles.

The following table shows the results of the examination :—

Vision.				Marksmen.	1st Class Shot.	2nd Class Shot.	3rd Class Shot.
6/6	..	..	..	428	856	728	128
6/9	..	..	..	18	39	46	11
6/12	..	..	..	9	37	45	19
6/18	..	..	..	..	14	21	10
6/24	..	..	..	..	4	12	9
6/36	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
				455	950	853	179
				2,437			

The experimental issue of glasses to a number of these men has, after a year's trial, given such encouraging results as to warrant a further trial limited to 3rd class shots. Of the 3rd class shots, the average number of which in a British Infantry regiment is 7 per cent., a certain number (about 25 per cent.) have poor vision. It is anticipated that the further trial will prove that some of these men can have their distant vision much improved by spectacles, and thus enable them to become 2nd or 1st class shots.

In the case of three of the regiments mentioned above, 70 per cent. of the men supplied with glasses improved considerably in their shooting.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—The admission, death and invaliding ratios for valvular disease of the heart, disordered action of the heart, and other circulatory diseases for 1906 show no improvement; the figures are practically the same as the average ratios for the decennium 1896-1905. Diseases of the circulatory system have headed the invaliding list for the past five years, and during the decennium 1896-1905 caused a loss to India by deaths and invaliding of 4.43 per 1,000 of strength.

It is, however, hoped the system of organization of physical training of recruits at the depôts in England, whereby the training of each recruit is graduated according to his ability, and the initial symptoms of cardiac

strain are carefully and systematically looked for, will lead to a diminution *India.* in the number of young soldiers with weak, irritable hearts, and a consequent fall in the admission, death, and invaliding rates for cardiac affections.

Endeavours are also being made in India to reduce the number of admissions for cardiac affections, by explaining to soldiers in lectures the bad effects on the heart of alcohol and excessive cigarette smoking, and the danger of over-exertion whilst training for sports, &c.

Suicides and self-inflicted injuries.—There were 21 cases of suicide as compared with 24 in 1905. Of these 8 were due to cut throat; 6 to gunshot wounds; 2 each to drowning and hanging; and 1 each to multiple injury, strychnine and oxalic acid poisons. The verdict in 16 cases was that the acts were committed whilst the men were temporarily insane; in 2 under the influence of alcohol; in 1 as a result of reduction to the ranks; 1 for impending discharge from the service; and in 1 case no reason was assigned. One of the men was 21 years of age; 2 each were 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31 and 32; 3 were 26; and 1 each 33, 35 and 37. With regard to length of service 1 each was of 1 year, 4 years, 6 years, 10 years, 14 years and 15 years; 2 each of 2, 3, 7 and 11 years; 4 of 5 years; and 3 of 13 years.

Sixteen cases of self-inflicted injuries were admitted into hospital. Of these 8 having ended fatally are shown above under suicides. Of the remaining 8 cases, 6 were wounds of the throat with a razor; 1 was of wounds of the lower jaw with a razor; and 1 of gunshot wound of the cheek. In 7 instances the men were under the influence of alcohol. Four men were invalided, the rest recovered and were discharged to duty.

Surgical operations.—The increase in the amount of operative surgery performed by officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India during recent years is shown by the fact that in 1895 and 1896 there were (including minor operations) only 327 and 486 operations performed, as compared with 1,613 in 1905 and over 1,442 in 1906.

To further illustrate this, the following table is inserted :—

			Varix.	Varicose.	Piles.	Abscess of Liver.	Radical Cure of Hernia.	Appendicitis.	Laparotomy.	Abdominal Operations of all Kinds.
1899	..	..	Not known	5	18	115	1	2	3	125
1900	..	..	12	2	12	85	6	4	1	103
1901	..	..	25	11	39	98	19	4	3	143
1902	..	..	19	6	41	135	23	4	2	176
1903	..	..	26	12	56	135	8	8	6	161
1904	..	..	21	19	103	130	18	9	13	172
1905	..	..	41	28	75	149	22	15	14	200
1906	..	..	49	20	64	168	28	22	9	229

These figures show that the increased facilities for operating by the provision of operating theatres, instruments, &c., have resulted in a corresponding increase of operations, and that it is possible to perform many of the more serious ones in this country with equal success to that attained in more temperate climates, and consequently the saving of men to the army in India who would otherwise have been invalided.

As operating rooms become more general in our military hospitals in India, further progress in this direction may be expected. Such rooms have been sanctioned during 1906 for the station hospitals shown in the following lists, and most of the 1st class operating rooms have already been established. Cases requiring operation which occur at small outlying stations are sent to the nearest station hospital where an operating room exists.

India.(1) *List of stations at which 1st class operating rooms have been sanctioned in station hospitals.*

Ambala.	Meerut.	Ahmednagar.
Rawal Pindi.	Karachi.	Jubbulpore.
Peshawar.	Mhow.	Belgaum.
Lahore Cantonment.	Poona.	Secunderabad.
Calcutta.	Colaba.	Bangalore.
Allahabad.	Quetta.	St. Thomas' Mount.
Lucknow.	Aden.	Wellington.
Bareilly.	Nasirabad.	Rangoon.

(2) *List of stations at which 2nd class operating rooms have been sanctioned in station hospitals.*

Jullundur.	Agra.	Lebong.
Ferozepore.	Fyzabad.	Darjeeling.
Sialkot.	Cawnpore.	Naini Tal.
Nowshera.	Roorkee.	Landour.
Kasauli.	Ranikhet.	Jhansi.
Dalhousie.	Chaubattia.	Pachmarhi.
Murree.	Chakrata.	Mount Abu.
		Maymyo.

The following table shows the number of operations performed in India during the year. Minor operations are not included.

Operations.	Number of cases.	Results.					Remarks.
		Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	Invalided.	
Tumours—							
Excision of non-malignant new growths	11	10	1	..	..	..	
Excision of malignant new growth	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Removal of foreign bodies	2	1	1	..	..	..	
Arteries, ligature of	2	2	..	..	..	1	Ligature of radial for wound of wrist, and of Femoral for Traumatic aneurysm.
Veins—							
Varix	49	48	..	..	1*	..	
Varicocele	20	20	..	..	..	..	
Nerves—							
Union of divided	1	1	..	..	..	..	* Tetanus super-vened.
Stretching of a nerve	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Bones—							
For necrosis	5	4	..	1†	..	..	† Amputation of finger later.
For carious bone	5	5	..	..	..	..	
For ill-united fracture	6	4	2	..	..	2	
For recent fractures	9	8	1	..	..	4	
For hammer toe (excision of head of phalanx)	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Joints—							
Reduction of recent dislocation	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Incision with drainage	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Removal of loose cartilage	1	1	..	..	..	..	

Operations.	Number of cases.	Results.					Remarks.
		Completely successful.	Partially successful.	Failed.	Died.	Invalid.	
Muscles, tendons and fasciæ— Union of divided tendon ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Amputations—							
Finger	10	10	..	..	..	1	
At shoulder joint ..	1†	..	..	..	1	..	† For gangrene following wound of finger.
Toes	18	18	..	..	..	..	
Foot	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Thigh	1	..	1	..	..	1	
Hand	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Skull and brain—							
Trephining for fractured skull..	3	1	..	..	2	1	
Trephining for operations on the brain	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Trephining for mastoid disease	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Eye—							
Iridectomy	1	1	..	..	..	1	For Glaucoma.
Excision of eye-ball	2	2	..	..	..	..	
For strabismus	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Larynx—							
Tracheotomy	1	..	..	..	1	..	For fracture of Thyroid and Cricoid Cartilages. Pneumonia supervened.
Thorax—							
Drainage of pleural cavity with excision of rib, for empyema	4	2	1	..	1	1	
Abdomen—							
Excision of Appendix	13	11	..	..	2	2	
Opening Appendix abscess ..	9	5	1	..	3	3	
Intestinal obstruction	3	..	..	..	3	..	
Laparotomy for other causes ..	9	2	..	..	6	..	2 Enteric Fever (perforation).
Hernia (radical cure)	28	28	..	..	..	..	1 Actinomycosis of Liver.
Abscess of liver	168	41	39	..	88	39	1 Dysentery (suspected appendicitis).
Rectum and anus—							
Fistula in ano	9	9	..	..	..	..	
Anal fissure	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Hæmorrhoids	64	64	..	..	..	1	
Other rectal operations	4	3	..	..	..	1	
Bladder and urethra—							
For stricture of urethra—							
(1) By int. urethrotomy	1	1	..	..	..	..	
(2) By ext. „	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Male generative organs—							
Undescended testicle	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Radical cure of hydrocele	5	5	..	..	..	..	
Castration	4	4	..	..	..	..	

INVALIDING.

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The improvement in the invaliding rate, which was one of the features of 1905, has not been maintained. Four hundred and eighty-seven more men were sent Home as invalids during 1906 than in the previous year, and judging by the returns received up to date, a still further increase is to be expected during 1907, no less than 1,307 invalids having already (January to April), embarked for England.

Still the invaliding ratio, 28·39 per 1,000 of strength, is well below the decennial average for 1896-1905, though if the statistics for the previous 10 years (1886-1895) are looked at it will be seen that on no occasion was the ratio as high as this.

The chief causes of the increase are debility, diseases of the circulatory and digestive systems, and enteric fever.

As regards age, the highest invaliding ratio this year occurred amongst men over 40 years of age; reference to records shows that this is the rule, and that the lowest ratio is almost invariably furnished by men under 20 years of age.

The invaliding ratio for the different arms of the service for 1906 and the previous ten years show that the Infantry invariably furnish the lowest ratio, and that in eight years out of the eleven the Royal Artillery show the highest.

The following table gives statistics of invalids sent home during the past 21 years :—

Years.	Average annual strength.	Total number of invalids sent Home.	Average annual number of invalids sent Home.	Invalids sent Home. Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
1886-1895.. ..	67,324	16,499	1,650	24·51
1896-1905.. ..	66,106	21,680	2,168	32·80
1906	70,193	1,993*	1,993*	28·39*

The Table shows that during the decennium 1896-1905, as compared with 1886-1895, there was a marked increase in the invaliding rate: if the actual number of men sent home is worked out it will be found that, on an average, 518 more men were invalided yearly than during the decennium 1886-1895. It is true that the number for 1905 fell considerably, but, as has been mentioned above, the number has risen again this year.

The invaliding rate must necessarily vary from year to year, according to the prevalence of malarial fevers and other debilitating diseases, active service, &c. No doubt the high invaliding rate during the decennium 1896-1905, was to a large extent due to the disturbances on the North-west Frontier and to the South African War, but the fall in the admission rate and the improvement in the health of the troops generally during this period appears to point to a greater tendency on the part of medical officers to invalid cases.

It may be said that had not a certain number of these men have been sent home, they would not have thoroughly recovered their health and strength in India, and some might have died; that by sending doubtful cases home the men returned to India fit and strong, and less susceptible to disease, and that this to some extent accounts for the lowered admission and death rates. If this is so, the additional expense to Government involved in sending more men to England for change is fully compensated for by a lowered sick rate and greater health efficiency of the troops in India.

* Includes two finally discharged in India.

It is, however, recognized that a certain number of men are found to have almost completely recovered on arrival in England, due to change and the sea-voyage. India.

There is little doubt that some men would regain their health equally well if sent to the hills in India. The presence of a number of hill stations, with bracing climates, particularly in the North of India, does not appear to be sufficiently taken advantage of. Moreover, troops are not always kept in the hills as long as they should be, but returned to the plains before the malarial season is over. Attention is being paid to this matter, and it is hoped that the measures taken will result in a diminution in the number of invalids sent to England, without in any way tending to lower the health efficiency of the troops in India.

The attention of officers commanding station hospitals is being drawn to the necessity for a more careful examination of invalids prior to despatch from the station, with a view to erasing the names of those who have sufficiently recovered, as a result of the "cold weather," as to render change to England not essential.

These measures will not, however, affect the invaliding rates for mental and tubercular diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, &c. It is noticed that diseases of the circulatory system have headed the invaliding list for five consecutive years (1902-1906); prior to 1901 syphilis was first for some years but since that year this disease has gradually fallen lower and lower on the list.

The following table shows (in ratios per 1,000) the diseases which are the chief causes of invaliding for 1906; for purposes of comparison the ratios for previous years are given:—

Year.	Malarial Fevers.	Enteric Fever.	Syphilis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Dysentery.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Tubercular Diseases.	Debility.
Decennium.									
1886-1895 ..	1·90	252·81	2·27	1·03	2·71	1·99	1·38	3·27	
1896-1905 ..	3·80	795·25	2·49	1·13	3·74	2·63	1·92	3·18	
1906	1·94	1·64	1·71	2·35	·84	3·80	3·02	1·48	3·63

It is hoped that the increased knowledge which is being imparted to all ranks by means of lectures, and the great attention which is being paid to matters of hygiene generally, will lead to a reduction in invaliding for enteric fever, malarial fevers and other preventable diseases.

The causes of the reduction in the invaliding rate for syphilis have been referred to when dealing with venereal diseases. For the ten years (1886-1895) the average yearly number invalided to England for syphilis was 189, for the next ten years (1896-1905) it was 347; for 1905 and 1906 it has only averaged 97.

Reduction in the invaliding rate for diseases of the circulatory system is to be looked for in the exercise of greater care in the selection of recruits, and in their physical training.

A decrease in invaliding for debility, malarial fevers, and to a less extent enteric fever, may be expected from a more extended use of the hill stations in India.

Fewer men have been sent home as insane during the past two years.

One of the features of the year has been the special attention paid to matters connected with the disposal of invalids in India. In August 1906 a committee was assembled at Army Headquarters, Simla, to consider these

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matters. Three main factors appear essential if the large number of invalids annually sent home is to be successfully dealt with. These are (a) allotment of invalids to transports to be made by the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation (b) a hospital ship, and (c) hospital trains.

Bearing these factors in mind the Committee recommended that :—

- (1) The "direct" embarkation of all invalids should be arranged for between the Principal Medical Officers of Divisions and the General Officers Commanding Bombay and Karachi Brigades.
- (2) All embarkation arrangements for invalids should be made by the Principal Medical Officers, Bombay and Karachi Brigades, in consultation with the local authorities.
- (3) That trains for invalids be distinct from troop trains, first class accommodation being arranged for serious cases, and second class carriages for others. These carriages to have proper sleeping and lavatory accommodation, a kitchen, and small medical staff, blankets, pillows, &c., also being provided.
- (4) That all invalids be sent home in the "Plassy" or other selected ship.

This scheme is under consideration, and details are being worked out.

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory arrangement would be a hospital ship, dieted, thoroughly equipped and staffed, to convey all the invalids to England in three voyages.

Should this not be sanctioned, a distinct advance on existing conditions would be made by fitting the "Plassy" with more cots (50), and conveying the majority of invalids in her.

Whatever arrangement is sanctioned, hospital trains are necessary to convey invalids to the ships; there would be no difficulty in converting existing trains into hospital trains, as was done during the South African War. It may be remarked that these trains would form a very valuable addition to the mobilization equipment in India.

OFFICERS.

The following table gives statistics for officers during the past few years :—

Officers. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
—	Ratio of Sickness.	Death Ratio.	Invaliding Ratio.
1896-1900	849·5	17·25	70·72
1901-1905	779·4	11·52	60·01
1906	72·74	17·54	62·08

There has been a marked increase in the death rate, from 8·73 and 9·08 in 1904 and 1905 respectively, to 17·54 this year.

The incidence of enteric fever still continues greater amongst officers than men, the percentage of mortality to attack is, however, lower amongst the former.

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Enteric Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

Men.			Officers.	
Admissions.		Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1897	31·8	8·62	34·7	7·05
1898	36·3	10·00	40·9	8·08
1899	20·6	5·14	28·8	5·24
1900	16·0	4·77	21·9	5·06
1901	12·8	3·32	17·8	5·00
1902	16·7	4·29	30·6	6·21
1903	19·6	4·18	24·9	3·70
1904	19·7	3·76	20·5	2·62
1905	16·1	3·00	21·6	2·59
1906	15·6	3·19	35·5	6·30

It being thought that the greater prevalence of enteric fever amongst officers may, to some extent, be due to want of attention to the sanitation of officers' messes, an order has been embodied in Regulations directing that all such messes will be inspected periodically by medical officers, special attention being paid to kitchens and their surroundings. It is hoped, too, that with increased knowledge of matters pertaining to hygiene, young officers will exercise more care with regard to the sanitation of their bungalows and compounds.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The average strength of women was 3,431; the number admitted 2,600 and the deaths 42, giving admission and mortality ratios of 757·8 and 12·24 respectively.

The average strength of children was 5,322; the number of admissions and deaths were 2,496 and 238. The admission and death rates were 469·C and 44·72 respectively.

The chief causes of admission amongst women were, debility, ague, and diseases peculiar to women, and amongst children, ague and respiratory diseases.

The health of the women and children was not so good as the last two years, though the year 1905 was exceptionally good.

Enteric fever caused 12 per cent. of the deaths amongst women, and diarrhoea 18 per cent. amongst children.

Women and children still enjoy peculiar immunity from enteric fever as compared with men.

GENERAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE IN PROGRESS IN INDIA DURING 1906.

In addition to measures relating to special diseases which have been mentioned under the headings enteric fever, malaria, small-pox, &c., the following have been in progress during the year :—

I.—*Removal and disposal of sewage.*—It is now almost universally recognized that the existing methods of sewage removal and disposal, constitute the most important factor in the spread of enteric fever and dysentery in India. The system is practically a pail system with the almost nominal use of dry earth; the contents of the latrine pans are emptied into receptacles at the latrines and from these into carts, in which they are removed and trenched, often not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile from barracks.

The earthen floors of the latrines and urinals must be frequently contaminated by infected excreta. To prevent the dissemination of this

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infected dust by wind, attached to boots &c., non-absorbent floors have been sanctioned for latrines, and have been laid down in several of the larger stations, and steps are now being taken to introduce new type plans of latrine and urinal; both will have impermeable floors.

The results of the trials which have been carried out of substituting a solution of a disinfectant for earth in the latrine pans have been referred to when speaking of enteric fever. It is thought that, pending the introduction of water-carriage of sewage, which is no doubt the only satisfactory solution of the sewage problem, this is likely to prove less dangerous than the present methods. Further trial, applied to all the British troop at twelve of the largest stations, is to be carried out.

The daily oiling of urine troughs has been found to greatly reduce the deposit of urine salts on them, and so to lessen the offensiveness. This is now being introduced generally.

In order to obviate the dangers of trenching sewage, among the chief of which are (a) that the soil is often dry and sandy, and is scattered about cantonments by winds, and (b) that flies are in many stations bred in enormous numbers in the trenching grounds, an experiment has been carried out during the year, at Meerut, of biological treatment. The object aimed at has been to get rid of the solids and produce an effluent easily dealt with by irrigation on even poor land, without causing it to become "sewage sick"; as it does not reach any water-course, a highly-purified effluent is not necessary. The plant consists of a septic tank, in which 3 gallons per head of water are added, and a percolating filter, the area of which, in proportion to the population dealt with, is considerably less than that usually allowed. The initial cost is small, the recurring cost not more than that of trenching, and the results, as regards dust and the breeding of flies, entirely satisfactory; while the financial return compares favourably with that obtained by trenching.

In hill stations the disposal of excreta is difficult, for the reasons that suitable land is seldom available for trenching, and there is not sufficient water for biological methods. Incineration seems, for the present, to offer the best solution of the difficulty. This has been carried out for some years at several hill stations, but the patterns of destructor so far tried have not been entirely satisfactory. A Horsfall destructor was obtained from England, and has been working at Ranikhet during the year. The results have been good, though it must be recognized that this is an expensive method of disposing of sewage, and only applicable where more economical methods cannot be used with safety to health.

II.—*Disinfection.*—Steam disinfectors have been supplied to the station hospitals at Meerut (Delépine's), Lucknow (Thresh's), and Colaba (Bowman's). As a result of the trial of these, as well as the Equifex previously tried at Rawal Pindi, it has been decided that, taking into consideration initial cost, simplicity of construction, the amount of skilled supervision required, and efficiency of disinfection, the Thresh pattern is more suitable for most stations; nine more of these are now being obtained.

Trials are being carried out at several stations of three patterns of boilers, Lieutenant-Colonel Allen's, Major Cummins', and another, for disinfecting excreta in hospitals. As soon as a suitable pattern is decided on it will be adopted for all hospitals. At present various locally-designed patterns are in use.

III.—*Water.*—The question of purifying water in camps on the march and on service has been the subject of further investigation. Griffith's heat-exchange water purifier, when worked under laboratory conditions, has given satisfactory results; but in its present form it is not well adapted for pack transport, and has not well stood the rough usage of camp. To work any form of heat-exchange water purifier specially trained men will probably be required, and for use with constantly-moving troops the apparatus must be of very simple construction, and more capable of standing rough usage than most of those at present on the market.

Steps are being taken to obtain some Slack and Brownlow filters, of the patterns for water carts and for pack transport, for trial in India.

Experiments, both in the laboratory and in the field, have been carried out, and are still in progress, of purifying water by chemical means. *India.*

IV.—*Laboratories.*—Additional apparatus has been sanctioned and ordered for the 22 clinical laboratories at Divisional and Brigade Headquarters; this consists of microscope, haemocytometer, centrifuge, and steam sterilizer.

V.—*Instruction in hygiene.*—Courses of not less than four lectures on the prevention of disease have been delivered to regimental officers, non-commissioned officers and men at all stations where British units are quartered. The lecturers have been R.A.M.C. officers selected by Divisional and Brigade Commanders, and attendance has been voluntary. Non-commissioned officers and men have attended in good numbers. These courses will, in future, be held annually.

A small manual on the prevention of disease in the army has been issued for use in connection with these lectures.

Courses of instruction in the practical methods of sanitation of lines, barracks, and cantonments have also been instituted for young medical officers. For this purpose, all lieutenants of the R.A.M.C. and I.M.S., on first arrival in the country, are posted for one month to Rawal Pindi, Poona, Lucknow, or Bangalore, according to the Command to which they belong. The instructors are nominated by the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, and the courses are carried out under the immediate supervision of the S.M.O., in consultation with the Command or Divisional Sanitary Officer.

VI.—*Sanitary supervision of barracks.*—Trial has been made in a few stations of training and employing a certain number of non-commissioned officers and men of each unit in the sanitary supervision of barracks; and regulations are about to be issued for this to be done in all British corps. The following numbers will be trained and employed:—

	Trained.		Employed.	
	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
Battery Royal Horse Artillery,				
Royal Field Artillery or Company, of Garrison Artillery ..	—	2	—	1
Regiment of Cavalry	2	8	1	4
Battalion of Infantry	2	16	1	8

Their duties will be carried out under the directions of the medical officer in charge of the lines, and will consist in supervising within their lines, water supplies, the sale of food (except by regimental institutes), conservancy, disinfection, cleanliness, and sanitary policing generally. While so employed they will not be detailed for other duties. Classes of instruction will be held annually.

VII.—*Committee on barracks, hospitals, &c.*—A Committee assembled by order of the Commander-in-Chief, under the presidency of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, and composed of medical officers and officers representing most other branches of the service, met in August and discussed a number of subjects connected with housing, clothing, food, baths, schools, &c. Of the recommendations made, some have already been carried out, others are the subject of further enquiry.

VIII.—*Schools.*—Special attention has been given to the hygiene of schools, particularly with regard to the question of the vision of school children.

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Specialists in Ophthalmology were sent to the following stations to examine the vision of the children of British soldiers over 7 years of age, and to give the parents concerned necessary information regarding the spectacles required where such were considered necessary :—Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Nowshera, Ambala, Sialkot, Calcutta, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Karachi, Mhow, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, and Bombay. In addition, these officers were directed to report on the lighting of schools and the structural alterations necessary to improve it; the type of desks and seats, with special reference to their adaptability for proper vision, and other subsidiary factors connected with the vision of school children.

The result of these inspections is briefly as follows :—

1. *Vision.*—This was tested by means of Snellen's test type, every child being required to read with each eye separately D—6 at 20 feet, and D—6 at 10 inches. Any child who could not read the types was subsequently seen at hospital, and a retinoscopy performed under a mydriatic. The parents were then informed of the nature of the visual defect, and advised as to what spectacles to procure. With few exceptions the parents provided the glasses at their own expense.

The result of the examination is shown in the following table :—

	Actuals.	Percentages.	Remarks.
Total number examined ..	612	..	
Number with defective vision..	99	16	
Hypermetropia.. ..	*55	11	*Includes 16 cases of squint.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ..	12		
Myopia	7	2	
Myopic Astigmatism	7		
Mixed Astigmatism	7	1	
Leucoma	2	..	
Aphakia.. ..	1	..	
Convergent squint	†18	3	†Hypermetropic 15. Leucoma 2.
Divergent squint	†1		
Trachoma	13	..	Aphakia I.
Nystagmus	1	..	‡Hypermetropic.
Dislocation of lens	1	..	

Slight cases of hypermetropia, with $\frac{2}{6}$ vision, in which muscular equilibrium was perfect, and which did not require correction by glasses, are not shown amongst those with defective vision. In one case a child with myopic astigmatism was found to be wearing + I spheres. In another class, a child was found with $\frac{1}{6}$ th vision (each eye), due to partial dislocation of the lenses.

In several cases, it is remarked that children who were considered wanting in intelligence became quite bright and intelligent after the supply of glasses.

The percentage of cases of myopia is much the same as is usually found in school children of the age examined. The large majority of children seen were below 12 years of age, whereas myopia attains its greatest frequency between 12 and 18 years.

It will be noticed that 19 cases of squint were found. According to Worth 75 per cent. of cases of unilateral squint appear before the end of the fourth year, and in 53 per cent. of alternating cases the deviation is seen before the end of the second year. This being so, it appears desirable that the eyes of all children should be examined by a medical officer for early signs of squint and other visual defects before school attendance is commenced.

2. *Lighting.*—With the exception of the school-rooms at Karachi and Colaba, the lighting in every case was found to be defective, and in some instances very bad, notably the adults and elder children schools at Calcutta, Fyzabad, Ahmednagar, Rawal Pindi (cavalry) and Mhow (cavalry), and the infants' school at Meerut. The rooms referred to at Ahmednagar and

How are described as very dark and ill-ventilated. In some schools the lighting is so defective that lamps have to be used on dull mornings. India.

The defective lighting is due chiefly to the fact that most schools were not built as such, but are old barrack-rooms re-appropriated, and so constructed that to improve the lighting is a difficult matter.

The defects in lighting have been brought to notice, and representations made indicating the structural alterations necessary to improve it so as to render the buildings suitable for school purposes. In the majority of cases this can be done at small expense by enlarging and increasing the number of clerestory windows, reducing the woodwork in windows, and increasing the glass area generally. The necessity for so arranging matters as to ensure a larger glass area on the side (left side of the pupils) from which the major portion of the light enters, has been pointed out.

It has also been recommended that sunshades be removed from all clerestory windows on the north side, and that those over other windows be hinged so that they may be raised during the winter months.

Attention has been drawn to the desirability of colour-washing the walls of schools pale green, and a recommendation made that an order be issued and embodied in Regulations to this effect. Softer light would be obtained and glare from the walls prevented. In nearly all schools the walls are at present white-washed.

3. *Duties of teachers in connection with eyesight.*—In addition to the defective lighting, a point which is very noticeable in visiting schools, is the fact that in many cases the light is not properly directed on the desks. In some cases children are to be seen sitting facing the glare from windows, in others with their backs to the light, or with the light from the right. This incorrect placing of desks is due in some cases to ignorance on the part of teachers of the fact that the preponderance of light should always come from the "left" of the scholars; in other cases it is due to inability on the part of schoolmasters to so arrange the desks as to obtain the above effect, as a result of the narrowness of the rooms, length of desks, or difficulty in arranging classes and black-boards so that a side light from the left is obtained.

Considering this, and the fact that 19 cases of squint were found, of which some had not been sent to hospital for treatment, it would appear that army schoolmasters fail to realize their responsibilities in preventing the deterioration of vision of the children who are constantly under their observation. With a view to rectifying this, a short list of instructions, detailing "the duties of schoolmasters in connection with eyesight," has been drawn up.

4. *Desks and seats.*—In all schools (with the exception of five desks at Rawal Pindi and a few at one or two other stations) the desks and seats are very unsuitable for children. Those supplied for elder children are in nearly all cases too high, being intended for men, the result being that children seated at such desks assume faulty positions, the feet hang some distance from the ground or rest in an awkward position on foot-rails, the weight is supported partly on the left arm and partly on the chest, which is pressed against the desk. In all cases the seats are too broad; in very few instances have back-rests been provided, and even when present they slope at too great an angle. The seats are forms, and are placed at varying distances from the desks, the result being that to reach the desk the body is bent forward and the head falls towards the desk as the muscles of the neck become tired. The eyes being too near the book, accommodation and convergence are strained, the eye-ball is compressed by the recti muscles, and myopia or strabismus is apt to result.

The following extracts from one of the Reports will serve to illustrate this:—

- (a) "I noticed three children, about 8 years of age, sitting at a desk; the form was 20 inches in height, the front edge of the desk was 6 inches from a perpendicular let-fall from the scholar's edge of the desk, so to reach the desk, which was 29 inches in height (scholars' edge), they had to bend over. These children were stooping over their books writing, their eyes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or so from the books. One

India.

of these children I found to be suffering from a high degree of myopia, the other two children were, probably unconsciously, copying the example of the elder myopic child."

- (b) "The desks are those usually supplied for adults, with forms as seats. They are quite unsuitable for children. The forms are 22 inches high, front edge of the desk 32 inches, and the back edge 36 inches. Children of the age attending sit with their feet resting on the foot rails of the desk, their elbows spread out, and the head bent over the desk, the child's face when writing being about 6 inches from the desk. The seats are too high and have no back-rests."

To reduce the height a number of adults' desks have been cut down, but by this means they are not rendered suitable in many respects for children, and are too low for the men.

In all infants' schools too either adults' desks have been cut down, or forms are used as desks should the present standard plan of infants' desk not have been supplied. Even if the standard plan desks have been supplied, they are so broad as to render it very difficult for a child to reach the ink, and are unsuitable in some other respects. Kindergarten work cannot be carried out on a sloping desk, hence the use of "forms" as desks. The seats are movable, and those which have back-rests slope at too great an angle.

The whole arrangement is most unsatisfactory and favours the development of squint, myopia, spinal curvature, and other deformities.

In India the provision of suitable desks for children, and the improvement of the lighting of schools is, if possible, a matter of greater importance than in England, on account of the fact that in India there are so many causes of enfeeblement of health (with consequent weakening of the muscles and tunics of the eye), such as malaria, residence in a tropical climate, &c.

The urgent necessity for the provision of a new type of infants' desks, and of some form of adjustable desks for adults and elder children, both of whom of necessity have to use the same desks (on account of want of accommodation), has been pointed out. A plan of a suitable infants' desk has been prepared, and a specimen of an experimental adjustable desk for adults and elder children has been made, and is being reported on.

5. *Books and type.*—Another important subsidiary cause in the deterioration of eyesight of school children was enquired into, namely, the use of small, ill-defined, closely set type, which even in a well-lighted room necessitates holding the book at a shorter distance than 12 inches from the eyes.

With two very notable exceptions, the type has been found large, distinct and well-spaced. The exceptions are the Bible and Prayer Book.

According to Appendix VII of the "Standing Orders for Inspectors of Army Schools, 1906, Course of Religious Instruction" "In every lesson a portion of Scripture will be read, in part by the teacher and in part by the children of Standards VI and VII."

The type of the Bible and Prayer Book at present in use is much too small; the necessity for at once changing these books with larger type has been represented.

6. *General remarks.*—The urgent necessity for improving the lighting of our army schools in India, and of supplying suitable desks for children, has been clearly shown by the reports submitted by the specialists in ophthalmology.

The connection between short-sightedness and schools is intimate, statistics show that the amount of myopia is in direct proportion to the amount of education. "Acquired" myopia is frequently due to the insufficient lighting of schools or to the stooping of children over their books.

The present condition of our army schools in India, as regards lighting and desks, undoubtedly favours the development of myopia and deformities. If the lighting of the schoolrooms is defective, the child to see clearly has to stoop over the desk, and approximate the eyes unduly near the book. It

must be remembered that short-sightedness, when once established, is apt to *India*. become progressive, and to seriously handicap a child in after life.

The inspections now reported on have not only resulted in the correction of errors of refraction by the supply of glasses to 80 children, but it is hoped will also result in the remedying of serious defects (summarized below) in the schools. The attendance at school being compulsory, there can be no question as to the moral obligation to properly light the buildings and supply suitable desks and seats for children.

7. *Summary of Recommendations* :—

- (a) That the lighting of schools be improved.
 - (b) That a new standard plan of infants' desk be adopted for infants' schools.
 - (c) That a certain number of adjustable desks, of the pattern used in England, be supplied for adults and elder children's schools ; should the cost of supplying such desks be prohibitive, adjustable desks to be made locally.
 - (d) That all children should have their eyes examined for commencing squint and other defects before beginning school attendance.
 - (e) That the attention of schoolmasters be drawn to their responsibilities in preventing the deterioration of vision in children.
 - (f) That an order be issued, and embodied in regulations, to the effect that the walls of schoolrooms be colour-washed pale green once a year.
 - (g) That sun-shades from clerestory windows on the north side of all schools be removed, and that sun-shades over other clerestory windows be hinged so that they may be raised during the winter months.
 - (h) That the Bibles and Prayer Books at present issued to schools be replaced by others with larger type.
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ABSTRACT No. XVII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
Troops stationed at EGYPT, during the Year 1906, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 4,801.							Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.								In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.														
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·33
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	·92
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	·70
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	—	3	—	—	—	6·76
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	1	3	16	—	—	5·35
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·80
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	5	—	5	5	—	—	8·51
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	—	—	—	1	—	—	4·70
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	·14
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	1	1	3	1	—	·96
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	·34
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	—	—	—	2	—	—	17·05
Gonorrhœa... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	—	—	—	3	1	—	41·95
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	22·81
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·62
Other Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	—	—	2	1	—	·86
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	·33
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·07
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	3·03
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	—	—	—	2	1	—	2·43
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	—	1	—	—	—	3·50
LOCAL DISEASES.														
Diseases of the—														
Nervous System { Nervous							42	—	—	—	7	2	2·55	
Mental							6	—	—	—	7	16	2·12	
Eye ...							96	—	—	—	10	5	5·93	
Other Organs of Special Sense							130	—	—	—	11	8	6·06	
Valvular Disease of Heart							26	1	—	1	15	9	4·05	
Disordered Action of Heart							40	—	—	—	7	*2	2·99	
Other Circulatory Diseases							16	1	—	1	1	—	1·64	
Bronchitis ...							98	—	—	—	—	—	3·40	
Pneumonia ...							30	—	—	—	—	—	3·14	
Pleurisy ...							25	—	—	—	1	—	2·26	
Other Respiratory Diseases							8	1	—	1	—	—	·36	
Digestive ...							682	5	1	6	8	4	21·61	
Lymphatic ...							20	—	—	—	—	—	1·46	
Urinary ...							9	—	—	—	4	3	1·30	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)							76	—	—	—	—	—	4·15	
Organs of Locomotion							77	—	—	—	3	3	3·66	
Connective Tissue ...							96	—	—	—	1	—	3·93	
Skin ...							265	—	—	—	—	—	13·82	
INJURIES.														
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	—	2	3	—	—	·83
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	3	—	3	4	4	—	13·61
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	·25
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·60
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...							3,886	26	3	29	120	60	236·00	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	·3	·05	—	—	·36
·2	—	—	—	·01	} 2·8	—	—	—	·32
1·7	—	—	—	·28		—	—	—	—
6·2	—	—	—	·19		—	—	—	—
4·2	—	—	—	·15	22·8	—	·05	—	·70
·2	—	—	—	·04	·6	·05	—	—	·05
7·3	·62	—	—	1·41	20·3	5·12	7·52	—	3·57
5·0	·82	3·33	—	1·11	} 72·8	09	2·66	·12	3·07
65·2	—	—	—	2·04		·21	—	—	·00
—	—	—	—	—		·64	2·54	·14	1·45
16·7	1·04	1·04	—	1·77	18·5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29·4	—	·21	—	·98	11·9	—	·36	—	·45
·6	·21	—	—	·03	·5	—	·02	—	·04
·8	·21	·62	·21	·20	} 3·0	·97	1·85	1·64	·78
·6	—	·21	—	·07		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
36·0	—	·42	—	3·55	51·1	·12	·73	·24	5·23
88·7	—	·62	·21	8·74	105·3	·02	·28	·17	7·99
53·5	—	—	—	4·75	85·8	—	—	—	6·79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8·5	—	—	—	·55	} 9·2	—	·21	·14	·41
4·2	—	·42	·21	·18		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
2·1	·21	—	—	·07	2·3	·19	—	—	·12
·6	—	—	—	·22	} 18·5	—	1·19	·35	1·42
10·2	—	·42	—	·63		—	·45	·09	·50
10·6	—	·42	·21	·51		·07	·303	·78	1·18
12·1	·21	—	—	·73	7·5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8·7	—	1·46	·42	·53	6·6	·28	1·52	1·09	·50
1·2	—	1·46	3·33	·44	1·7	—	1·59	1·73	·35
20·0	—	2·08	1·04	1·25	18·2	—	·71	·50	·93
27·1	—	2·29	1·67	1·26	13·2	·02	1·07	·66	·95
5·4	·21	3·12	1·87	·84	} 8·3	·62	2·32	2·28	·86
8·3	—	1·46	·42	·62		—	—	—	—
3·3	·21	·21	—	·32		—	—	—	—
20·4	—	—	—	·71	} 19·4	·71	·90	·17	1·39
6·2	—	—	—	·65		—	—	—	—
5·2	—	·21	—	·47		—	—	—	—
1·7	·21	—	—	·08	91·9	·95	2·11	·38	3·50
142·1	1·25	1·67	·83	4·50	12·3	—	·17	·07	1·42
4·2	—	—	—	·30	1·4	·07	·24	·17	·15
1·9	—	·83	·62	·27	14·2	—	·21	·05	·76
15·8	—	—	—	·86	11·4	—	1·00	·69	·80
16·0	—	·62	·62	·76	23·5	—	·19	·07	1·14
20·0	—	·21	—	·82	40·9	—	·33	·12	2·03
55·2	—	—	—	2·88	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·3	·42	·62	—	·17	2·1	1·26	·43	·07	·22
58·1	·62	·83	·83	2·81	66·3	·81	·90	·52	3·47
·2	—	·21	—	·06	·2	·09	1·75	·50	·27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9·8	—	—	—	·33	3·7	—	—	—	·15
—	—	—	—	—	1·0	·09	—	—	·04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
799·0	6·04	24·99	12·50	49·16	735·6	12·46	36·33	12·73	53·06

* Includes one invalid discharged in the Command.

ABSTRACT No. XVIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, SHIP proceeding on and returning from Service Abroad, and from one during the Year 1906.

Strength Average Annual Strength...	Passage Out.		Passage Home.	
	28,539 1,610		26,292 1,574	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
GENERAL DISEASES.				
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	4	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	1	—
Plague	—	—	1	—
Influenza	8	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	2	—	3	1
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	23	—	3	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	10	—
Malarial Fevers	6	—	256	1
Septic Diseases	—	—	1	—
Tubercle of Lung	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	53	—	41	—
Gonorrhœa	320	—	185	—
Soft Chancre	60	—	44	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—
Scabies... ..	57	—	4	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	7	—	9	—
Scurvy... ..	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	3	—	6	2
Rheumatic Fever	3	—	—	—
Rheumatism	16	—	22	—
Debility	3	—	14	—
Other General Diseases	10	—	6	—
LOCAL DISEASES.				
Diseases of the—				
Nervous System { Nervous	7	—	116	2
Mental	—	—	—	—
Eye	17	—	18	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	15	—	18	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	—	—	1	—
Disordered Action of Heart	4	—	2	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	45	—	77	1
Pneumonia	13	—	14	—
Pleurisy	3	1	1	—
Other Respiratory Diseases... ..	3	1	3	1
Digestive	163	2	184	—
Lymphatic	11	—	27	—
Urinary... ..	—	—	4	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	61	—	22	—
Organs of Locomotion	12	—	14	—
Connective Tissue	48	—	46	—
Skin	85	—	109	—
INJURIES.				
General	3	—	1	1
Local	96	—	96	—
In Action	—	—	—	—
Poisons	1	—	—	—
Suicides	—	—	—	—
Not yet diagnosed	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	11	—	3	—
General Total	1,175	4	1,268	9

ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS among the TROOPS ON BOARD Colony or Station abroad to another, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength,

Intercolonial.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.					
18,234 658		Passage Out.		Passage Home.		Intercolonial.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	·6	—	2·5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	·6	—	—	—
4	—	5·0	—	1·3	—	6·1	—
8	1	1·2	—	1·9	·64	4·8	1·52
1	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—
2	—	17·4	—	1·9	—	3·0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	6·4	—	3·0	—
69	—	3·7	—	162·6	·64	104·9	—
—	—	—	—	·6	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	3·0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	32·9	—	26·0	—	19·8	—
111	—	198·8	—	117·6	—	168·7	—
27	—	37·3	—	28·0	—	41·0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	35·4	—	2·5	—	9·1	—
15	—	4·3	—	5·7	—	22·8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1·9	—	3·8	1·27	1·5	—
1	—	1·9	—	—	—	1·5	—
6	—	9·9	—	14·0	—	9·1	—
5	—	1·9	—	8·9	—	7·6	—
2	—	6·2	—	3·8	—	3·0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	4·3	—	10·2	1·27	4·6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	10·6	—	11·4	—	6·1	—
3	—	9·3	—	11·4	—	4·6	—
1	1	—	—	·6	—	1·5	1·52
1	—	2·5	—	1·3	—	1·5	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—
7	—	27·9	—	48·9	·64	10·6	—
1	—	8·1	—	8·9	—	1·5	—
1	—	1·9	·62	·6	—	1·5	—
—	—	1·9	·62	1·9	·64	—	—
42	—	101·2	1·24	116·9	—	63·8	—
22	—	6·8	—	17·2	—	33·4	—
1	—	—	—	2·5	—	1·5	—
5	—	37·9	—	14·0	—	7·6	—
5	—	7·5	—	8·9	—	7·6	—
23	—	29·8	—	29·2	—	35·0	—
42	—	62·8	—	69·2	—	63·8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1·9	—	·6	·64	—	—
49	—	59·6	—	61·0	—	74·9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	·6	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	6·8	—	1·9	—	1·5	—
492	2	729·8	2·48	805·6	5·72	732·5	3·04

ABSTRACT No. XIX.—TABLE showing the general HEALTH STATISTICS of the various CORPS which served in the UNITED KINGDOM during the year 1906.

Battery, Company or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Com- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.														
1st	Life Guards	455	257	—	4	8.94	564.8	—	8.79	19.65	7.17	12.70	Windsor, 7 months; London, 5 months...	90
2nd	Life Guards	385	349	—	6	12.40	906.5	—	15.58	32.21	11.76	12.97	Windsor, 5 months; London, 7 months...	50
	Royal Horse Guards	389	339	—	9	13.72	549.6	—	22.56	34.39	12.45	14.77	London, 12 months	90
	Other Household Cavalry	1	—	—	—	.19	—	—	—	190.00	69.35	—	—	—
	Total Household Cavalry	1,240	945	—	19	35.25	762.1	—	15.32	28.43	10.38	13.62	—	—
CAVALRY.														
1st	Dragoon Guards	639	334	2	3	19.46	522.7	3.13	4.69	30.45	11.11	21.27	Aldershot, 9 months; Hounslow, 3 months.	3
3rd	Dragoon Guards	593	457	1	5	23.05	770.7	1.69	8.43	33.87	14.19	13.41	Ballicollig, 3 months; Curragh, 9 months.	2
7th	Dragoon Guards	549	364	1	9	14.44	633.0	1.82	16.39	26.30	9.60	14.48	Canterbury, 12 months	2
2nd	Dragoons	609	357	3	10	24.25	586.2	4.93	16.42	39.32	14.53	24.79	Piershill and Maryhill, 12 months ...	2
5th	Lancers	655	341	1	11	17.47	520.6	1.53	16.79	26.67	9.73	13.70	Aldershot, 12 months	4
6th	Dragoons	345	325	—	12	19.43	942.0	—	34.78	53.32	20.56	21.82	Dublin, 3 months; Ballicollig, 1 month. To Egypt, 13.5.06.	4
7th	Musars	599	338	—	7	18.87	564.3	—	11.69	31.50	11.50	20.38	Norwich, 12 months... ..	1
8th	Musars	637	408	2	14	19.23	640.5	3.14	21.98	30.19	11.02	17.21	Aldershot, 9 months; Colchester, 3 months.	3

11th	Hussars	...	...	...	...	661	555	—	9	31.45	879.4	—	13.62	46.97	17.11	21.18	Curragh, 3 months; Dublin, 9 months...	3
14th	Hussars	...	...	...	...	416	231	2	5	13.47	555.3	4.81	12.02	32.38	11.82	21.28	Shorncliffe, 8 months. To India, 5.9.06	3
16th	Lancers	...	...	...	...	589	356	3	23	17.65	604.4	5.09	37.43	29.97	10.94	18.10	Aldershot, 1 month; Colchester, 11 months.	2
18th	Hussars	...	...	...	...	629	352	3	11	20.30	559.6	4.77	17.48	32.27	11.78	21.05	York, 12 months	4
19th	Hussars	...	...	...	...	633	521	1	12	28.36	823.1	1.58	18.96	45.59	16.64	20.21	Curragh, 12 months	2
20th	Hussars	...	...	...	...	582	269	—	9	15.01	482.2	—	15.46	22.79	9.41	20.37	Shorncliffe, 2½ months; Brighton and Canterbury, 6½ months.	2
21st	Lancers	...	...	...	...	600	480	5	21	28.43	800.0	8.33	35.00	47.38	17.20	21.62	Aldershot, 3 months; Hounslow, 9 months.	6
	Other cavalry	...	...	...	...	269	185	2	11	14.46	687.7	7.43	40.89	53.75	19.62	28.83	Various	—
	On Manœuvres	...	...	...	...	129	23	1	1	.68	178.3	7.73	7.73	5.27	1.92	10.79		—
	Total Cavalry of the Line	...	...	...	...	9,134	5,876	27	172	325.11	613.3	2.96	18.83	35.70	13.03	20.26		—
ROYAL ARTILLERY.																		
Regt.	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	335	256	3	9	12.01	764.2	8.96	26.87	35.83	13.99	17.12	Woolwich, 12 months	5
A	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	161	80	—	4	5.56	496.0	—	24.84	34.53	12.60	25.37	London, 3 months; Woolwich, 9 months	5
B	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	122	63	—	3	3.36	510.4	—	21.59	29.18	10.65	20.63	Woolwich, 12 months	4
C	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	140	53	—	3	2.37	378.6	—	21.43	21.21	7.74	20.45	Woolwich, 12 months	4
H	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	107	65	1	1	2.39	607.5	9.35	9.35	31.68	11.56	19.04	Dorchester, 9 months; Salisbury Plain, 3 months.	2
I	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	129	66	—	2	3.53	511.6	—	15.50	27.36	9.99	19.52	Ipswich, 5 months; Manchester, 4 months. From India, 8.3.06.	—
K	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	98	50	—	—	3.62	510.2	—	—	20.82	11.25	22.65	Manchester, 8 months; Christchurch, 4 months.	2
L	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	124	48	—	1	2.11	387.1	—	8.66	17.02	6.21	16.04	Ipswich, 8½ months. From India, 8.3.06	—
M	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	164	64	2	1	4.46	350.2	12.20	6.10	27.20	9.43	25.44	Newbridge, 12 months	5
Q	Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	170	53	—	2	4.17	311.8	—	11.76	24.53	8.95	23.72	Newbridge, 12 months	5

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY— <i>cont.</i>														
U	Royal Horse Artillery	49	15	—	—	74	306.1	—	—	15.10	5.51	18.01	Christchurch, 4½ months. To Egypt, 14.5.06.	3
X	Royal Horse Artillery	159	53	1	1	2.02	323.3	—	6.29	12.70	4.64	13.91	Aldershot, 9 months; Woolwich, 3 months.	11
Y	Royal Horse Artillery	160	30	—	2	2.25	187.5	—	12.50	14.06	5.13	27.37	London, 10 months; Woolwich, 2 months	6
Z	Royal Horse Artillery	165	42	—	—	2.59	254.5	—	—	15.70	5.73	22.51	Aldershot, 12 months	6
AA	Royal Horse Artillery	161	47	—	1	2.38	291.9	—	6.21	14.78	5.40	18.48	Aldershot, 12 months	11
BB	Royal Horse Artillery	148	75	—	2	3.71	506.8	—	13.51	25.07	9.15	18.06	Aldershot, 3 months; Woolwich, 9 months.	11
Depôt No. 1.	Royal Field Artillery	439	342	3	8	17.03	779.0	6.83	18.22	38.80	14.16	18.18	Woolwich, 12 months	Permanent.
Depôt No. 2.	Royal Field Artillery	187	100	—	1	4.22	534.8	—	5.35	22.57	8.24	15.40	Maryhill, 12 months...	...
Depôt No. 3.	Royal Field Artillery	230	123	1	1	4.46	534.8	4.35	4.35	19.39	7.08	13.23	Weedon, 12 months	...
Depôt No. 4.	Royal Field Artillery	236	89	—	2	3.40	377.1	—	8.47	14.41	5.26	13.94	Newport, Mon., 12 months...	...
Depôt No. 5.	Royal Field Artillery	223	126	1	6	4.90	565.0	4.48	26.91	21.97	8.02	14.19	Clonmel, 12 months	...
Depôt No. 6.	Royal Field Artillery	187	104	1	2	2.83	556.1	5.35	10.70	15.13	5.52	9.93	Seaford, 12 months	...
Depôt No. 7.	Royal Field Artillery	313	313	—	11	11.46	1000.0	—	35.14	36.61	13.36	13.36	Preston, 12 months	...
5th	Royal Field Artillery	94	52	—	2	2.80	553.2	—	21.28	29.79	10.87	19.65	Colchester, 12 months	4
9th	Royal Field Artillery	95	35	—	2	1.79	368.4	—	21.05	18.84	6.83	13.97	Colchester, 12 months	4
16th	Royal Field Artillery	121	55	—	1	2.20	454.5	—	8.26	18.18	6.64	14.60	Fethard, 7 months; Kildare, 5 months	4
17th	Royal Field Artillery	89	51	—	—	2.72	573.0	—	—	30.56	11.15	19.47	Colchester, 12 months	4

[illegible]

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.														
68th	Royal Field Artillery	84	59	1	—	2.41	702.4	11.90	—	23.69	10.47	14.91	Woolwich, 12 months	4
70th	Royal Field Artillery	100	59	—	—	2.24	690.0	—	—	22.40	8.18	13.86	Clogheen, 3 months; Limerick, 9 months	5
71st	Royal Field Artillery	122	44	—	—	2.00	860.7	—	—	16.39	5.98	16.59	Kilkenny, 7 months; Kildare, 5 months	4
72nd	Royal Field Artillery	100	29	—	4	2.25	290.0	—	40.00	22.50	8.21	23.32	Bradford, 12 months	1
86th	Royal Field Artillery	108	81	—	—	5.61	760.0	—	—	61.02	18.62	24.83	Woolwich, 12 months	4
87th	Royal Field Artillery	118	53	—	4	3.27	449.2	—	33.90	27.71	10.11	22.82	Woolwich, 12 months	4
th	Royal Field Artillery	93	70	1	7	3.99	752.7	10.75	75.27	42.90	15.66	20.80	Woolwich, 12 months	4
93rd	Royal Field Artillery	151	39	—	1	2.67	258.3	—	6.62	17.02	6.21	24.05	Deepcut, 12 months...	8
94th	Royal Field Artillery	158	36	1	1	2.66	227.8	6.33	6.33	16.84	6.15	26.97	Deepcut, 12 months...	7
95th	Royal Field Artillery	150	47	—	—	2.52	313.3	—	—	16.80	6.13	19.57	Aldershot, 12 months	7
96th	Royal Field Artillery	144	60	1	2	2.71	416.7	6.94	13.89	18.82	6.87	16.49	Aldershot, 12 months	7
97th	Royal Field Artillery	145	75	—	—	3.56	517.2	—	—	24.55	8.96	17.33	Aldershot, 12 months	7
98th	Royal Field Artillery	136	39	—	—	2.58	288.9	—	—	19.11	6.97	24.15	Deepcut, 12 months...	7
99th	Royal Field Artillery	132	26	1	1	2.47	197.0	7.98	7.58	18.71	6.83	34.68	Deepcut, 12 months...	6
100th	Royal Field Artillery	128	36	—	—	1.90	281.3	—	—	14.84	5.42	19.26	Deepcut, 12 months...	6
101st	Royal Field Artillery	147	36	—	2	2.20	244.9	—	13.61	14.97	5.46	22.31	Bordon, 12 months ...	6

	Royal Field Artillery	141	38	1	1	1	90	269-5	7-09	7-09	11-35	4-14	15-37	Dordon, 12 months ..	6
103rd	Royal Field Artillery	148	27	—	1	1	143	192-4	—	6-76	9-66	3-63	19-33	Bordon, 12 months ..	6
104th	Royal Field Artillery	140	32	1	1	1	1-62	238-6	7-14	7-14	10-86	3-96	17-34	Ewshot, 12 months..	6
105th	Royal Field Artillery	140	35	—	2	2	2-45	250-0	—	14-29	17-50	6-39	25-55	Ewshot, 12 months..	6
106th	Royal Field Artillery	143	43	—	1	1	2-59	300-7	—	6-99	18-10	6-61	21-98	Ewshot, 12 months..	6
107th	Royal Field Artillery	151	23	2	—	1	1-19	152-3	13-25	—	7-88	2-98	18-88	Bordon, 12 months ..	6
108th	Royal Field Artillery	134	35	—	3	1	1-77	261-2	—	22-39	13-21	4-62	18-46	Bordon, 12 months ..	6
109th	Royal Field Artillery	129	34	—	1	1	1-34	263-6	—	7-75	10-39	3-79	14-38	Bordon, 12 months ..	6
110th	Royal Field Artillery	116	42	1	—	1	1-93	362-1	8-62	—	16-64	6-07	16-77	Exeter, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
111th	Royal Field Artillery	127	60	—	2	2	2-25	472-4	—	15-75	17-72	6-47	13-69	Exeter, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
112th	Royal Field Artillery	119	55	—	5	1	1-95	462-2	—	42-02	16-39	5-98	12-94	Exeter, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
113th	Royal Field Artillery	133	90	—	2	2	5-68	676-7	—	15-04	42-71	15-59	23-03	Hilsea, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
114th	Royal Field Artillery	125	76	—	2	3	3-84	608-0	—	16-00	30-72	11-21	18-44	Hilsea, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
115th	Royal Field Artillery	124	97	—	3	3	5-70	732-3	—	24-19	45-97	16-78	21-45	Hilsea, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
116th	Royal Field Artillery	143	40	—	3	2	2-18	279-7	—	20-98	15-24	5-56	19-89	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
117th	Royal Field Artillery	139	40	1	1	2	2-91	237-8	7-19	7-19	20-94	7-64	25-55	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
118th	Royal Field Artillery	134	48	1	—	3	3-00	358-2	7-46	—	22-39	8-17	22-31	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
119th	Royal Field Artillery	110	41	—	1	1	1-97	372-7	—	9-09	17-91	6-54	17-52	Bristol, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
120th	Royal Field Artillery	107	50	—	3	3	3-18	467-3	—	28-04	23-72	10-85	23-21	Coventry, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months	6
121st	Royal Field Artillery	108	37	—	1	1	3-42	342-6	—	9-26	31-67	11-55	33-74	Trowbridge, 12 months ..	6
122nd	Royal Field Artillery	127	61	1	2	2	2-81	480-3	7-87	15-75	22-13	8-08	16-81	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
123rd	Royal Field Artillery	130	59	—	6	3	3-21	453-9	—	46-15	24-69	9-01	19-86	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
124th	Royal Field Artillery	136	35	2	3	2	2-22	257-4	14-71	22-06	16-32	5-96	23-15	Bulford Camp, 12 months ..	6
125th	Royal Field Artillery	123	50	1	2	2	3-16	406-5	8-13	16-26	25-69	9-38	23-07	Woolwich, 12 months ..	6

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Com- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.					
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.															
126th	Royal Field Artillery	127	71	—	4	4·61	559·1	—	31·50	35·51	12·96	23·18	Woolwich, 12 months	..	6
127th	Royal Field Artillery	112	62	—	—	4·28	553·6	—	—	38·21	13·95	25·19	Woolwich, 12 months	..	6
128th	Royal Field Artillery	115	82	—	3	3·87	713·0	—	28·09	33·65	12·28	17·22	Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12 months	..	6
129th	Royal Field Artillery	109	69	1	1	3·26	541·3	9·17	9·17	29·91	10·92	20·17	Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12 months	..	6
130th	Royal Field Artillery	110	104	—	3	4·56	945·5	—	27·27	41·45	15·13	16·00	Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12 months	..	6
131st	Royal Field Artillery	130	55	2	1	3·19	423·1	15·38	7·69	24·54	8·96	21·17	Fermoy, 12 months	..	6
132nd	Royal Field Artillery	114	70	1	4	3·25	614·0	8·77	35·09	23·51	10·41	16·94	Cork, 12 months	..	6
133rd	Royal Field Artillery	119	55	—	3	3·19	462·2	—	25·21	26·81	9·79	21·17	Fermoy, 12 months	..	6
134th	Royal Field Artillery	133	25	1	1	1·72	189·0	7·52	7·52	12·93	4·72	25·11	Dundalk, 12 months	..	6
135th	Royal Field Artillery	130	34	1	1	1·75	261·5	7·69	7·69	13·46	4·91	18·79	Belurbet, 12 months	..	6
136th	Royal Field Artillery	136	47	—	1	2·72	345·6	—	7·35	20·00	7·30	21·12	Kildare, 12 months	..	6
137th	Royal Field Artillery	127	45	—	3	1·84	354·3	—	23·62	14·49	5·29	14·92	Sheffield, 6 months; Kildare, 6 months	..	6
138th	Royal Field Artillery	129	61	—	2	2·69	395·3	—	15·50	20·85	7·61	19·25	Sheffield, 6 months; Kildare, 6 months	..	6
139th	Royal Field Artillery	123	60	—	—	2·91	487·8	—	—	23·66	8·64	17·70	Sheffield, 6 months; Kildare, 6 months	..	6
140th	Royal Field Artillery	126	42	—	1	1·78	336·0	—	8·90	14·24	5·20	15·47	Cahir, 12 months	..	6
141st	Royal Field Artillery	115	28	—	—	1·63	330·4	—	—	14·17	5·17	15·65	Cahir, 12 months	..	6

142nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	121	35	1	—	1.41	230.3	8.26	—	11.65	4.25	14.70	Cahir, 12 months	...	...	6	
143rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	108	37	—	1	1.45	342.6	9.26	—	13.43	4.90	14.30	Dundalk, 12 months	...	...	6	
144th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	104	44	—	1	1.97	423.1	—	9.62	18.94	6.91	16.34	Dundalk, 12 months	...	...	6	
145th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	99	33	—	—	1.78	333.3	—	—	17.98	6.56	19.68	Dundalk, 12 months	...	...	6	
146th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	142	72	1	—	3.01	507.0	7.01	—	21.20	7.74	15.26	Aldershot, 12 months	...	...	6	
147th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	142	61	—	1	2.18	429.6	—	7.04	15.35	5.60	13.04	Aldershot, 12 months	...	...	6	
148th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	139	87	1	1	3.51	625.9	7.19	7.19	25.25	9.22	14.72	Aldershot, 12 months	...	...	6	
149th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	141	41	1	2	3.39	290.8	7.09	14.18	24.04	8.77	30.18	Bulford Camp, 12 months	...	...	6	
150th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	138	58	1	4	3.27	420.3	7.25	28.99	23.70	8.65	20.68	Bulford Camp, 12 months	...	...	6	
Depôt	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	164	43	—	1	1.07	262.2	—	6.10	6.52	2.38	9.03	Dover, 12 months	...	...	Permanent.	
No. 1.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	135	80	2	1	4.82	592.6	14.81	7.41	35.70	13.03	21.99	Fort Rowner, Gosport	...	...	"	
No. 2.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	160	85	1	3	4.15	531.3	6.25	18.75	25.94	9.47	17.82	Plymouth	...	...	"	
No. 3.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	126	48	1	4	2.19	331.0	7.91	31.75	17.38	6.34	16.65	Seaford	...	...	"	
No. 4.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	144	42	—	1	1.90	291.7	—	6.94	13.19	4.81	16.51	Scarborough	...	...	"	
No. 5.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	179	117	—	—	3.58	653.6	—	—	20.00	7.30	11.16	Great Yarmouth	...	...	"	
No. 6.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	137	33	—	1	2.07	240.9	—	—	7.30	15.11	5.51	22.89	Queensdown, 12 months	...	...	—
10 Coy.	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	126	41	—	2	1.77	325.4	—	15.87	14.65	5.13	15.76	Golden Hill, 12 months	...	...	9	
11	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	145	64	1	—	1.59	441.4	6.90	—	10.97	4.00	9.07	Landguard Fort and Harwich, 12 months	...	...	9	
12	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	114	52	—	1	3.31	361.1	—	6.94	22.99	8.39	23.23	Guernsey and Alderney, 12 months	...	...	9	
13	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	95	30	4	2	5.50	315.8	42.11	21.05	57.89	21.13	66.91	Shoeburyness, 12 months	...	...	8	
14	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	152	29	1	—	1.30	190.8	6.38	—	8.55	3.12	16.36	Londonderry, 12 months	...	...	8	
15	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	126	55	—	—	3.79	436.5	—	—	30.08	10.98	25.15	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	—	
16	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	130	22	1	—	1.04	159.2	7.69	—	8.00	2.92	17.25	Sheerness, 12 months	...	...	—	
17	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...																

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.														
18	Royal Garrison Artillery...	144	27	1	2	1.08	137.6	6.94	13.89	7.50	2.74	14.60	Sheerness, 12 months	...
19	Royal Garrison Artillery...	148	18	—	1	1.05	121.6	—	6.76	7.09	2.59	21.29	Sheerness, 12 months	...
20	Royal Garrison Artillery...	101	23	—	2	1.44	227.7	—	19.80	14.26	6.20	22.85	Jersey, 12 months	...
21	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	51	1	1	4.27	408.0	8.00	8.00	34.16	12.47	30.56	Leith Fort, 12 months	...
22	Royal Garrison Artillery...	112	39	1	1	2.14	348.2	8.93	8.93	19.11	6.97	20.03	Leith Fort, 12 months	...
23	Royal Garrison Artillery...	118	43	—	—	2.78	364.4	—	—	23.56	8.59	23.60	Gosport, 12 months	...
24	Royal Garrison Artillery...	127	20	—	3	1.27	157.5	—	23.62	10.00	3.65	23.18	Newport, Mon., 12 months...	...
25	Royal Garrison Artillery...	174	29	—	2	1.73	166.7	—	11.49	9.94	3.63	21.77	Pembroke Dock, 12 months	...
26	Royal Garrison Artillery...	129	40	1	—	2.51	310.1	7.75	—	19.46	7.10	22.90	Aldershot 4 months; Portsmouth, 8 months.	...
27	Royal Garrison Artillery...	161	31	1	1	1.24	192.5	6.21	6.21	7.70	2.81	14.60	Sheerness, 12 months	...
28	Royal Garrison Artillery...	124	27	—	1	.85	217.7	—	8.06	6.85	2.50	11.49	Weymouth, 12 months	...
29	Royal Garrison Artillery...	164	72	1	3	3.56	439.0	6.10	18.29	21.71	7.32	18.04	Portsmouth, 12 months	...
30	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	40	—	1	1.44	320.0	—	8.00	11.62	4.20	13.14	Weymouth, 12 months	...
31	Royal Garrison Artillery...	139	33	—	2	2.69	237.4	—	14.39	18.63	6.50	23.65	Plymouth, 10 months; Salisbury Plain, 2 months.	...
32	Royal Garrison Artillery...	97	36	—	1	2.11	371.1	—	10.31	21.76	7.94	21.39	Portsmouth, 12 months	...
33	Royal Garrison Artillery...	154	54	—	3	2.57	350.6	—	19.48	16.69	6.09	17.37	Golden Hill 12 months	...

34	Royal Garrison Artillery...	129	46	—	—	1 85	356 6	—	—	14 34	5 23	14 68	Sandown, 12 months	...	...	4
35	Royal Garrison Artillery...	114	30	—	1	2 35	263 2	—	8 77	20 61	7 32	28 59	Aldershot, 4 months;	...	Portsmouth, 8	5
36	Royal Garrison Artillery...	130	43	—	3	3 23	330 8	—	23 08	24 85	9 07	27 41	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	4
37	Royal Garrison Artillery...	136	81	—	4	3 79	595 6	—	29 41	27 87	10 17	17 08	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	4
38	Royal Garrison Artillery...	134	28	—	2	2 35	209 0	—	14 93	17 54	6 40	30 63	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	4
39	Royal Garrison Artillery...	164	47	—	2	4 29	286 6	—	12 20	26 16	9 55	33 31	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	3
40	Royal Garrison Artillery...	154	33	—	—	1 12	214 3	—	—	7 27	2 85	12 38	Dover, 12 months	...	...	3
41	Royal Garrison Artillery...	158	68	—	2	4 79	430 4	—	12 66	30 32	11 07	25 71	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	3
42	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	62	—	2	3 83	496 0	—	16 00	30 64	11 18	22 55	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	2
43	Royal Garrison Artillery...	136	47	1	1	2 06	345 6	7 35	7 35	15 15	5 53	15 99	Queensdown, 12 months	...	...	2
44	Royal Garrison Artillery...	126	28	—	2	1 13	222 2	—	15 87	8 97	3 27	14 73	Pembroke Dock, 12 months	...	...	3
45	Royal Garrison Artillery...	141	54	—	5	4 90	383 0	—	35 46	34 75	12 68	33 12	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	2
46	Royal Garrison Artillery...	117	53	1	4	1 66	453 0	8 55	34 19	14 19	5 18	11 43	Dover, 12 months	...	...	1
47	Royal Garrison Artillery...	86	30	1	—	4 83	348 8	11 63	—	56 16	20 50	58 76	Dover, 12 months	...	...	2
48	Royal Garrison Artillery...	129	53	—	2	3 55	410 9	—	15 50	27 52	10 04	24 45	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	2
49	Royal Garrison Artillery...	117	37	—	—	1 62	316 2	—	—	13 85	5 05	15 98	Queensdown, 12 months	...	...	1
67	Royal Garrison Artillery...	161	86	1	3	5 22	534 2	6 21	18 63	32 42	11 83	22 15	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	1
105	Royal Garrison Artillery...	113	55	—	—	1 77	486 7	—	—	15 66	5 72	11 74	Falmouth, 12 months	...	...	4
107	Royal Garrison Artillery...	132	22	—	—	1 00	166 7	—	—	7 58	2 77	16 59	Falmouth, 12 months	...	...	3
108	Royal Garrison Artillery...	114	43	—	1	2 94	377 2	—	8 77	25 81	9 42	24 95	Aldershot, 4 months;	Portsmouth, 8	...	—
	Riding Establishment ...	164	44	1	3	2 82	268 3	6 10	18 29	17 20	6 28	23 39	Woolwich, 12 months	...	...	—
	District Establishment ...	340	55	2	3	4 48	161 8	5 88	8 62	13 18	4 81	29 73	Various	...	...	—
	School of Gunnery	449	44	2	—	6 00	98 0	4 45	—	11 14	4 07	41 48	Shoeburyness	...	...	—
	Regimental District Staff	464	208	1	11	8 31	448 3	2 16	—	17 91	6 53	14 58	Various	...	...	—

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Services Abroad.
	ARTILLERY—cont.						Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.	days.	days.		
1st	Grenadier Guards...	673	452	2	14	23.71	671.6	2.97	20.80	42.66	15.57	23.18	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	8
2nd	Grenadier Guards...	563	302	3	6	26.23	518.0	5.15	10.23	41.99	16.42	31.70	Aldershot, 3 months; London, 9 months	4
3rd	Grenadier Guards...	582	465	2	11	35.91	799.0	3.44	18.90	61.70	22.52	28.18	Windsor, 11 months; Aldershot, 1 month	4
Depot.	Grenadier Guards...	264	244	1	5	9.03	924.2	3.79	18.94	34.20	12.48	13.51	Catterham	—
1st	Coldstream Guards	610	337	1	11	24.03	552.5	1.64	18.03	39.39	14.38	26.02	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	4
2nd	Coldstream Guards	524	382	—	—	20.65	729.0	—	17.13	39.41	14.38	19.73	London, 9 months; Aldershot, 3 months	4
3rd	Coldstream Guards	435	281	—	13	22.89	616.0	—	23.89	54.92	20.04	31.03	Aldershot, 5 months; London, 4 months. To Egypt 23.9.06.	—
	ROYAL ENGINEERS.													
	Royal Engineers	5,154	1,652	27	51	93.85	326.3	5.24	9.90	18.21	6.65	20.36	Various	—
	FOOT GUARDS.													
1st	Grenadier Guards...	673	452	2	14	23.71	671.6	2.97	20.80	42.66	15.57	23.18	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	8
2nd	Grenadier Guards...	563	302	3	6	26.23	518.0	5.15	10.23	41.99	16.42	31.70	Aldershot, 3 months; London, 9 months	4
3rd	Grenadier Guards...	582	465	2	11	35.91	799.0	3.44	18.90	61.70	22.52	28.18	Windsor, 11 months; Aldershot, 1 month	4
Depot.	Grenadier Guards...	264	244	1	5	9.03	924.2	3.79	18.94	34.20	12.48	13.51	Catterham	—
1st	Coldstream Guards	610	337	1	11	24.03	552.5	1.64	18.03	39.39	14.38	26.02	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	4
2nd	Coldstream Guards	524	382	—	—	20.65	729.0	—	17.13	39.41	14.38	19.73	London, 9 months; Aldershot, 3 months	4
3rd	Coldstream Guards	435	281	—	13	22.89	616.0	—	23.89	54.92	20.04	31.03	Aldershot, 5 months; London, 4 months. To Egypt 23.9.06.	—

Dep't.	Coldstream Guards	253	336	2	8	13-36	1,178-9	7-02	23-07	46-38	17-11	14-51	Caterham	...	...	...	...
1st	Scots Guards	645	321	—	9	22-37	497-7	—	13-95	34-68	12-66	25-43	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	4			
2nd	Scots Guards	615	394	—	5	30-61	640-7	—	8-13	49-77	18-17	28-36	London, 7 months; Aldershot, 5 months	4			
3rd	Scots Guards	415	368	1	22	23-44	886-7	2-41	53-01	70-94	25-89	29-20	Aldershot, 1 month; London, 8 months. Disbanded 30.9.06.	6			
Dep't.	Scots Guards	208	174	—	7	8-02	838-7	—	33-65	38-56	14-07	18-82	Caterham	—	...	...	...
1st	Irish Guards	870	423	—	11	30-14	486-2	—	12-64	34-64	12-64	26-01	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	—			
Dep't.	Irish Guards	125	189	—	3	7-08	1,272-0	—	24-00	56-64	20-67	16-25	Caterham	—	...	...	...
—	Other Foot Guards	11	48	—	9	10-68	4,365-6	—	318-18	961-82	361-06	80-45	Various	—	...	...	...
—	On Mancuvres	52	8	—	—	-38	153-8	—	—	7-31	2-67	17-34	Mancuvres	—	...	...	...
Total Foot Guards		6,897	4,694	12	143	320-43	-580-6	1-74	20-73	46-46	16-96	24-91					
INFANTRY.																	
1st	Royal Scots	436	169	1	4	9-44	347-7	2-06	8-23	19-42	7-09	20-38	Shorncliffe, 12 months	3	...	...	...
2nd	Royal West Surrey Regiment	649	368	2	11	16-59	567-0	3-08	16-95	25-56	9-33	16-45	Shorncliffe, 83 months; Colchester, 3 months.	2	...	...	...
1st	East Kent Regiment	520	134	2	11	8-19	257-7	3-88	21-16	16-75	5-75	22-30	Dover, 12 months	2	...	...	...
2nd	Royal Lancaster Regiment	509	413	—	17	21-82	811-4	—	33-40	42-87	15-65	19-28	Colchester, 12 months	3	...	...	...
2nd	Northumberland Fusiliers	472	281	2	25	16-13	595-3	4-24	62-97	34-17	12-47	20-95	Aldershot, 12 months	3	...	...	...
4th	Northumberland Fusiliers	395	220	—	7	8-83	557-0	—	17-72	22-35	8-16	14-85	Limerick, 11 months. Disbanded 12.11.06	—			
2nd	Royal Warwick Regiment	539	101	1	5	4-86	187-4	1-86	9-28	9-02	3-29	17-56	Bordon, 3 months; Portland, 9 months...	6			
4th	Royal Warwick Regiment	380	176	2	6	10-78	463-2	5-26	15-79	28-37	10-35	22-36	Curragh, 10 months. Disbanded November, 1906.	—			
1st	Royal Fusiliers	549	216	1	2	7-24	391-6	1-82	8-64	13-19	4-81	12-29	Aldershot, 3 months; Portland, 9 months.	2	...	...	...
4th	Royal Fusiliers	535	322	1	6	19-34	601-9	1-87	11-21	36-15	13-19	21-92	Dublin, 12 months	—	...	...	...
2nd	Liverpool Regiment	486	196	2	11	6-49	403-3	4-12	22-63	13-25	4-87	12-08	Woking, 12 months	—	...	...	...
Details	Northfolk Regiment...	103	45	1	2	2-70	436-9	9-71	19-42	26-21	9-57	21-90	Colchester, 104 months; Warley, 14 months.	—			

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted Into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
INFANTRY—cont.														
2nd	Lincoln Regiment...	320	114	2	12	7.10	356.3	6.25	37.50	22.19	8.10	22.73	Tidworth, 12 months	2
2nd	Devonshire Regiment	720	395	3	8	25.54	548.6	4.17	11.11	35.47	12.95	23.60	Devonport, 12 months	3
1st	Suffolk Regiment...	551	319	2	15	19.06	578.9	3.63	27.22	34.59	12.62	21.80	Woolwich, 12 months	4
2nd	Somersetshire Light Infantry	729	315	1	13	18.97	432.1	1.37	17.83	26.02	9.50	21.93	Devonport, 12 months	3
2nd	West Yorkshire Regiment	521	290	2	2	19.24	556.6	3.84	3.84	36.93	13.48	24.21	Aldershot, 2 months; Holywood, 10 months.	2
1st	East Yorkshire Regiment	404	155	1	5	11.27	333.7	2.43	12.38	27.90	10.13	26.53	Shorncliffe, 10 months. From India, 19.2.06.	—
2nd	Bedfordshire Regiment	878	136	2	7	7.18	154.9	2.28	7.97	8.18	2.98	19.26	Bordon, 9 months; Tidworth, 3 months...	3
1st	Leicestershire Regiment	103	32	—	—	1.55	310.7	—	—	15.05	5.49	17.68	Shorncliffe, 2 months. From India, 9.11.06.	—
2nd	Leicestershire Regiment	474	180	3	7	9.74	379.7	6.33	14.77	20.55	7.50	19.75	Colchester, 8½ months. To India, 21.8.06.	4
2nd	Royal Irish Regiment	575	187	—	18	11.27	325.2	—	31.30	19.60	7.15	21.99	Fermoy, 8 months; Buttermere, 4 months	3
1st	Yorkshire Regiment	584	230	—	8	12.77	430.7	—	14.98	23.91	8.73	20.26	Aldershot, 12 months	4
2nd	Lancashire Fusiliers	511	165	—	6	10.31	322.9	—	11.74	20.18	7.36	22.80	Fermoy, 12 months	4
4th	Lancashire Fusiliers	371	154	—	1	8.29	415.1	—	2.70	22.35	8.16	19.65	Tipperary, 11 months. Disbanded, 15.11.06.	—
2nd	Royal Scots Fusiliers	490	164	—	17	8.27	334.7	—	34.69	16.88	6.16	18.40	Tidworth, 12 months	3
1st	Cheshire Regiment	463	186	2	7	8.55	401.7	4.32	15.12	18.47	6.74	16.77	Lichfield, 12 months. Dets. at Chester and Fleetwood.	2
1st	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	616	426	1	25	22.66	691.6	1.62	40.58	36.79	13.43	19.41	Aldershot, 12 months	3

2nd		South Wales Borderers ...	453	200	1	11	4'81	441-5	2'21	24-29	10-62	3'88	8-78	Aldershot, 3 months; Tidworth, 9 months	2
1st	508	King's Own Scottish Borderers...	...	358	4	18	20-10	704-7	7-87	35-43	39-57	14-44	20-49	Colchester, 10½ months; To Egypt, 21.11.06.	3
2nd	...	King's Own Scottish Borderers...	...	16	12	-	-23	750-0	-	-	14-37	5-25	6-99	Maryhill. From Aden, 29.12.06 ...	...
2nd	611	Scottish Rifles ...	...	346	2	3	18-23	566-3	3-27	4-91	24-93	9-10	16-06	Marshall and Aberdeen, 11 months;	2
1st	...	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	...	589	311	-	13	20-92	928-0	-	22-07	35-52	12-96	Aldershot, 1 month.	...
2nd	...	Glostershire Regiment	...	422	315	2	7	17-58	746-4	4-74	16-59	41-66	15-20	Belfast, 12 months ...	3
1st	516	Worcestershire Regiment	...	240	3	6	7-96	465-1	5-81	11-63	15-43	5-63	12-10	Aldershot, 1 month; Warley, 11 months	2
3rd	613	Worcestershire Regiment	...	343	1	14	16-33	567-7	1-63	22-84	26-64	9-72	17-12	Templemore, 11 months; Dublin, 1 month.	3
1st	492	East Lancashire Regiment	...	304	2	8	17-56	617-9	4-07	16-26	35-69	13-03	21-08	Aldershot, 12 months ...	...
1st	631	East Surrey Regiment ...	...	213	2	13	9-74	327-2	3-07	19-07	14-96	5-46	16-69	Curragh, 12 months..	4
1st	512	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	...	255	-	5	13-61	498-0	-	9-77	26-39	9-63	19-34	Jersey, 12 months ...	3
2nd	540	West Riding Regiment ...	...	232	5	13	11-73	429-6	9-26	24-07	21-72	7-93	18-45	Devonport, 9 months ...	-
1st	255	Border Regiment ...	...	103	1	6	6-09	398-7	3-77	22-64	22-98	8-39	21-58	Lichfield, 12 months... ..	1
1st	697	Hampshire Regiment ...	...	233	1	6	12-71	334-3	1-43	8-61	18-24	9-55	20-73	Bordon, 8 months. To Gibraltar, 1.9.06.	4
1st	549	South Staffordshire Regiment ...	...	253	2	9	14-37	460-8	3-61	16-39	26-17	6-26	19-91	Bordon, 3 months; Portsmouth, 9 months	2
1st	103	Dorsetshire Regiment ...	...	43	1	-	2-55	417-5	9-71	-	24-76	9-03	21-64	Bordon, 1 month; Curragh, 11 months ...	2
2nd	450	Dorsetshire Regiment ...	...	241	2	10	13-56	535-6	4-44	22-22	30-13	11-00	20-53	Gosport, 2 months. From India, 7.11.06.	4
2nd	529	South Lancashire Regiment	...	131	2	6	6-85	247-5	3-78	11-34	12-35	4-73	19-08	Colchester, 9 months. To India, 3.10.06.	-
1st	428	Welsh Regiment ...	...	162	1	13	7-23	378-5	2-34	30-37	16-89	6-16	16-29	Blackdown, 12 months ...	4
1st	669	Royal Highlanders ...	...	136	3	7	6-63	203-3	4-48	10-46	9-91	3-62	17-79	Bordon, 5 months; Gravesend, 7 months	3
2nd	346	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	...	219	1	13	8-64	630-1	2-89	37-57	24-97	9-11	14-46	Fort George, 11 months; Curragh, 1 month.	2
2nd	723	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.	...	324	2	12	19-50	448-1	2-77	16-60	26-97	9-84	21-96	Tidworth, 10 months; Chatham, 2 months.	4
1st	436	Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	...	157	1	5	5-64	360-1	2-29	11-47	12-94	4-72	13-11	Aldershot, 11 months; Kinsale, 1 month	3
2nd	633	Northamptonshire Regiment ...	...	133	2	8	10-47	239-1	3-16	12-64	16-54	6-04	20-88	Kinsale, 11 months; Curragh, 1 month... Bordon, 11 months; Colchester, 1 month	4

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con-stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.					
INFANTRY—cont.															
1st	Royal Berkshire Regiment	746	543	—	12	30.10	727.9	—	16.09	40.35	days. 14.73	20.23	Dublin, 12 months ..	...	4
1st	Royal West Kent Regiment	7	7	—	—	2.07	1000.0	—	—	10.00	3.65	3.65	Dover, 5 days. From Malta, 27.12.06 ..	—	—
2nd	Yorkshire Light Infantry	535	257	—	9	13.40	480.4	—	16.82	25.05	9.14	19.03	Sheffield and York, 12 months ..	...	3
1st	Shropshire Light Infantry	492	153	1	5	8.69	311.0	2.03	10.16	17.66	6.44	20.73	Bordon, 12 months ..	...	3
2nd	Middlesex Regiment	620	407	1	9	22.50	655.5	1.61	14.52	36.29	13.24	20.13	Bordon, 3 months; Portsmouth, 9 months	...	3
4th	Middlesex Regiment	639	268	1	7	10.59	419.4	1.56	10.95	16.57	6.05	14.42	Londonerry, 12 months ..	...	—
3rd	King's Royal Rifle Corps	641	267	2	14	16.00	416.5	3.12	21.84	24.96	9.11	21.87	Aldershot, 12 months ..	...	1
4th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	458	372	—	10	18.97	812.2	—	21.83	41.42	15.12	18.61	Bordon, 3 months; Gosport, 7 months; Colchester, 2 months.	...	2
2nd	Wiltshire Regiment	592	180	—	10	9.26	304.1	—	16.89	15.64	5.71	18.77	Pembroke Dock, 12 months ..	...	—
2nd	Manchester Regiment	434	257	5	7	10.09	592.2	11.52	16.13	23.25	8.49	14.33	Guernsey and Alderney, 12 months ..	...	4
3rd	Manchester Regiment	10	4	—	—	8.14	470.0	—	—	14.00	5.11	12.77	Guernsey. From South Africa, 20.11.06. Disbanded, 30.12.06.	...	—
4th	Manchester Regiment	332	213	—	18	13.97	641.6	—	54.22	42.08	15.36	23.94	Aldershot, 10 months. Disbanded ..	...	—
1st	North Staffordshire Regiment	479	272	1	7	14.13	507.3	2.09	14.61	29.00	10.80	19.03	Aldershot, 12 months ..	...	3
2nd	York and Lancaster Regiment..	523	212	2	10	12.36	405.4	3.82	19.12	23.63	8.62	21.28	York, 12 months ..	...	4
2nd	Durham Light Infantry..	457	248	2	11	12.42	509.2	4.11	22.59	25.50	9.31	18.28	Cork, 12 months ..	...	4
2nd	Highland Light Infantry	585	306	4	21	21.19	522.2	6.83	35.84	36.16	13.20	25.28	Edinburgh, 11 months; Fort George, 1 month.	...	6

2nd	Seaforth Highlanders	...	...	583	227	3	13	11-53	389-4	5-15	22-30	19-78	7-22	18-54	Edinburgh, 1 month; Aldershot, 11 months.	...	3
1st	Gordon Highlanders	...	...	519	346	1	11	18-87	668-7	1-93	21-19	30-58	11-16	16-74	Cork, 12 months	...	4
1st	Cameron Highlanders	...	...	528	349	1	12	19-77	661-0	1-89	22-73	37-44	18-66	20-67	Dublin, 12 months	...	4
2nd	Royal Irish Rifles	...	...	553	262	—	4	16-74	455-7	—	7-23	30-27	11-05	24-24	Dublin, 11 months; Aldershot, 1 month	...	3
1st	Royal Irish Fusiliers	...	...	563	290	1	12	19-65	615-1	1-78	21-31	34-90	12-74	24-72	Dublin, 12 months	...	6
1st	Connaught Rangers	...	...	519	202	2	5	7-74	389-2	3-85	9-63	14-91	5-44	13-98	Mullingar, 12 months	...	3
1st	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	...	...	426	351	2	18	22-94	823-9	4-69	42-25	53-35	19-65	23-85	Chatham, 13 months	...	3
1st	Leinster Regiment	...	...	541	118	4	6	6-13	218-1	7-39	11-09	11-33	4-13	18-96	Blackdown, 12 months	...	4
2nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	...	...	541	204	1	9	11-63	377-1	1-85	16-64	21-60	7-85	20-60	Buttevant, 8 months; Fermoy, 4 months	...	3
1st	Rifle Brigade	...	...	53	14	1	—	1-20	264-2	18-87	—	22-64	8-26	31-23	Holywood, 2 months. From Malta, 26.10.96.	...	—
3rd	Rifle Brigade	...	...	844	448	4	13	24-45	530-8	4-74	15-40	28-97	10-57	19-92	Devonport, 12 months	...	—
	Mounted Infantry	...	...	1,327	409	—	3	16-27	308-2	—	2-26	12-26	4-47	14-82	Longmoor and Bulford, 12 months	...	—
	Provisional Battalion	...	...	869	436	1	27	28-35	501-7	1-15	31-07	32-63	11-91	23-73	Tidworth, Dover and Bordon, 12 months	...	—
	Other Infantry	...	...	1,261	656	4	91	94-51	520-2	3-17	72-16	74-95	27-36	52-58	Various	...	—
	On Maneuvres	...	...	783	182	1	—	3-09	168-6	1-28	—	3-95	1-44	8-54	Manœuvres	...	—
	Total Infantry Regiments	...	...	43,125	19,806	129	339	1117-92	459-3	2-78	19-43	25-92	9-46	20-60		...	—
	REGIMENTAL DEPOSITS.																
Depôt.	The Royal Scots	...	...	167	57	4	2	3-58	311-3	23-95	11-98	21-44	7-82	22-92	Glencorse	...	Since formation.
"	Royal West Surrey Regiment	...	...	141	78	1	2	3-12	553-2	7-09	14-18	22-18	8-08	14-60	Guildford	...	"
"	East Kent Regiment	...	...	145	50	—	—	2-17	344-8	—	—	14-97	5-46	16-84	Canterbury	...	"
"	Royal Lancaster Regiment	...	...	193	37	—	2	1-89	191-7	—	10-36	9-79	3-57	18-64	Lancaster	...	"
"	Northumberland Fusiliers	...	...	155	83	1	3	3-91	535-5	6-45	19-35	25-23	9-21	17-19	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	"

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
Depôt.	REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS— <i>cont.</i>										days.	days.		Since formation.
"	Royal Warwickshire Regiment...	189	84	1	3	2.58	444.4	5.29	15.87	13.65	4.98	11.21	Warwick	...
"	Royal Fusiliers	282	129	2	5	6.62	457.4	7.09	17.73	23.48	8.57	18.73	Hounslow	...
"	Liverpool Regiment	173	51	—	—	2.14	294.8	—	—	12.37	4.51	15.31	Warrington	...
"	Norfolk Regiment...	163	65	—	2	2.02	398.8	—	12.27	12.39	4.52	11.34	Norwich	...
"	Lincolnshire Regiment	129	47	2	1	1.75	364.3	15.50	7.75	13.57	4.95	13.59	Lincoln	...
"	Devonshire Regiment	153	63	2	—	2.15	411.8	13.07	—	14.05	5.13	12.45	Exeter...	...
"	Suffolk Regiment	159	54	1	—	1.91	339.6	6.29	—	12.01	4.38	12.91	Bury St. Edmunds	...
"	Somersetshire Light Infantry	146	33	—	4	1.85	225.0	—	27.40	12.67	4.62	20.46	Taunton	...
"	West Yorkshire Regiment	121	67	—	4	3.20	553.7	—	33.06	26.45	9.65	17.43	York	...
"	East Yorkshire Regiment	119	57	—	1	2.00	479.0	—	8.40	16.31	6.13	12.81	Beverley	...
"	Bedfordshire Regiment	142	44	—	—	1.53	309.9	—	—	10.77	3.93	12.69	Bedford	...
"	Leicestershire Regiment	143	65	—	3	3.61	454.5	—	20.98	25.24	9.21	20.27	Leicester	...
"	Royal Irish Regiment	141	81	1	4	3.20	574.5	7.09	28.37	22.70	8.28	14.42	Clonmel	...
"	Yorkshire Regiment	207	33	1	4	1.77	159.4	4.83	19.32	8.55	3.12	19.37	Richmond, Yorks	...
"	Lancashire Fusiliers	257	67	1	3	3.15	260.7	3.89	11.67	12.26	4.47	17.16	Bury	...
"	Royal Scots Fusiliers	155	90	—	1	2.99	530.6	—	6.45	19.23	7.04	12.12	Ayr	...

"	Gloeshire Regiment	...	...	...	150	40	—	3	1-17	285-7	—	20-00	7-80	2-85	10-68	Chester	...	...	...
"	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	...	...	...	182	62	1	2	2-61	340-7	5-49	10-99	14-34	5-23	15-36	Wrexham	...	...	...
"	South Wales Borderers	...	...	...	194	55	1	1	2-02	283-5	5-15	5-15	10-41	3-80	13-40	Brecon ...	...	...	...
"	King's Own Scottish Borderers	...	...	...	135	64	2	1	2-03	474-1	14-81	7-41	15-04	5-49	11-57	Berwick-on-Tweed	...	...	...
"	Scottish Rifles	...	...	...	209	33	3	1	1-69	157-9	14-35	4-78	8-09	2-95	18-69	Hamilton	...	...	...
"	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	...	...	...	204	40	—	—	1-26	195-1	—	—	6-13	2-25	11-50	Omagh ...	...	...	...
"	Gloucestershire Regiment	...	...	...	167	52	2	—	1-83	311-4	11-98	—	10-96	4-00	12-84	Bristol ...	...	...	...
"	Worcestershire Regiment	...	...	...	185	61	—	1	2-55	325-7	—	5-41	13-78	5-03	15-26	Worcester	...	...	...
"	East Lancashire Regiment	...	...	...	170	128	3	3	3-96	752-9	—	17-65	23-29	8-50	11-29	Preston	...	...	...
"	East Surrey Regiment	...	...	...	217	70	2	2	2-98	322-6	9-22	9-22	13-73	5-01	15-54	Kingston-on-Thames	...	...	...
"	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	...	...	...	175	98	1	—	2-73	560-0	5-71	—	15-60	5-69	10-16	Bodmin	...	...	...
"	West Riding Regiment	...	...	...	107	96	—	1	4-21	897-2	—	9-35	39-35	14-36	16-00	Hatfield, Yorks	...	...	...
"	Border Regiment	...	...	...	165	97	3	2	3-84	587-9	18-18	12-12	23-27	8-49	14-44	Carlisle	...	...	...
"	Sussex Regiment	...	...	...	164	64	2	2	2-22	390-2	12-20	12-20	13-54	4-94	12-66	Chichester	...	...	...
"	Hampshire Regiment	...	...	...	141	20	—	2	-73	141-8	—	14-18	5-18	1-89	13-32	Winchester	...	...	...
"	South Staffordshire Regiment	...	...	...	178	74	2	2	2-24	415-7	11-24	11-24	12-58	4-59	11-05	Lichfield	...	...	...
"	Dorsetshire Regiment	...	...	...	189	78	—	—	2-32	412-7	—	—	12-28	4-48	10-85	Dorchester	...	...	...
"	South Lancashire Regiment	...	...	...	136	62	—	1	1-85	455-9	—	7-35	13-60	4-96	10-89	Warrington	...	...	...
"	Welsh Regiment	...	...	...	149	55	—	—	2-90	389-1	—	—	19-46	7-10	19-24	Cardiff ...	...	...	...
"	Royal Highlanders	...	...	...	155	15	—	2	1-24	96-8	—	12-90	8-00	2-92	30-17	Perth	...	...	...
"	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	...	...	...	145	120	—	1	4-28	827-6	—	6-90	29-52	10-77	13-01	Oxford ...	...	...	...
"	Essex Regiment	...	...	...	214	107	2	—	3-41	500-0	9-35	—	15-93	5-81	11-63	Warley ...	...	...	...
"	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment	...	...	...	160	74	—	2	2-29	482-5	—	12-60	14-31	5-22	11-29	Derby ...	...	...	...
"	Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	...	...	...	140	110	2	6	4-18	785-7	14-29	42-86	29-86	10-90	13-87	Preston	...	...	...

Battery, Company or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- sistency Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the year.	Years at Home since last return from service abroad.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.					
REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS—cont.															
Depôt	Northamptonshire Regiment	184	74	—	1	2.21	402.2	—	5.43	12.01	4.38	10.90	Northampton..	...	Since formation.
"	Royal Berkshire Regiment	150	110	1	—	4.03	733.3	6.67	—	26.87	9.81	13.37	Reading	...	"
"	West Kent Regiment	170	75	1	2	2.53	441.2	5.38	11.76	14.83	5.43	12.31	Maldstone	...	"
"	Yorkshire Light Infantry	131	34	—	4	1.70	259.5	—	30.53	12.98	4.74	18.25	Pontefract	...	"
"	Shropshire Light Infantry	167	68	—	4	2.71	407.2	—	23.95	16.23	5.92	14.54	Shrewsbury	...	"
"	Middlesex Regiment	237	51	3	2	2.84	215.2	12.66	8.44	11.99	4.37	20.32	Mill Hill	...	"
"	Wiltshire Regiment	133	80	1	1	1.38	375.9	7.52	7.32	10.38	3.79	10.07	Devizes	...	"
"	Manchester Regiment	214	70	1	—	5.16	327.1	4.67	—	24.11	8.80	26.95	Ashton-under-Lyne	...	"
"	North Staffordshire Regiment	157	43	1	—	1.48	305.7	6.37	—	9.43	3.44	11.25	Lichfield	...	"
"	York and Lancaster Regiment	136	36	—	3	1.86	264.7	—	22.06	13.63	4.99	18.85	Pontefract	...	"
"	Durham Light Infantry	140	90	—	—	4.16	642.9	—	—	29.71	10.84	16.87	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	"
"	Highland Light Infantry	170	12	1	—	1.29	70.6	5.88	—	7.59	2.77	39.24	Hamilton	...	"
"	Seaforth Highlanders	111	19	1	2	1.51	171.2	9.01	13.02	13.60	4.96	29.01	Fort George	...	"
"	Gordon Highlanders	140	28	—	—	1.02	200.0	—	—	7.29	2.66	13.29	Aberdeen	...	"
"	Cameron Highlanders	133	35	—	2	1.66	269.2	—	15.04	12.48	4.55	17.31	Inverness	...	"
"	Royal Irish Rifles	211	57	1	3	3.44	270.1	4.74	14.22	16.30	5.95	22.03	Belfast	...	"

"	Royal Irish Fusiliers	...	...	188	38	—	—	1-75	202-1	—	—	9-31	3-40	16-81	Armagh	...	...	...	...	"
"	Connaught Rangers	...	...	232	99	2	1	3-63	428-7	8-62	4-31	15-65	5-71	13-38	Galway	...	...	...	...	"
"	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	...	...	150	47	—	3	1-90	313-3	—	20-00	12-67	4-62	14-75	Stirling	...	...	...	...	"
"	Leinster Regiment	...	...	231	75	—	3	3-38	324-7	—	12-99	14-63	5-34	16-45	Birr	...	...	...	...	"
"	Royal Munster Fusiliers	...	...	13	54	3	2	2-07	415-4	23-08	15-38	15-92	5-81	13-99	Tralee	...	...	...	...	"
"	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	...	...	157	11	—	—	1-12	70-1	—	—	7-13	2-60	37-16	Naas	...	...	...	...	"
"	Rifle Depdt	...	...	685	186	3	4	6-36	279-7	4-51	6-02	9-56	3-49	12-48	Winchester	...	...	...	...	"
"	Detached	...	...	112	4	—	—	-01	85-7	—	—	-09	-03	-91	Various	...	...	...	...	—
	Total Regimental Depôts	...	...	11,960	4,381	59	116	176-88	866-3	4-93	9-70	14-79	5-40	14-73						
	Garrison Staff and Departments	...	...	11,060	3,450	34	89	183-60	311-4	3-07	8-94	17-47	6-38	20-48	Various	...	...	...	...	—

ABSTRACT No. XX.—Table, taken from the Reports of the Principal Medical Officers, showing general Health Statistics of the various Corps which served in the different Commands Abroad during the Year 1906.

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta-	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
GIBRALTAR.																
Royal Artillery.																
4th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	82	—	—	—	2	5.25	334.7	—	8.16	21.43	7.32	23.37	Gibraltar, 12 months	3
6th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	81	1	—	1	1	6.68	336.1	4.15	4.15	27.72	10.12	30.10	Gibraltar, 12 months	3
7th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	93	—	—	—	1	6.92	407.9	—	4.39	30.35	11.03	27.16	Gibraltar, 12 months	2
8th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	69	1	—	1	3	5.32	231.6	4.03	12.24	21.71	7.93	23.14	Gibraltar, 12 months	2
9th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	59	—	—	—	2	4.80	256.5	—	8.70	20.87	7.62	29.70	Gibraltar, 12 months	2
54th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	54	—	1	1	2	3.93	217.7	4.03	8.06	15.35	5.78	26.56	Gibraltar, 12 months	1
55th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	72	2	—	2	2	6.27	306.4	8.51	8.51	26.63	9.74	31.79	Gibraltar, 12 months	1
	Total	...	510	4	1	5	13	39.17	305.0	2.99	7.77	23.43	8.55	23.03		
Royal Engineers.																
		412	84	—	—	—	3	6.25	203.9	—	7.23	15.17	5.54	27.16	Various	Various

[illegible]

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta-	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Sick Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
<i>MALTA—contd.</i>																
63rd	Royal Garrison Artillery	203	59	1	—	1	7	3.43	290.6	4.93	34.38	16.90	6.17	21.22	Headquarters, Fort Ricasoli, 12 months	4
65th	Royal Garrison Artillery	211	107	—	—	—	12	7.91	507.1	—	56.87	37.49	13.68	26.98	Headquarters, Fort St. Elmo, 12 months	2
96th	Royal Garrison Artillery	236	88	—	—	—	5	7.43	351.7	—	21.19	31.48	11.49	32.47	Headquarters, Fort St. Elmo, 12 months	4
99th	Royal Garrison Artillery	191	110	1	—	1	12	6.98	575.9	5.24	62.83	34.46	12.57	21.83	Headquarters, Fort Tigné, 12 months	3
100th	Royal Garrison Artillery	244	104	1	—	1	8	5.72	426.2	4.10	32.79	23.44	8.56	20.07	Headquarters, Fort Ricasoli, 12 months	3
102nd	Royal Garrison Artillery	196	77	1	—	1	12	6.06	392.9	5.10	61.22	30.82	11.29	28.73	Headquarters, Fort Tigné, 12 months	2
	District Staff	30	1	—	—	—	3	67	33.3	—	100.00	22.33	8.15	244.55	Various	Various.
	Total	1,784	766	7	—	7	78	54.17	429.4	3.92	43.72	30.36	11.08	25.81	Various	Various.
	<i>Royal Engineers.</i>	321	102	1	—	1	9	7.15	317.8	3.12	28.04	22.27	8.13	25.59	Various	Various.
<i>Infantry.</i>																
1st	Lancashire Fusiliers	359	191	—	1	1	28	16.36	532.0	2.79	77.99	45.57	16.63	31.26	St Elmo, 4 months. To Egypt from 3.5.06 to 13.12.06. St. Andrews, 4 month.	1
4th	Worcestershire Regiment	882	552	1	—	1	14	27.49	640.4	1.16	16.24	31.89	11.64	18.18	Verdala 11 months. To Egypt from 11.5.06 to 9.5.06. Returned to Malta, 4 months.	1
2nd	Royal Sussex Regiment	136	50	—	—	—	8	3.03	387.6	—	58.82	22.28	8.13	22.12	Imaria, 4 months. To Crete, April, 1906.	1
2nd	Essex Regiment	716	263	1	—	1	17	13.93	367.3	1.40	23.74	19.46	7.10	19.33	Imaria, 12 months.	2
1st	Royal West Kent Regiment	741	427	1	—	1	42	30.03	576.3	1.35	56.68	40.53	14.79	25.67	Floriania, 11½ months. To England, 12.06.	2

										2	
										1	Various.
1st	Rifle Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Andrew's, 10 months. To England, 10.06.	...
4th	Rifle Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. George's, 11½ months; Floriana, 2 months.	...
	Other Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Various	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garrison Staff and Departments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70th	Army Service Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th	Royal Army Medical Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st	Army Ordnance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garrison Staff and Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CXXIV.											
Royal Engineers.											
	Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	Royal Sussex Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st	King's Royal Rifle Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garrison Staff and Departments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
2nd 1st	CYPRUS. <i>Infantry.</i>												days.			
	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	83	27	—	—	—	1	2.26	325.3	—	12.06	27.23	9.94	30.55	Det. from Egypt 25.2.06 ...	—
	King's Royal Rifle Corps ...	16	14	—	—	—	—	1.83	875.0	—	—	83.12	30.34	34.67	Det. to Egypt 28.2.06 ...	—
	Total ...	99	41	—	—	—	1	3.59	414.1	—	10.10	36.26	13.24	31.96		
<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>																
	Grand Total ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various ...	Various
3 95	BERMUDA. <i>Royal Artillery.</i>															
	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	114	32	—	—	—	2	1.50	280.7	—	17.54	13.16	4.80	17.11	St. George's, 12 months. Detachments at Ireland Island, and Whale Bay	3
	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	161	61	2	—	2	4	4.10	373.9	12.42	24.34	25.47	9.30	24.53	St. George's, 12 months. Detachments at Ireland Island and Whale Bay	3
	Permanent Staff, R.G.A. ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	12	260.0	—	—	30.00	10.95	43.80	St. George's, 12 months ...	Various
	Total ...	279	94	2	—	2	6	5.72	336.9	7.17	21.51	20.50	7.48	22.21		

	112	15	—	—	—	1	69	133.9	—	8.93	6.16	2.25	16.79	Various	...	...	...	...	Various.
<i>Royal Engineers.</i>																			
<i>Infantry.</i>																			
2nd Hampshire Regiment ...	842	389	2	—	2	10	24.04	462.0	2.38	11.88	28.55	10.42	22.56	Prospect, 12 months. Detachments at	...	...	...	1	
Other Infantry ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	.47	—	—	1000.00	94.00	—	—	Boaz, St. George's and Warwick Camp	...	...	...	Various.	
Total ...	847	389	2	—	2	15	24.51	469.3	2.36	17.71	28.94	10.56	23.00	Various	...	...	...	...	
<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>																			
Det. Army Service Corps ...	12	2	—	—	—	—	.06	166.7	—	—	5.00	1.83	10.95	Prospect and St. George's, 12 months ...	...	...	...	Various.	
25 Royal Army Medical Corps ...	27	7	1	—	1	—	.58	259.3	37.04	—	21.48	7.84	30.24	Prospect, St. George's, and Watford,	...	...	...	Various.	
Det. Army Ordnance Corps ...	47	8	—	—	—	1	.39	170.2	—	21.28	8.30	3.03	17.79	Prospect, St. George's, and Ireland	...	...	...	Various.	
Garrison Staff and Departments	7	2	—	—	—	—	.16	285.7	—	—	22.86	6.34	29.20	Island, 12 months.	...	...	...	Various.	
Total ...	93	19	1	—	1	1	1.19	204.2	10.75	10.75	12.80	4.67	22.86	Prospect, and St. George's, 12 months...	...	...	...	Various.	
Grand Total ...	1,331	517	5	—	5	23	32.11	388.4	3.76	17.28	24.12	8.81	22.67						
<i>WESTERN AFRICA.</i>																			
Various Corps ...	282	239	1	—	1	14	13.75	1030.2	4.31	60.34	59.27	21.53	21.00	Sierra Leone, under 1 year	...	...	...	—	
<i>ST. HELENA.</i>																			
Various Corps ...	129	33	—	—	—	3	2.00	255.8	—	23.25	15.50	5.66	22.12	St. Helena, 10 months	...	...	...	Various.	
<i>SOUTH AFRICA.</i>																			
<i>Cavalry.</i>																			
2nd Dragon Guards ...	583	167	3	—	3	2	11.76	286.4	5.15	3.43	20.17	7.36	25.70	Pretoria, 11½ months; manoeuvres,	...	...	...	5	
4th Dragon Guards ...	557	244	6	—	6	—	13.99	438.1	10.77	—	25.12	9.17	20.93	Middelburg, 12 months	...	...	...	2	

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
South Africa—contd.																
5th	Dragon Guards ...	597	236	—	—	—	5	19.08	395.3	—	8.38	21.96	days. 11.67	29.51	Bloemfontein, 12 months ...	2
4th	Hussars ...	569	257	2	—	2	10	15.02	451.7	3.51	17.57	26.40	9.63	21.33	Potchefstroom, 11 months; manenves, Potchefstroom, 2 months. From India, 22.10.06.	1
9th	Lancers ...	102	76	—	—	—	—	3.25	745.1	—	—	31.86	11.63	15.61	Potchefstroom, 2 months. From India, 22.10.06.	—
	Remount Depot ...	51	5	—	—	—	—	*18	98.0	—	—	3.53	1.29	13.14	Mool River ...	Various.
	Other Cavalry ...	8	15	—	—	—	7	2.43	1,875.0	—	875.00	303.75	110.87	59.13	Various ...	Various.
	Total ...	2,467	1,000	11	—	11	24	56.71	405.3	4.46	9.73	26.64	9.72	23.98		
Royal Artillery.																
N	Royal Horse Artillery ...	9	2	—	—	—	—	.37	222.2	—	—	41.11	15.01	67.52	Pretoria, ½ month. To India, 19.1.06.	3
S	Royal Horse Artillery ...	8	2	1	—	1	—	.35	250.0	125.00	—	43.75	15.97	63.87	Pretoria, ½ month. To India, 19.1.06.	3
V	Royal Horse Artillery ...	170	75	4	—	4	1	6.35	441.2	23.53	5.88	37.35	13.63	30.90	Pretoria, 11 months; Potchefstroom, ½ month. From England, 18.1.06.	1
W	Royal Horse Artillery ...	163	42	—	—	—	—	2.69	257.7	—	—	16.50	6.02	23.38	Pretoria, 11 months; Potchefstroom, ½ month. From England, 18.1.06.	1
2nd	Royal Field Artillery ...	138	73	—	—	—	—	4.05	529.0	—	—	29.35	10.71	20.25	Middelburg, 10 months. To India, 31.10.06.	7
8th	Royal Field Artillery ...	135	68	1	—	1	—	5.04	503.7	7.41	—	37.33	13.63	27.05	Middelburg, 10 months. To India, 31.10.06.	7
10th	Royal Field Artillery ...	151	140	—	—	—	1	8.50	927.2	—	6.62	56.29	20.55	22.16	Bloemfontein, 1½ months. From Eng- land, 16.1.06.	1
26th	Royal Field Artillery ...	163	118	—	—	—	—	5.17	723.9	—	—	31.72	11.68	15.99	Bloemfontein, 1½ months. From Eng- land, 16.1.06.	1
44th	Royal Field Artillery ...	135	69	—	—	—	—	3.97	511.1	—	—	29.41	10.73	21.00	Middelburg, C.C., 10 months. To India, 31.10.06.	7
76th	Royal Field Artillery ...	6	7	—	—	—	3	.92	1,166.6	—	500.00	163.33	55.97	47.97	Bloemfontein, 1 month. To India, 19.1.06.	6

81st.	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	81	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	·25	625·0	—	125·00	31·25	11·41	18·25	Bloemfontein, 1 month. To India, 1911.06.	6	
82nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	·58	571·4	—	142·88	82·86	30·24	52·92	Bloemfontein, 1 month. To India, 1911.06.	6	
83rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	146	47	1	—	—	—	—	1	2·25	321·9	6·85	6·85	15·41	5·62	17·47	Standeron, 10 months. To India, 26.10.06.	4	
84th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	111	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·97	342·3	—	—	17·75	6·48	18·92	Middelburg, T., 10 months. To India, 26.10.06.	7	
85th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	121	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	3·32	124·0	—	41·32	27·44	10·01	80·79	Harrismith, 10 months. To India, 26.10.06.	3	
89th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	155	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·89	322·6	—	—	12·19	4·45	13·80	Pocheistsroom, 12 months ...	2	
90th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	173	68	1	—	—	—	—	2	3·99	383·1	5·78	11·56	23·06	8·42	21·42	Pocheistsroom, 10 months; Standeron, 2 months.	2	
91st	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	163	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·38	687·1	—	—	33·01	12·05	17·53	Pocheistsroom, 10 months; Harrismith, 2 months.	3	
92nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	183	130	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	9·66	710·4	10·93	5·46	52·79	19·27	Bloemfontein, 9 months; Middelburg, 2 months. From England, 1.06.	1	
84th	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	174	98	—	—	—	—	—	1	7·34	563·2	—	5·75	42·18	15·40	27·34	Cape Town, 12 months ...	3	
97th	Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	...	171	46	—	—	—	—	—	3	4·50	269·0	—	17·54	26·32	9·60	35·71	Simon's Town, 12 months...	3	
	District Establishment	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Absorbed in 84th and 97th Coys., R.G.A., 3.06.	Various.	
	Other Artillery	...	...	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	2·27	1,200·0	—	100·00	113·50	41·43	34·52	Various	—	
	Total	...	...	2,525	1,233	10	—	—	—	—	10	22	80·81	488·3	3·96	8·71	32·00	11·98	23·92	—	
	Royal Engineers.	...	...	840	325	8	—	—	—	—	8	7	20·45	386·9	9·52	8·33	24·34	8·89	22·97	Various	Various.
	Infantry.	...	...																		
2nd	East Kent Regiment	...	...	872	398	4	—	—	—	—	4	25	27·75	456·4	4·59	28·67	31·82	11·62	25·45	Harrismith, 12 months ...	1
3rd	Northumberland Fusiliers	...	...	557	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	29·62	606·8	—	35·91	53·18	19·41	31·99	Bloemfontein, 11 months. To England, 11.12.06.	4
3rd	Warrickshire Regiment...	...	...	686	251	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	11·96	365·9	1·46	4·37	17·43	6·36	17·39	Standeron, 10 months. Pietermaritzburg, 2 months.	1
3rd	Royal Fusiliers	...	...	890	226	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	14·26	253·9	2·25	—	16·02	5·85	23·03	Middelburg, C.C., 12 months ...	1
1st	Norfolk Regiment...	...	...	686	180	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	12·75	262·4	2·92	10·20	18·59	6·78	25·85	Bloemfontein, 12 months ...	1
2nd	Norfolk Regiment...	...	...	645	349	3	—	—	—	—	3	6	27·25	541·1	4·65	9·30	42·25	15·42	28·50	Bloemfontein, 12 months ...	1

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted Into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Sick Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Invalids.	Constantly Sick.					
SOUTH AFRICA— <i>contd.</i>																
2nd	Yorkshire Regiment	701	476	1	—	1	11	23.59	679.0	1.43	15.69	40.78	14.89	21.92	days. Wynberg, 9 months. From India, 11.3.06.	—
3rd	Lancashire Fusiliers	423	149	3	—	3	2	8.75	349.8	7.04	4.69	20.64	7.50	21.43	Pretoria, 9½ months. To England, 10.06.12.2.06.	2
1st	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	118	63	1	—	1	7	4.67	533.9	8.47	39.32	39.58	14.45	27.06	Wynberg, 1½ months. To England, 12.2.06.	4
2nd	Border Regiment	711	300	2	1	3	16	17.14	421.9	4.22	22.50	24.11	8.80	29.85	Potchefstroom, 8 months! Pretoria, 3½ months; Maneuvres, ½ month. From India, 22.10.06.	1
2nd	Welsh Regiment	90	60	—	—	—	—	3.25	666.6	—	—	36.11	13.18	19.77	Pretoria, 6½ months; Standerton, 3 months; Maneuvres, ½ month.	—
2nd	Loyal North Lancashire Regi- ment	580	188	1	—	1	7	14.11	324.1	1.72	12.07	24.33	8.88	27.39	Pretoria, 3 months; Standerton, 3 months; Maneuvres, ½ month.	2
1st	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	163	98	1	—	1	—	7.13	601.2	6.13	—	43.74	15.97	25.56	Pretoria, 3 months. From Gibraltar, 30.9.06.	—
3rd	Middlesex Regiment	544	242	2	1	3	22	15.00	444.9	5.61	40.44	27.57	10.06	22.62	Barberton and Middelburg, T., 8½ months. To China, 14.9.06.	3
3rd	Manchester Regiment	511	218	2	—	2	4	14.12	426.6	3.91	7.83	27.63	10.09	23.64	Barberton to Middelburg, C., 10 months. To England, 27.10.06.	4
2nd	Cameron Highlanders	743	290	—	—	—	1	15.33	390.3	—	1.35	20.63	7.53	19.30	Pretoria, 5 months; Pietermaritzburg, 2½ months; Maneuvres, ½ month.	2
2nd	Leinster Regiment	29	15	—	—	—	3	.96	517.2	—	103.45	33.10	12.08	23.36	Middelburg, 1, 1 month. To Mauritius, 28.1.06.	3
1st	Royal Garrison Regiment	144	25	2	—	2	8	2.66	173.6	13.89	55.56	13.47	6.74	38.84	Pietermaritzburg, 12 months ...	2
2nd	Mounted Infantry	445	229	—	—	—	7	11.39	514.6	—	15.73	25.60	9.34	18.15	Harismith, 12 months ...	Various.
5th	Mounted Infantry	423	119	2	—	2	1	6.49	281.3	4.73	2.36	15.34	5.60	19.90	Middelburg, T., 1½ months; Man- ceuvres, ½ month.	Various.
6th	Mounted Infantry	570	222	—	—	—	1	9.59	389.5	—	1.75	16.82	6.14	15.77	Standerton, 1½ months; Maneuvres, ½ month.	Various.
	Other Infantry	71	66	3	—	3	13	11.34	929.6	42.25	133.10	159.72	58.30	82.72	Various ...	Various.
	Total	10,605	4,502	32	2	34	164	294.11	424.5	3.21	15.46	27.73	10.12	23.84		

Garrison Staff and Departments.																		
Army Service Corps	...	564	175	5	1	6	12	14-39	310-3	10-64	21-28	25-52	9-31	30-01	Various	...	...	Various.
Royal Army Medical Corps	...	452	139	3	—	8	11	11-39	440-3	6-64	24-34	25-20	9-20	20-59	Various	...	...	Various.
Army Ordnance Corps	...	272	96	3	—	3	2	6-21	852-9	11-03	7-35	22-53	8-33	23-51	Various	...	...	Various.
Army Veterinary Corps	...	60	27	3	—	3	—	1-43	450-0	50-00	—	23-53	8-70	19-33	Various	...	...	Various.
Army Pay Corps	...	77	19	—	—	—	1	1-92	246-7	—	12-99	24-93	9-10	36-83	Various	...	...	Various.
Garrison Staff and Departments		138	24	—	—	—	1	1-92	173-9	—	7-25	13-91	5-08	29-20	Various	...	...	Various.
Total	...	1,563	540	14	1	15	27	37-26	345-5	9-60	17-27	23-84	8-70	25-19				
Grand Total	...	18,000	7,600	75	3	78	244	498-34	422-2	4-33	13-55	27-68	10-11	23-53				
MAURITIUS.																		
Royal Artillery.																		
56th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	118	110	—	—	15	6-79	932-2	—	127-12	57-54	21-00	22-53	Mauritius, 12 months	...	...	2
57th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	129	104	1	—	9	6-46	806-2	7-75	69-77	50-08	18-28	22-57	Mauritius, 12 months	...	...	2
	District Staff, &c., E.G.A.	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mauritius, 12 months	...	...	Various.
	Total	...	261	211	1	—	1	13-25	819-9	3-83	91-95	50-77	19-53	22-50				
Royal Engineers.																		
		113	31	1	—	1	1	2-69	274-3	8-85	8-85	23-81	8-69	31-57				
Infantry.																		
1st	Northumberland Fusiliers	...	77	38	1	1	2	7	2-54	493-5	25-97	90-91	32-99	12-04	24-40	Mauritius, 1 month.	To India 31.1.03.,	2
2nd	Leinster Regiment	...	686	489	4	—	4	9	34-47	712-8	5-83	13-12	50-25	13-34	25-73	Mauritius, 11 months.	From South Africa 31.1.06.	1
	Total	...	763	527	5	1	6	16	37-01	690-7	7-86	20-97	48-51	17-70	25-63			

Battery, Com- pany, or Detach.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Sick Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
31st	MAURITIUS—contd.															
	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>															
	Royal Army Medical Corps ...	35	21	1	—	1	—	1-32	600-0	28-57	—	37-71	13-77	22-94	Mauritius, 12 months	Various.
	Garrison Staff and Departments	21	8	—	—	—	1	-55	381-0	—	47-62	26-19	9-56	25-09	Mauritius, 12 months	Various.
	Total	56	29	1	—	1	1	1-87	617-9	17-86	17-86	33-89	12-19	23-54		
93rd	CEYLON.															
	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>															
	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	140	85	1	1	2	8	5-89	607-1	14-29	57-14	42-07	15-36	25-29	Colombo, 12 months	2
	Other Artillery	4	1	—	—	—	—	-10	250-0	—	—	25-00	9-13	36-50	Various	Various.
	Total	144	86	1	1	2	8	5-99	597-2	13-89	55-56	41-60	15-18	25-42		
2nd	Royal Engineers.															
	<i>Infantry.</i>															
	Worcestershire Regiment ...	375	564	9	—	9	10	34-17	644-6	10-29	11-43	39-05	14-25	22-11	Detachments at all stations, 12 months	2
	Other Infantry	—	1	—	—	—	—	-24	—	—	—	—	—	65-75		
	Total	375	565	9	—	9	10	34-41	645-7	10-29	11-43	39-33	14-35	22-23		

Garrison Staff and Departments.		53	16	—	—	—	—	1-27	301-9	—	—	23-96	8-75	28-97	Various	...	...	...	Various.
Grand Total ...		1,125	690	11	1	12	18	42-84	613-3	10-67	16-00	38-08	13-90	22-66	...	...	...	...	Various.
SOUTH CHINA.																			
Royal Artillery.																			
83rd	Royal Garrison Artillery	213	294	1	—	1	17	20-93	1348-6	4-59	77-98	96-01	35-04	25-98	Hong Kong, 12 months	...	...	...	2
87th	Royal Garrison Artillery	222	164	—	1	1	5	11-09	738-7	4-50	22-52	49-95	18-23	24-68	Hong Kong, 12 months	...	...	...	2
88th	Royal Garrison Artillery	224	286	3	—	3	11	16-46	1276-8	13-39	49-11	73-43	26-82	21-01	Hong Kong, 12 months	...	...	...	2
District Staff and R.G.A.		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong, 12 months	...	...	...	Various.
Total ...		673	744	4	1	5	33	48-48	1185-5	7-43	49-03	72-03	26-29	23-78	...	...	...	...	Various.
Royal Engineers.																			
Infantry.																			
2nd	Royal West Kent Regiment	419	447	1	1	2	23	32-17	1066-8	4-77	66-83	76-78	28-02	26-27	Hong Kong, 11 months. To Singapore, 23.11.06.	...	...	...	2
3rd	Middlesex Regiment	75	77	—	—	—	1	4-59	1028-7	—	13-33	61-50	22-34	21-76	Hong Kong, 2 months. From South Africa, 31.10.06.	...	...	...	—
Total ...		494	524	1	1	2	29	36-76	1060-7	4-05	58-70	74-11	27-16	23-61	...	...	...	...	Various.
Garrison Staff and Departments.																			
Det.	Army Service Corps	27	15	—	—	—	2	1-15	555-6	—	74-07	42-59	15-55	27-98	Various	...	...	...	Various.
276h	Royal Army Medical Corps	43	22	—	—	—	1	-99	511-6	—	23-26	23-02	8-40	16-42	Various	...	...	...	Various.
Det.	Army Ordnance Corps	31	14	—	—	—	1	-68	451-6	—	32-25	21-94	8-01	17-73	Various	...	...	...	Various.
Det.	Army Pay Corps	8	1	—	—	—	—	-03	125-0	—	—	3-75	1-37	10-55	Various	...	...	...	Various.
Garrison Staff and Departments		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various	...	...	...	Various.
Total ...		115	52	—	—	—	4	2-85	452-2	—	34-76	24-78	9-05	20-00	...	...	...	...	Various.
Grand Total ...		1,625	1,549	9	2	11	74	99-75	1015-7	7-21	48-62	65-41	23-87	23-50	...	...	...	...	Various.

Battery, Com- pany, or Bn.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Dura- tion of each Case.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.	
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalidd.	Constantly Sick.	Average Time to each Soldier.	days.		
NORTH CHINA.																
	<i>Royal Garrison Artillery.</i>	49	36	1	—	1	—	2-50	734-7	20-41	—	51-02	18-62	25-34	Peking, 12 months ..	Various.
	<i>Royal Engineers.</i>	9	2	—	—	—	—	0-05	222-2	—	—	5-56	2-03	9-12	Peking and Tientsin, 12 months. Wei Hai Wei, 8 months.	Various.
	<i>Infantry.</i>															
2nd	Royal West Kent Regiment	334	178	1	—	1	8	11-70	532-9	2-99	23-95	35-03	12-78	23-59	Peking and Tientsin, 10 months. To Singapore, 12.11.06.	2
3rd	Middlesex Regiment	58	49	—	—	—	—	1-79	844-8	—	—	30-86	11-29	13-33	Peking and Tientsin, 2 months. From South Africa, 11.11.06.	—
1st	Chinese Regiment	4	1	—	—	—	—	0-03	250-0	—	—	7-50	2-74	10-95	Wei Hai Wei, 8 months. Disbanded, 31.8.06.	Various.
	Total	396	228	1	—	1	8	13-52	575-8	2-53	20-20	34-14	12-46	21-64	Various	Various.
	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>	46	16	1	—	1	—	0-78	347-8	21-74	21-74	16-96	6-19	17-79	Various	Various.
	Grand Total	500	282	3	—	3	9	16-35	564-0	6-00	18-00	33-70	12-30	21-73	Various	Various.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.																
	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>															
78th	Royal Garrison Artillery	153	127	1	—	1	9	7-26	830-1	6-54	58-82	47-45	17-32	20-87	Blakan Mati, 12 months ..	2
80th	Royal Garrison Artillery	159	172	1	—	1	6	10-13	1081-8	6-29	37-74	63-71	23-25	21-50	Blakan Mati, 12 months ..	2
	District Establishment, R.A.	18	2	—	—	—	—	19	111-1	—	—	10-56	3-85	34-67	Various	Various.
	Total	330	301	2	—	2	15	17-53	912-1	6-06	45-45	53-27	19-44	21-32	Various	Various.

		109	48	1	—	1	4	2 85	410 4	9 17	36 70	26 75	9 54	21 67	Various	...	...	...	...	Various.
<i>Royal Engineers.</i>																				
<i>Infantry.</i>																				
1st	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment	776	566	3	—	3	32	31 67	716 4	3 87	41 24	40 81	14 90	20 79	Tanglin and Normanton, 11 months. To India, 5.12.06.	...	...	...	2	
2nd	Royal West Kent Regiment	61	59	—	—	—	2	2 34	967 2	—	32 79	38 36	14 00	14 47	Tanglin, 1 month. From Hong Kong, 5.12.06.	...	...	...	—	
	Total ...	837	615	3	—	3	34	34 01	734 8	3 88	40 62	40 63	14 83	20 18	...	...	...	...	Various.	
<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>																				
		59	38	—	—	—	5	1 89	644 1	—	84 75	32 03	11 69	18 15	Various	...	...	...	Various.	
	Grand Total ...	1,835	1,062	6	—	6	58	56 33	750 6	4 40	43 45	42 19	15 40	20 52	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>EGYPT.</i>																				
<i>Cavalry.</i>																				
6th	Dragoons ...	296	452	1	—	1	9	29 38	1,527 0	3 38	30 40	99 25	36 23	23 72	Cairo, 7 months. From Ireland, 24.5.06	...	...	...	—	
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>																				
U	Royal Horse Artillery	88	122	1	—	1	1	6 38	1,386 4	11 36	11 36	72 30	26 46	19 09	Cairo, 7 months. From England, 24.5.06	...	...	...	—	
2nd	Royal Garrison Artillery	146	135	—	—	—	4	6 55	924 7	—	27 40	44 36	16 37	17 71	Cairo, Alexandria, and Khartoum, 12 months.	...	...	...	1	
93rd	Royal Garrison Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	—	
	Total ...	234	257	1	—	1	5	13 01	1,098 3	4 27	21 37	55 00	20 29	18 48	Various	...	...	...	Various.	
<i>Royal Engineers.</i>																				
<i>Foot Guards.</i>																				
3rd	Coldstream Guards	158	226	—	—	—	2	1 04	226 8	20 62	10 31	10 72	3 91	17 25	Cairo, 2½ months. From England, 11.10.06.	...	...	...	—	
<i>Infantry.</i>																				
1st	Lancashire Fusiliers	465	369	2	—	2	7	24 28	793 5	4 30	15 05	52 21	19 06	24 01	Cairo, 7½ months. From Malta, 3.5.06. To Malta, 13.12.06.	...	...	...	—	
1st	King's Own Scottish Borderers	58	103	—	—	—	—	2 75	1,775 9	—	—	47 41	17 30	9 74	Cairo, 1 month. From England, 1.12.06	...	...	...	—	

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta-	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.	
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.					
Egypt—contd.																	
2nd	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	638	352	4	—	4	15	25.88	560.5	6.37	23.88	41.21	15.04	26.84	Cairo, 12 months	3	
4th	Worcestershire Regiment	64	65	—	—	—	6	3.32	1,015.6	—	93.75	51.87	18.93	18.64	Alexandria, 1 month. From Malta, Cairo, and Khartoum, 11 months. To India, 3.12.06.	—	
2nd	Royal Berkshire Regiment	750	516	4	—	4	16	30.38	688.0	5.33	21.33	40.51	14.78	21.49	Cairo, Alexandria and Khartoum, 12 months.	4	
1st	King's Royal Rifle Corps	750	746	3	—	3	17	45.67	956.4	3.85	21.79	58.55	21.37	22.34	Alexandria, 12 months	1	
1st	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	763	502	7	2	9	34	33.53	641.1	11.49	43.42	42.82	15.63	24.38	Cairo and Alexandria, 12 months	1	
	Mounted Infantry...	125	90	1	—	1	—	5.76	720.0	8.00	—	46.08	16.82	23.36	Various.	Various.	
	Other Infantry	3	8	—	—	—	6	1.66	2,666.7	—	2,000.00	553.33	201.97	75.74	Various	Various.	
	Total	5,656	2,751	21	2	23	101	173.23	752.5	6.29	27.63	47.38	17.29	22.98			
Garrison Staff and Departments.																	
71st	Army Service Corps	69	17	—	1	1	—	1.45	246.4	14.49	—	21.01	7.67	31.13	Various	Various.	
33rd	Royal Army Medical Corps	108	42	—	—	—	—	1.84	388.9	—	—	17.41	6.35	16.34	Various	Various.	
7th	Army Ordnance Corps	38	10	—	—	—	2	.50	263.2	—	52.63	13.16	.48	1.82	Various	Various.	
Det.	Army Pay Corps	16	8	—	—	—	—	.25	500.0	—	—	15.63	5.70	11.40	Various	Various.	
	Garrison Staff and Departments	129	51	1	—	1	1	3.18	395.4	7.75	7.75	24.65	9.00	22.76	Various	Various.	
	Total	360	128	1	1	2	3	7.26	355.6	5.56	8.33	20.16	7.36	20.71			
	Grand Total	4,801	3,836	26	3	29	121	226.00	799.0	6.04	25.22	49.16	17.94	22.45			

ABSTRACT No. XXI.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, and NUMBERS INVALIDED THE SERVICE, according to the different sections of disease, amongst the EUROPEAN TROOPS in the UNITED KINGDOM and the various COMMANDS ABROAD, during the Year 1905.

	United Kingdom.			Gibraltar.		Malta.		Crete.		Egypt.		Cyprus.		Bermuda.		Jamaica.*		Western Africa.		St. Helena.		South Africa.		Mauritius.		Ceylon.		South China.		North China.		Straits Settlements.		India.		On Board Ship.																													
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.																																
GENERAL DISEASES.																																																																	
Small-pox	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Measles	101	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Scarlet Fever	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Dysentery	2,611	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Indigo	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Diphtheria	73	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Malta Fever	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Other Continued Fevers	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Dysentery	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Malaria, Fevers	388	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Septic Diseases	45	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Tubercle of Lung	274	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Other Tubercular Diseases	54	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Syphilis	3,030	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Gonorrhoea	4,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Soft Chancre	1,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Scabies	2,199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Other Parasitic Diseases	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Alcoholism	124	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Rheumatic Fever	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Rheumatism	1,301	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																												
Debility	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</																																								

* Records destroyed by fire after earthquake in January, 1907.

ABSTRACT No. XXII.—TABLE showing the ratios per 1,000 of Strength in regard to the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS and INVALIDING, according to

	United Kingdom.			Gibraltar.			Malta.			Crete.			Egypt.			Cyprus.			Bermuda.			Jamaica.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.																							
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	13.0	01	—	12.6	—	—	3.0	—	—	3.6	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	6	09	—	3.1	63	21	2.1	45	—	2.4	1.19	—	7.3	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	3	—	07	—	—	—	24.2	60	1.20	1.2	—	—	5.0	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	7	01	—	2.9	—	—	76.3	—	—	45.3	—	—	65.2	—	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	02	02	04	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	3.5	02	04	8	—	—	9	—	—	71.2	—	—	29.4	—	—	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases	4	04	—	2	—	—	3	30	—	—	—	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	2.4	23	1.91	2.9	63	2.09	8	—	2.25	1.2	—	—	8	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	07	22	2	21	—	3	—	30	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	26.7	03	42	13.6	—	—	7.8	—	—	3.6	—	—	36.0	—	—	103.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	41.3	—	06	66.3	—	—	64.4	—	—	29.7	—	—	88.7	—	21	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Chancre	13.8	—	—	54.6	—	—	25.4	—	—	5.9	—	—	53.5	—	—	37.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	19.4	—	—	7.1	—	—	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	2.2	—	10	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	1.1	03	03	1.3	—	—	5.1	15	15	—	—	—	2.1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1.0	01	02	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	11.5	02	27	8.0	—	—	6.8	—	30	7.1	—	—	10.2	—	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	5.8	—	44	1.5	—	—	8.6	—	—	4.7	—	—	10.6	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other General Diseases	4.5	14	27	4.4	—	—	2.9	—	—	2.4	—	—	12.1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.																							
Diseases of the—																							
Nervous System { Nervous	5.4	16	99	2.5	42	42	4.7	—	30	—	—	—	8.7	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental	9	—	77	4	—	—	84	15	75	3.6	—	1.19	1.2	—	3.33	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	7.4	—	75	4.6	—	1.46	6.6	—	1.05	2.4	—	—	20.0	—	1.04	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	7.2	01	72	5.6	—	21	7.7	15	75	1.2	—	—	27.1	—	1.67	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	2.6	13	1.73	2.1	—	63	8	—	90	1.2	—	—	5.4	21	1.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	4.2	—	73	3.8	—	42	2.0	—	15	1.2	—	—	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	2.6	26	44	2.9	—	—	2.4	30	30	1.2	1.19	—	3.3	21	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	21.3	02	13	4.8	—	—	10.4	—	—	13.0	—	—	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3.7	47	01	1.5	21	—	1.7	—	—	2.4	1.19	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	1.9	01	02	6	—	—	9	—	15	2.4	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	2.0	13	23	1.0	—	—	1.1	—	—	1.7	21	—	1.7	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	81.7	29	1.72	44.4	—	21	54.9	—	30	26.1	—	—	142.1	1.25	63	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic	3.7	—	02	3.3	—	—	4.4	—	15	3.6	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary	1.8	13	35	1.9	21	63	2.1	—	15	1.2	—	—	1.9	—	62	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	8.3	—	10	8.8	—	—	14.7	—	15	3.6	—	—	15.8	—	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs of Locomotion	14.6	02	92	4.0	—	63	13.8	—	75	8.3	—	—	16.0	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connective Tissue	18.7	02	02	12.1	—	—	15.6	—	—	16.6	—	—	20.0	—	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	31.2	—	16	12.3	—	—	29.7	—	—	14.2	—	—	55.2	—	—	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INJURIES.																							
General	5	21	02	1.0	42	21	5	15	—	2.4	—	—	3.3	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	53.3	27	62	31.8	63	—	46.1	45	60	23.7	1.19	—	58.1	62	83	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	3.8	—	—	2.7	—	—	2.4	—	—	2.4	—	—	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	3	02	01	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	—	(15)	—	—	(42)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not yet diagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	446.7	2.92	14.40	333.1	3.97	7.95	470.1	2.70	10.66	310.8	4.75	1.19	799.0	6.04	12.50	386.8	—	—	—	388.4	3.76	15.03	—

* Records destroyed by fire at

different sections of disease, amongst the EUROPEAN TROOPS in the UNITED KINGDOM and the various COMMANDS ABROAD, during the Year 1906.

[illegible]

quake in January, 1907.

ABSTRACT No. XXIII.—TABLE showing the Ratios per 1,000 of Strength in regard to the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING, Decennial P

	United Kingdom.			Gibraltar.			Malta.			Crete.			Egypt.			Cyprus.			Bermuda.			Ja
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.
GENERAL DISEASES.																						
Small-pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	01	—	6	—	—	3	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	8·6	05	—	1·2	—	—	7	01	—	1·2	14	—	2·8	—	—	1·8	—	—	6	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Other Eruptive Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	17·8	03	01	4·7	—	—	3·6	01	—	3	—	—	22·8	—	—	18·7	—	—	14·7	—	5·7	
Influenza	7	02	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	6	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria... ..	1·1	22	02	3·2	83	—	5·6	1·79	02	24·6	6·78	—	20·3	5·12	—	7·1	1·79	—	18·3	1·96	06	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever	2·0	02	—	9·2	06	04	177·9	1·27	85	224·5	42	—	72·8	09	12	43·8	—	—	16·1	—	37·5	
Other Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	9	02	08	6	02	02	3·9	11	05	25·2	1·52	—	18·5	64	14	9	—	—	3·1	22	7·9	
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·5	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	6·8	02	09	7·7	02	04	15·2	04	04	658·0	97	—	11·9	—	—	84·9	1·79	—	17·4	11	83·0	
Septic Diseases	9	05	—	3	04	—	4	06	01	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	7	
Tubercle of Lung... ..	3·1	56	1·71	2·7	68	1·53	2·8	70	1·65	1·2	14	—	3·0	97	1·64	9	—	—	2·5	73	1·06	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·9	
Syphilis	46·3	06	99	25·5	02	53	30·1	06	44	15·6	14	—	51·1	12	24	86·7	89	—	16·0	11	45	
Gonorrhoea	58·9	—	11	97·3	—	04	79·5	—	08	65·5	—	—	105·3	02	17	144·8	—	—	16·0	—	105·4	
Soft Chancre	13·0	—	—	59·0	—	—	20·9	—	—	14·1	—	—	85·8	—	—	43·8	—	—	1·3	—	21·5	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	27·5	—	10	11·5	—	—	13·4	01	01	8·3	—	—	9·2	—	14	14·3	—	—	17·1	—	7·4	
Other Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism... ..	2·1	05	—	5·9	11	—	3·0	15	—	2·1	14	—	2·3	19	—	2·7	—	—	4·6	06	3·2	
Rheumatic Fever	24·7	05	97	16·8	04	19	17·3	02	24	14·4	14	—	18·5	—	35	17·9	—	—	12·1	—	11	
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·8	
Debility	10·2	01	1·64	5·2	—	19	9·4	—	57	19·8	—	—	15·9	—	78	14·3	—	—	13·9	—	45	
Other General Diseases... ..	4·6	12	37	5·0	09	15	6·8	08	16	8·7	14	—	7·5	07	09	8·0	89	—	3·5	06	06	
LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Diseases of the—																						
Nervous System { Nervous	7·5	22	1·52	5·7	13	89	7·1	21	1·19	3·5	—	—	6·6	28	1·09	9	—	—	5·3	11	1·29	
Mental	1·7	02	1·08	1·7	04	1·78	1·7	01	1·85	8	—	14	1·7	—	1·73	—	—	—	1·8	—	1·57	
Eye	11·7	—	1·44	7·2	—	91	12·2	—	65	11·6	—	—	13·2	—	56	9·8	—	—	9·4	—	56	
Other Organs of Special Sense	9·1	02	1·37	6·0	—	36	11·5	01	69	8·4	—	—	13·2	02	66	9·8	—	—	12·2	—	1·29	
Valvular Disease of Heart... ..	14·1	42	5·19	7·0	42	1·76	9·5	48	2·73	7·9	—	—	8·3	62	2·28	8·0	—	—	8·7	28	1·18	
Disordered Action of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·4	
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	45·4	92	98	19·6	30	36	18·4	40	42	20·6	42	—	19·4	71	17	17·9	—	—	16·1	56	28	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19·5	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	96·5	29	2·88	67·6	15	53	94·0	48	39	102·5	69	—	91·9	95	38	130·5	89	—	69·4	22	39	
Digestive	7·4	—	12	12·2	—	21	6·2	01	04	5·8	—	—	12·3	—	07	17·9	—	—	4·0	—	06	
Lymphatic	2·9	11	54	2·7	17	19	1·6	10	12	1·5	28	—	1·4	07	17	3·6	—	—	2·4	11	1·9	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	12·3	—	43	10·4	02	13	15·9	—	12	14·1	—	—	14·2	—	05	27·7	—	—	7·1	—	05	
Organs of Locomotion	13·9	01	1·96	6·8	02	42	10·5	02	65	13·4	—	—	11·4	—	69	23·2	—	—	10·5	—	45	
Connective Tissue	24·8	01	09	19·6	—	13	31·7	—	02	26·2	—	—	23·5	—	07	30·4	—	—	34·5	—	05	
Skin	47·5	—	27	27·9	—	04	48·7	—	06	62·7	—	—	40·9	—	12	65·2	—	—	36·3	—	45	
INJURIES.																						
General	6	30	04	5	21	06	1·0	75	06	8·3	1·38	—	2·1	1·26	07	3·6	—	—	7	1·07	—	
Local	91·6	37	1·33	68·8	70	49	80·3	61	50	84·6	2·08	—	66·3	81	52	123·3	89	—	84·8	45	99·7	
In Action	8	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	2	09	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons	4·0	05	01	0	04	—	3	01	—	3	42	—	1·0	09	—	9	89	—	3	—	8	
Cause unknown(refers to deaths only)	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not yet diagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	3	—	—	4·3	—	—	7·1	—	—	2·1	—	—	3·7	—	—	1·8	—	—	3·0	—	2·2	
GENERAL TOTAL	621·3	4·03	25·79	524·0	4·11	10·99	748·2	7·44	13·77	1462·3	15·79	14	785·6	12·45	12·73	965·1	8·04	—	464·3	6·22	9·97	

No.	Western Africa.			St. Helena.			South Africa.			Mauritius.			Ceylon.			South China.			North China.			Straits Settlements.			India.			On Board Ship.	
Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·9	—	—	1	—	—	7	·06	—	3	·02
—	—	—	—	4·2	—	—	3·8	·05	—	21·4	—	—	1·3	—	—	13·3	—	—	2·0	—	—	3·7	·09	—	3·3	·02	—	6·1	·05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	·3	·13	—	—	—	—	1·2	·48	—	—	—	—	—	—	·1	·02	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	40·3	—	—	21·0	·21	·01	3·7	—	—	4·7	—	—	1·6	—	—	1·3	—	—	2·1	—	—	7·2	·03	—	32·0	·07
—	8	·84	—	16·4	2·12	·53	26·4	3·02	·50	17·0	5·09	·13	5·4	1·63	—	2·3	·54	—	8·6	1·97	—	9	·38	—	21·6	5·34	·05	8·6	1·25
—	—	—	—	4·8	—	—	6·9	·01	—	8	—	—	26·5	·07	—	13·8	—	—	13·2	—	—	62·1	—	—	30·5	·03	·01	19·9	—
—	9·2	·84	—	14·8	—	—	15·2	·37	·02	6·2	·25	—	12·0	·68	—	·1	·07	·07	11·2	—	—	·1	·09	—	·6	·51	—	·1	·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·9	·41	·07	—	—	—	3·7	·09	—	22·3	·75	·09	7·0	·09
—	1231·0	10·04	1·87	3·2	—	—	21·1	·4	·05	334·6	1·53	·25	119·6	·61	·14	544·1	2·39	·75	27·6	—	—	442·5	1·51	·28	266·9	·57	·37	58·1	·27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·1	·08	·02	3	·25	—	·1	·07	—	·4	·14	—	2·0	1·32	—	·2	·09	—	1·1	·11	·01	7	·05
2·18	8	—	·84	1·6	—	·53	2·0	·20	·81	1·1	·25	·64	2·2	·41	·88	2·9	·34	2·05	2·6	·66	—	2·6	·47	·85	3·9	·73	1·33	1·3	·10
1·18	77·8 73·6 34·3	—	·84	23·9 90·1 5·8	—	·53	19·5 26·1 10·6	·04 ·05 —	·31 ·05 —	86·6 118·4 42·1	·25 — —	·25 — —	70·7 110·3 34·7	·07 — —	·54 — —	100·5 196·5 105·4	·34 ·07 —	·75 218·4 71·7	123·7 — —	— — —	— — —	107·3 140·3 74·9	·38 ·09 —	1·61 ·28 —	123·4 127·9 64·3	·26 ·00 ·00	1·97 ·14 42·2	66·8 153·3 —	·03 — —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	·03	·00	—	—
—	6·7	—	—	60·9	—	—	9·6	—	·54	12·7	—	·13	19·4	—	·	28·9	—	·54	7·2	—	—	11·5	—	—	12·2	·01	·37	25·1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·1	—	—	—	—	—	·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·2	·00	·00	·1	—
—	15·1	·84	—	4·8	·53	—	2·7	·12	·01	3·2	—	—	4·1	—	—	4·9	·41	·14	2·0	—	—	2·5	·09	—	3·6	·09	·01	3·1	·21
—	15·9	—	—	21·2	—	·53	17·8																						

ABSTRACT No. XXIV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED, and CONSTANTLY SICK among the EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at HOME and ABROAD during the Year 1906, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Diseases.	Average Strength, 230,128.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1896 to 1905.				
				Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.																
Small-pox	87	—	4	—	—	9.47	.4	.02	—	—	.04	.2	.02	.00	—	.03
Measles	154	—	—	—	—	9.00	.7	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	136	—	4	—	—	18.83	.6	.02	—	—	.08	5.9	.04	—	.00	.43
Other Eruptive Fevers	825	—	—	—	—	28.89	3.6	—	—	—	.13	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	19	3	—	—	—	4.28	.1	.01	—	—	.02	.0	.01	.00	—	.00
Influenza	3,170	1	4	—	—	105.69	13.8	.00	.04	—	.47	13.9	.04	.01	.00	.52
Diphtheria	65	1	—	—	—	4.48	.3	.00	—	—	.02	.4	.01	—	.03	.63
Enteric Fever	1,440	272	131	1	—	288.86	6.3	1.13	1.16	.00	1.28	9.9	2.09	1.71	.05	1.63
Malta Fever	235	8	191	18	—	56.05	1.0	.03	1.69	.08	.25	21.2	.07	1.57	.04	1.10
Other Continued Fevers	5,058	4	11	—	—	188.62	22.0	.02	.10	—	.83	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	64	46	—	—	—	2.58	.3	.19	—	—	.00	.2	.15	—	—	.00
Dysentery	1,352	50	73	4	—	103.69	5.9	.21	.65	.02	.46	9.1	.28	1.10	.08	.89
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.0	.01	—	—	—	.00
Malarial Fevers	14,728	32	188	5	—	538.75	63.9	.13	1.67	.02	2.33	99.8	.23	3.68	.17	3.80
Septic Diseases	101	14	1	1	—	7.44	.4	.06	.01	.00	.03	1.0	.07	.01	.01	.07
Tubercle of Lung	454	55	162	400	—	66.65	2.0	.23	1.44	1.69	.29	3.2	.59	2.00	1.51	.53
Other Tubercular Diseases	84	13	18	42	—	10.13	.4	.05	.16	.18	.04	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	5,958	16	144	86	—	652.89	25.9	.07	1.28	.36	2.89	68.8	.12	4.21	1.18	7.18
Gonorrhœa	11,955	—	23	12	—	1019.00	51.9	—	.20	.05	4.50	55.0	.00	.35	.11	6.41
Soft Chancre	4,979	—	—	—	—	443.33	21.6	—	—	—	1.96	33.2	—	.00	.00	2.74
Hydrophobia	3	3	—	—	—	.01	.0	.01	—	—	.00	.0	.01	—	—	.00
Scabies	2,991	—	—	—	—	98.79	13.0	—	—	—	.44	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	1,113	—	25	20	—	41.07	4.8	—	.22	.08	.18	20.1	.00	.42	.20	.74
Scurvy	2	—	—	—	—	.29	.0	—	—	—	.00	.1	.00	.00	.00	.00
Alcoholism	394	15	5	6	—	16.26	1.7	.06	.04	.03	.07	2.8	.08	.03	.00	.12
Rheumatic Fever	197	2	12	6	—	28.56	.9	.01	.11	.03	.13	22.7	.04	1.11	.66	1.62
Rheumatism	2,839	4	62	61	—	173.49	11.5	.02	.55	.26	.77	14.2	.01	3.14	1.17	1.01
Debility	3,011	2	298	77	—	174.30	13.1	.01	2.64	.32	.77	5.6	.13	.45	.25	.39
Other General Diseases	1,273	40	83	42	—	87.29	5.5	.17	.74	.18	.39	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.																
Diseases of the—																
Nervous System { Nervous	1,460	38	145	186	—	100.32	6.3	.16	1.29	.78	.44	7.6	.24	1.44	1.24	.54
Mental	219	5	100	264	—	38.03	1.0	.02	.89	.11	.17	1.6	.02	1.49	1.24	.30
Eye	1,329	—	85	138	—	108.52	7.9	—	.75	.58	.48	11.3	—	.89	1.06	.68
Other Organs of Special Sense	2,388	6	125	155	—	115.85	10.4	.02	1.11	.65	.51	11.3	.01	1.31	1.09	.70
Valvular Disease of Heart	561	37	183	354	—	71.39	2.4	.15	1.62	1.49	.32	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	1,157	1	138	118	—	97.21	5.0	.00	1.22	.50	.43	12.6	.50	3.93	3.92	1.24
Other Circulatory Diseases	588	76	53	72	—	45.05	2.6	.32	.47	.30	.20	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	4,309	4	13	18	—	164.69	18.7	.02	.12	.08	.73	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	837	93	10	3	—	77.68	3.6	.39	.09	.01	.34	37.0	.91	.75	.62	1.95
Pleurisy	454	4	7	3	—	35.66	2.0	.02	.06	.01	.16	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	409	24	23	43	—	26.95	1.8	.10	.20	.13	.12	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	21,019	196	274	273	—	859.22	91.3	.81	2.43	1.15	3.80	103.0	.80	3.00	1.85	4.07
Lymphatic	1,696	1	26	11	—	152.20	7.4	.00	.23	.05	.67	13.4	.01	.26	.09	1.46
Urinary	446	28	42	67	—	38.88	1.9	.12	.37	.28	.17	2.5	.13	.39	.37	.23
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	2,503	—	17	17	—	129.99	10.9	—	.15	.07	.67	13.2	.01	.29	.27	.74
Organs of Locomotion	3,517	4	96	160	—	199.85	15.3	.02	.85	.67	.88	13.2	.01	1.03	1.31	.88
Connective Tissue	4,847	4	16	4	—	213.95	21.1	.02	.14	.02	.95	24.2	.01	.12	.07	1.06
Skin	8,065	—	12	23	—	362.36	35.0	—	.11	.10	1.60	47.6	.00	.19	.18	2.13
INJURIES.																
General	536	112	20	6	—	23.85	2.3	.46	.18	.03	.11	2.1	.61	.15	.05	.10
Local	16,072	98	98	133	—	746.66	69.8	.41	.87	.66	3.30	89.4	.50	1.20	.96	4.07
In Action	1	—	1	—	—	.25	.0	—	.01	—	.00	.4	.00	.08	.33	.04
Details not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.09
No appreciable disease	797	—	—	—	—	29.07	3.5	—	—	—	.13	3.6	—	—	—	.14
Poisons	157	11	—	1	—	20.04	.7	.05	—	.00	.09	.7	.07	.06	.01	.04
Suicides	—	(49)	—	—	—	—	—	(.20)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.01	—	—	—
General Total	136,353	1,331	2,915	2,830	—	7836.37	*592.5	†5.52	‡25.85	§11.93	||34.63	*811.9	†7.85	‡36.35	§20.02	||49.51

* Calculated on strength excluding men detached.

† Calculated on strength including men detached.

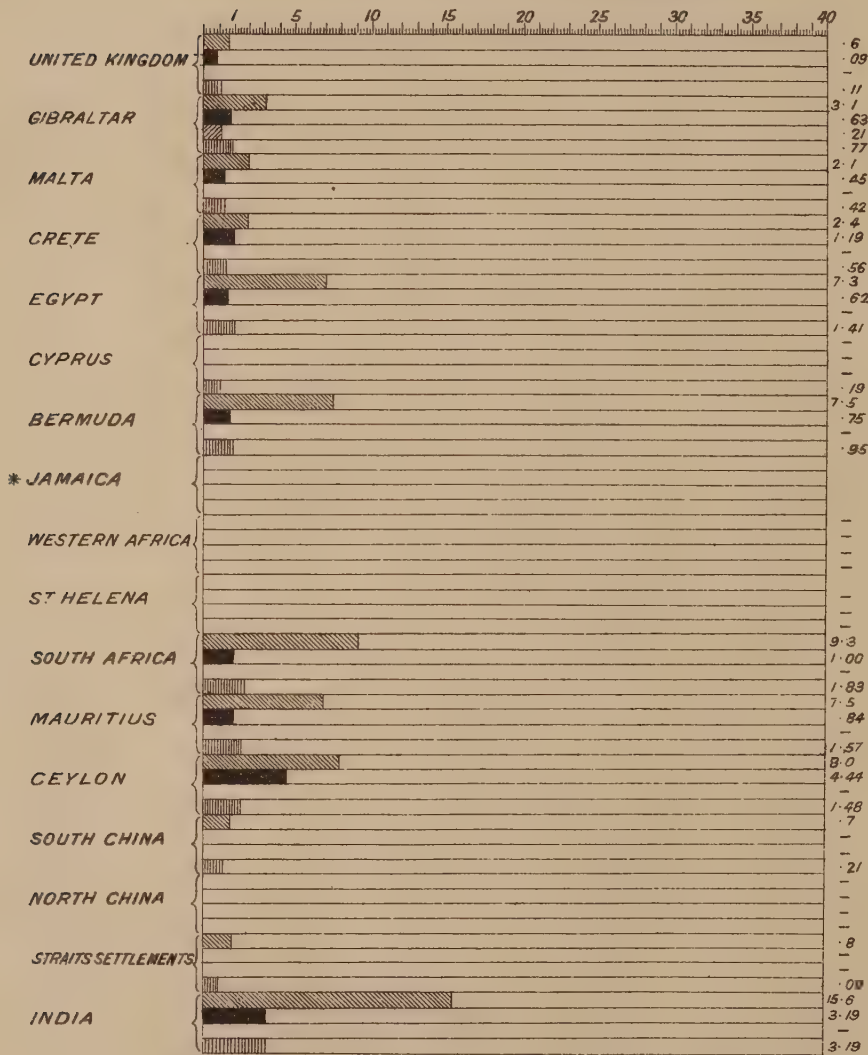
§ Calculated on strength including men detached, and excluding troops on board ship.

‡ Calculated on strength excluding United Kingdom and troops on board ship.

|| Calculations exclude men detached and troops on board ship.

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY,
INVALIDING AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM
ENTERIC FEVER IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS
OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING 1906.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.

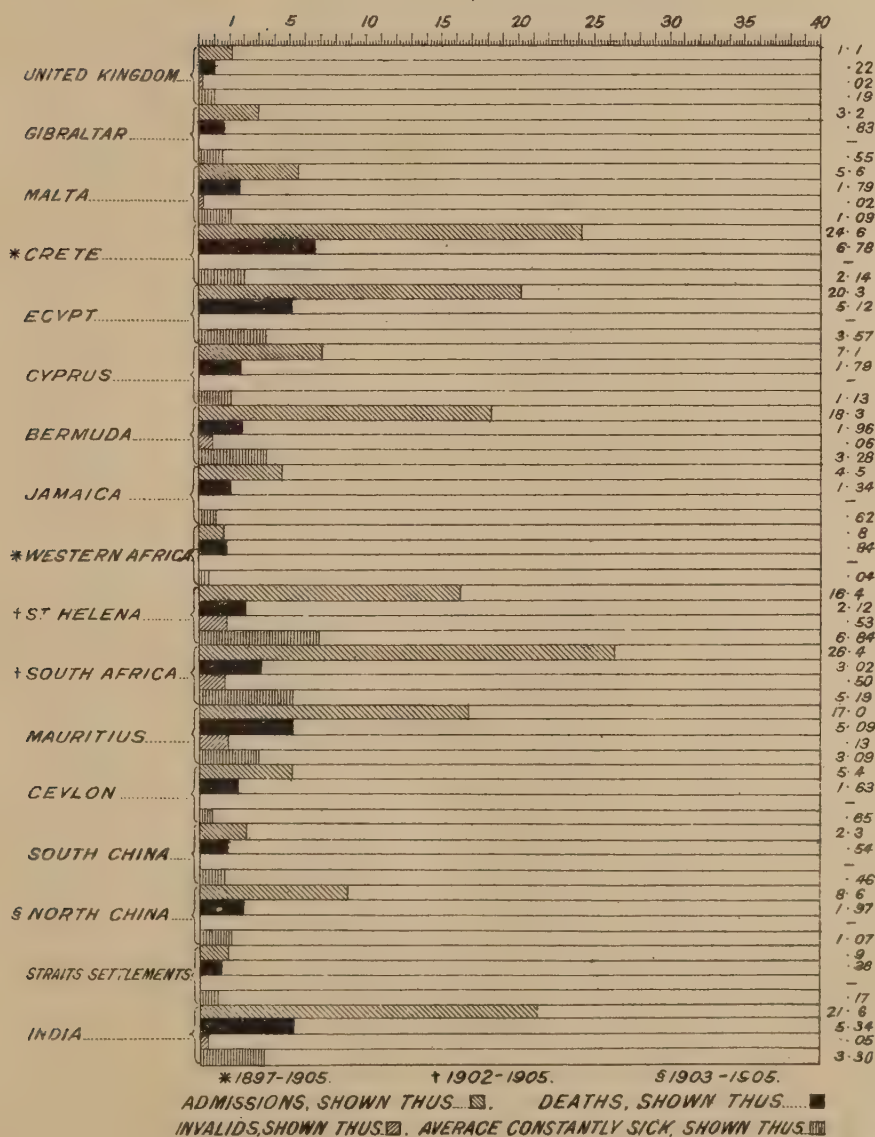


ADMISSIONS, SHOWN THUS. ▨. DEATHS, SHOWN THUS. ■.
INVALIDS, SHOWN THUS. ▩. AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK, SHOWN THUS. ▤.

* NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY,
INVALIDING AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM
ENTERIC FEVER IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS
OCCUPIED BY BRITISH-TROOPS DURING THE
10 YEARS, 1896-1905.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.

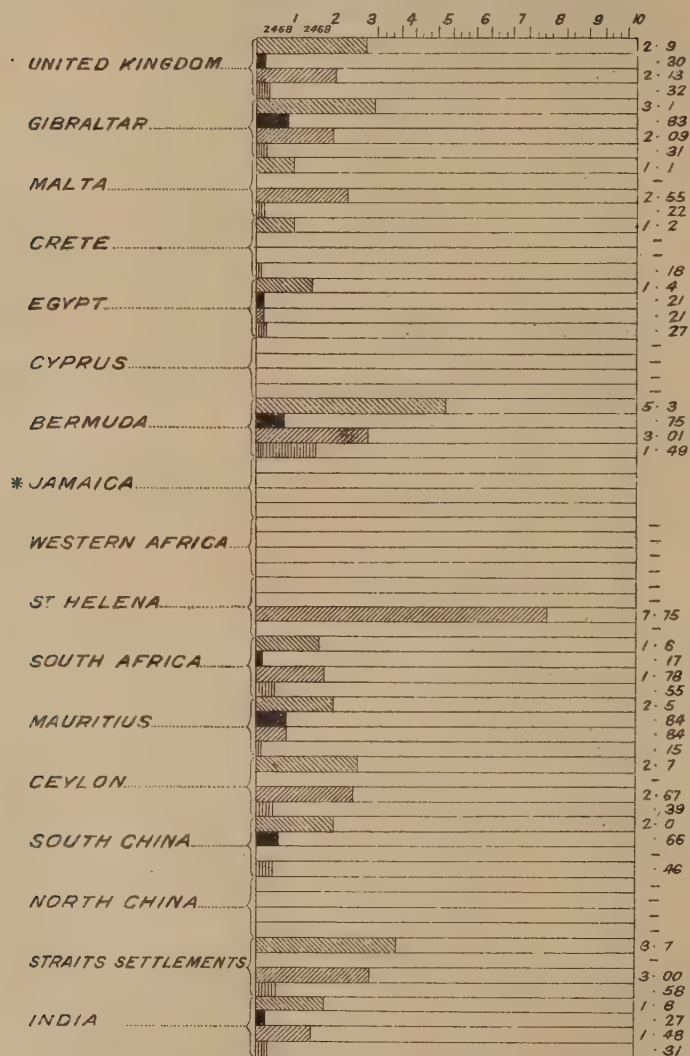


(219 1.05)

Weller & Graham, Ltd. Litho. London.

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY,
INVALIDING AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM
TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS
OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING 1906.

RATIO PER 1000 OF STRENGTH.

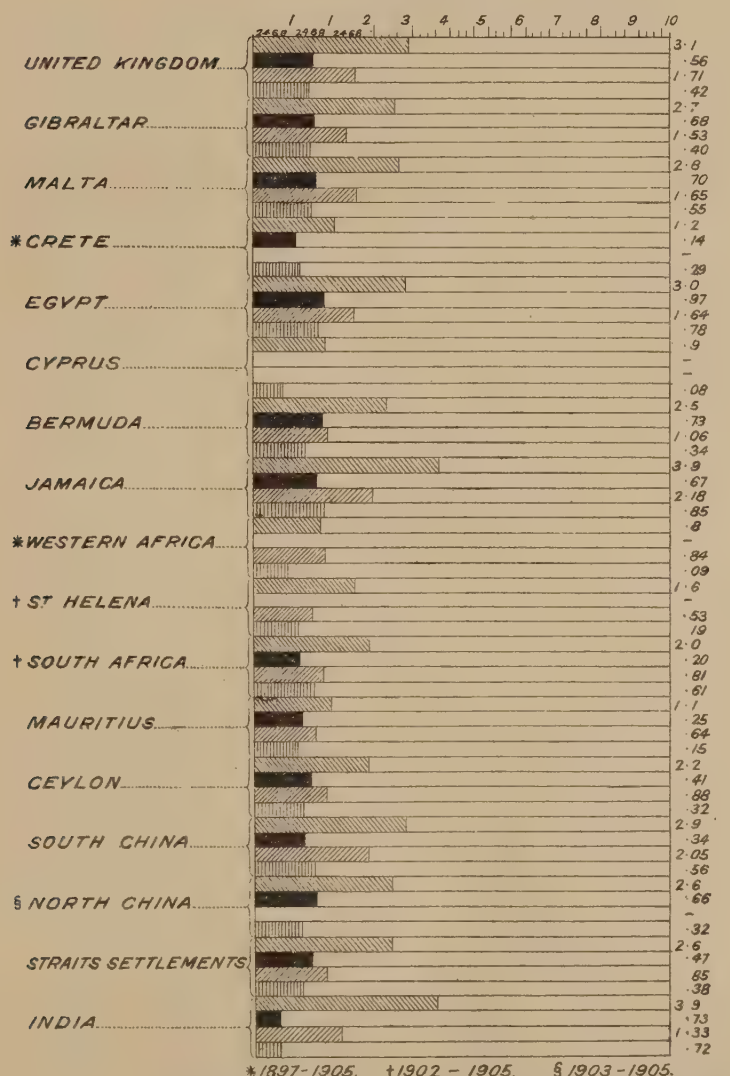


ADMISSIONS, SHOWN THUS ▨, INVALIDS, SHOWN THUS ▩.
DEATHS, SHOWN THUS ■, AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK, " " ▤.

* NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY,
INVALIDING AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM
TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS
OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE
10 YEARS 1896-1905.

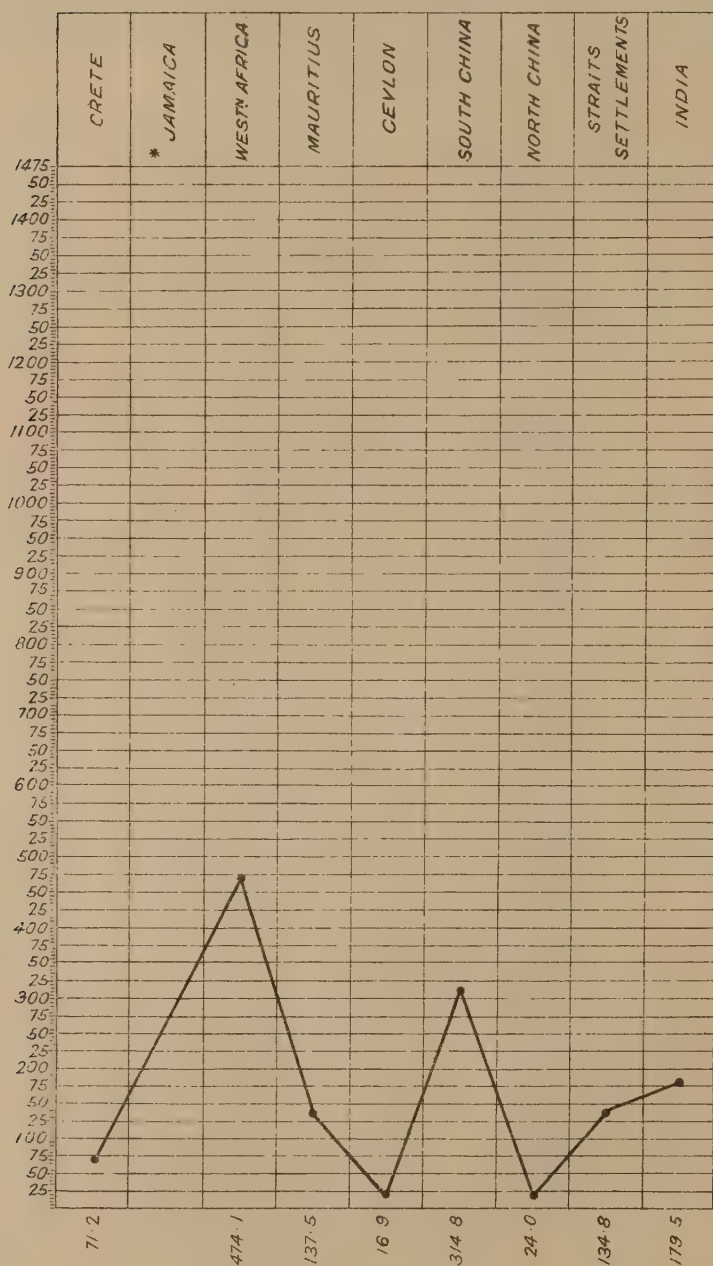
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



*1897-1905. †1902-1905. §1903-1905.
ADMISSIONS SHOWN THUS ▨ INVALIDS SHOWN THUS ▩
DEATHS SHOWN THUS ■ AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK " " ▤

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS FROM MALARIAL FEVERS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS DURING 1906.

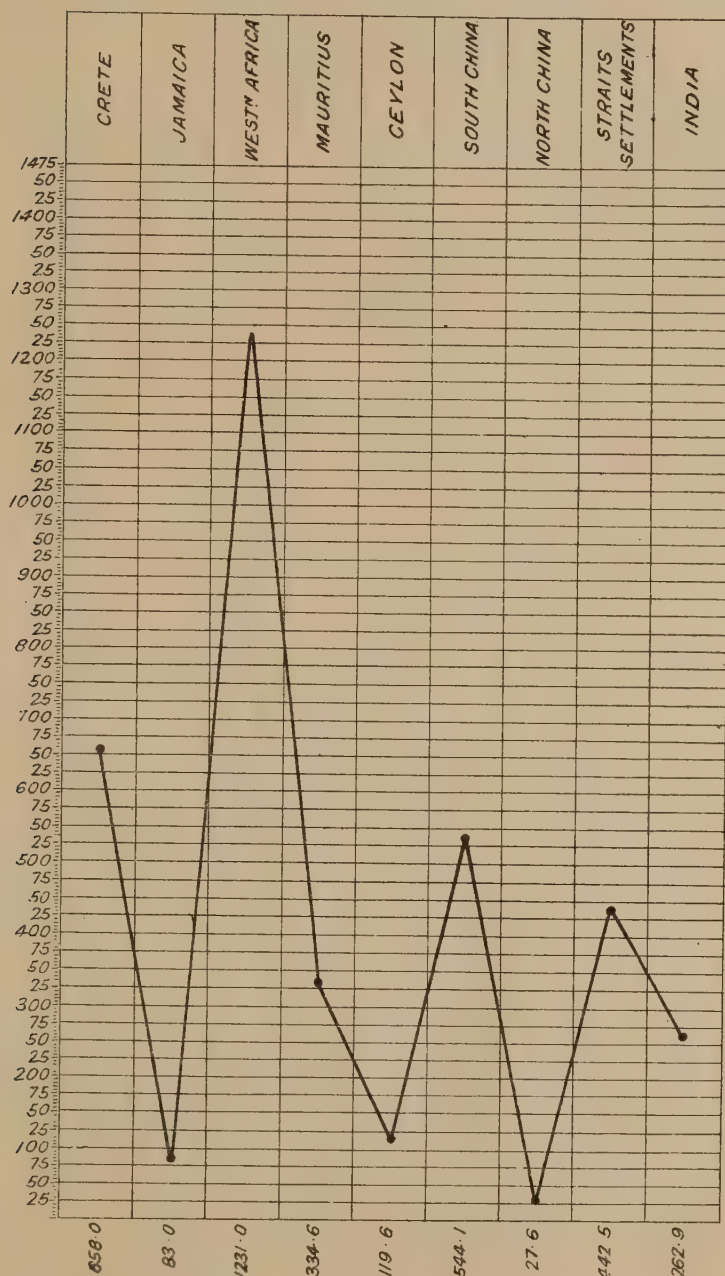
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



* NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS FROM
MALARIAL FEVERS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS
DURING THE 10 YEARS 1896-1905.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



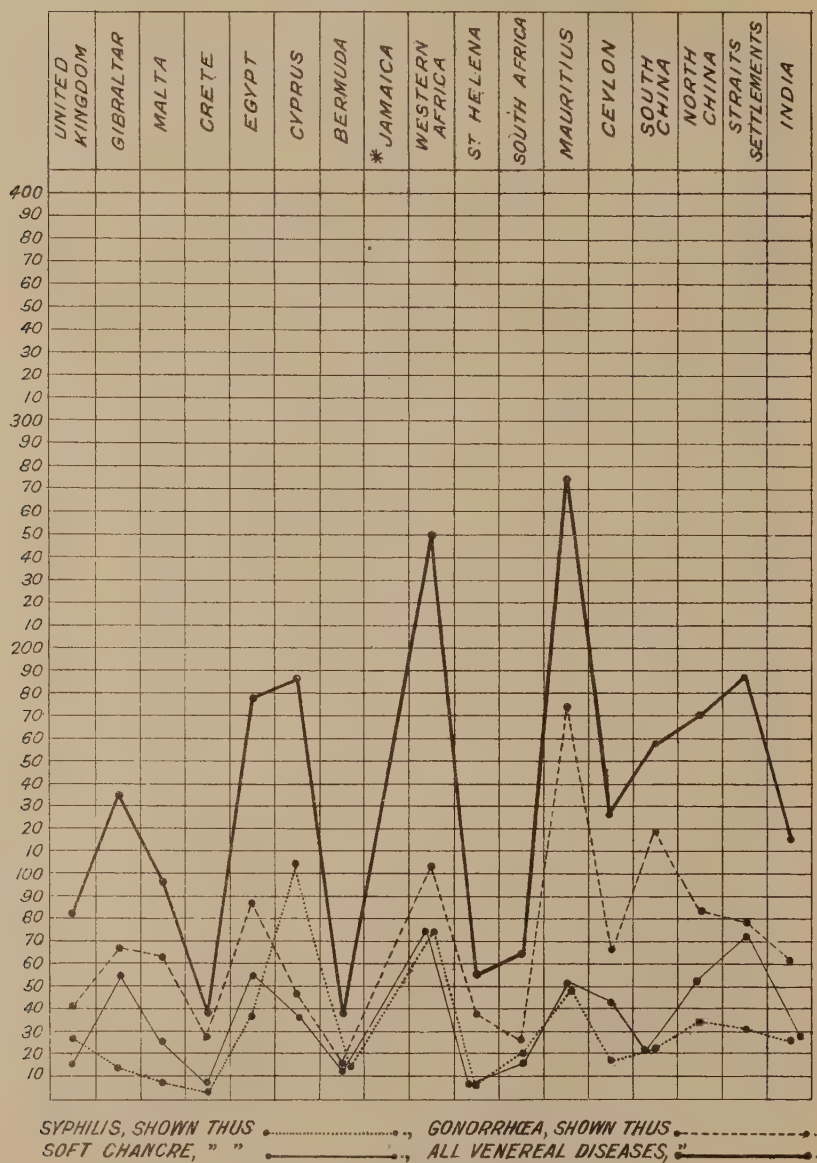
NOTE—THE FIGURES FOR CRETE AND WESTERN AFRICA ARE FOR THE PERIOD 1897-1905, & FOR NORTH CHINA FOR THE PERIOD 1903-1905.

1219.1.09.

Weller & Graham, Ltd. Litho. London.

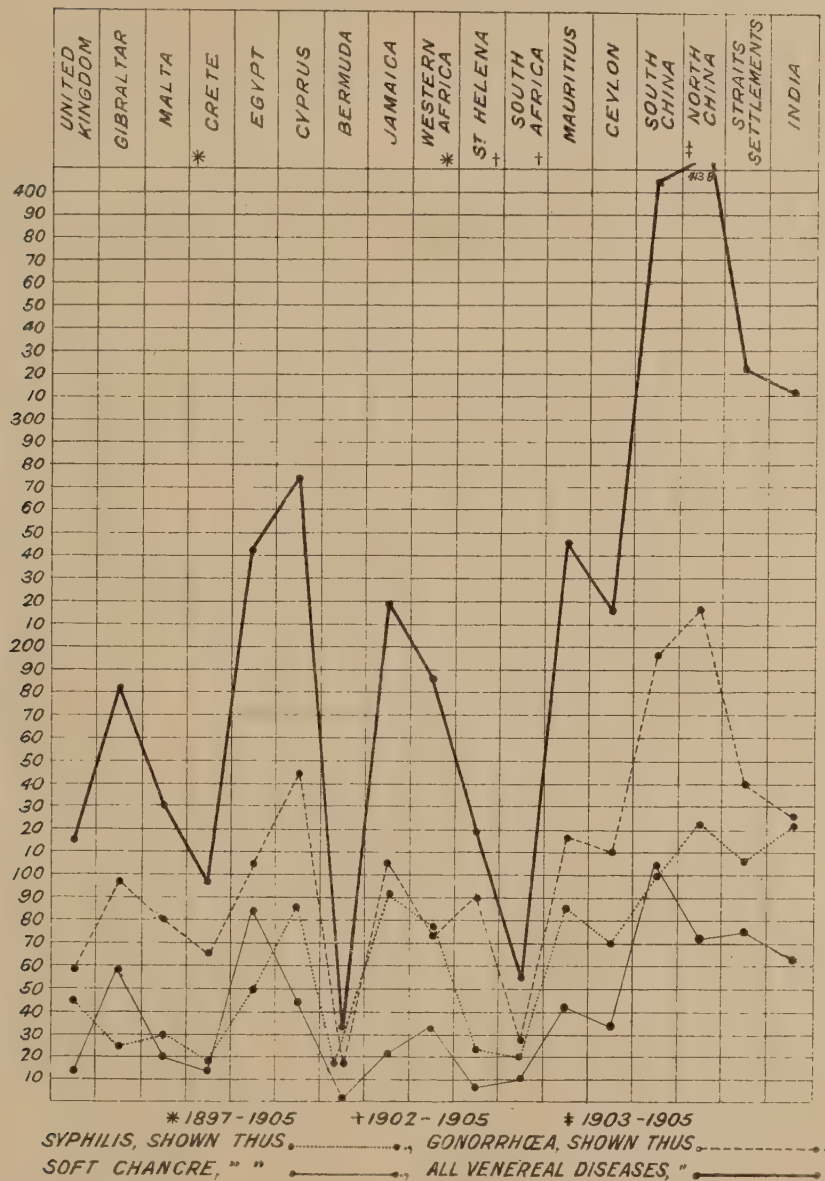
CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF VENERAL DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING 1906.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



* NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL
DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED
BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE 10 YEARS 1896-1905
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken

NETLEY.

Lat. 50° 51' 0" N.

Month.	Mean Pressure — Cor- rected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.								Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.			
		Mean at 9 a.m.	Mean daily.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.			Per cent.	Min.		
				Max.	Min.	Temp.	Day.	Temp.	Day.			Mean.	Per cent.	Day.
January ...	29·879	40·7	41·0	48·2	33·8	53·2	5	19·0	24	·240	89	50	24	
February ...	29·706	37·2	37·5	46·2	28·8	51·0	16	20·8	6	·207	85	55	24	
March ...	29·957	40·0	41·0	50·1	31·9	62·0	6	22·0	30	·226	84	63	26	
April ...	30·073	45·2	46·0	59·4	32·6	70·0	10	24·6	26	·259	73	68	20	
May ...	29·743	51·2	52·4	63·3	41·5	78·0	8, 13	28·0	2, 18	·342	82	68	27	
June ...	30·000	59·4	58·2	72·5	43·9	82·4	23	33·6	6	·485	73	57	20	
July ...	29·997	63·6	62·6	76·6	48·6	84·8	18	37·8	13	·489	73	57	10	
August ...	29·914	64·6	65·1	78·1	52·1	86·0	31	42·6	30	·521	76	65	6	
September ...	30·090	58·7	57·9	68·7	46·2	85·0	1	38·2	26	·439	79	62	2	
October ...	29·953	54·0	52·7	61·2	44·2	71·0	1	30·0	26	·338	86	71	1	
November ...	29·813	46·2	45·1	52·4	37·9	58·0	22	24·8	19	·294	90	61	12	
December ...	29·886	37·5	37·1	44·0	30·3	55·0	2	19·0	31	·198	82	66	8	
Year ...	29·918	49·9	49·7	60·1	39·3	86·0	31st Aug.	19·0	24th Jan. 31st Dec.	·332	81	50	24th Jan.	

GIBRALTAR.

Lat. 36° 6' 20" N.

January ...	30·134	50·7	52·5	61·3	43·7	68·0	4, 5	32·6	24	·343	74	30	23
February ...	30·035	47·4	50·9	61·3	40·5	69·4	3	31·6	6	·285	68	47	5
March ...	29·958	53·0	54·6	63·4	45·3	75·6	19	37·4	22	·346	72	47	23
April ...	29·926	56·7	56·5	64·3	48·8	70·0	28	39·6	20	·386	73	47	23
May ...	29·598	61·4	61·8	71·9	51·3	83·0	31	44·4	1	·416	64	42	23
June ...	29·931	68·2	68·8	79·1	58·5	91·0	25	52·6	7	·510	53	33	25
July ...	29·921	71·5	72·1	81·9	62·3	88·8	24	55·2	4	·588	63	42	11
August ...	29·936	73·0	74·9	85·3	64·6	93·0	11	59·0	8	·660	66	36	11
September ...	29·816	70·3	70·3	79·5	61·2	87·0	16	55·0	28	·619	73	43	12
October ...	29·932	66·2	65·0	74·5	55·6	82·8	6	44·0	31	·542	76	46	5
November ...	29·971	55·8	56·8	65·9	47·8	75·4	28	41·4	10, 27	·398	77	51	19
December ...	30·024	49·3	51·1	61·6	40·6	74·0	4	32·6	28	·321	75	50	25
Year ...	29·957	60·4	61·3	70·8	51·8	93·0	11th Aug.	31·6	6th Feb.	·451	69	30	23rd Jan.

VALETTA, MALTA.

Lat. 35° 53' 49" N.

January ...	29·964	54·4	56·2	59·5	53·0	65·4	12	52·2	24	·344	72	46	25
February ...	29·707	51·1	52·2	56·8	49·6	63·4	28	44·6	10	·298	70	54	23
March ...	29·775	55·7	58·0	62·4	53·6	70·0	22, 28	47·4	25	·351	67	47	21
April ...	29·932	56·3	59·3	62·8	55·8	69·6	17	47·8	1	·371	69	50	1
May ...	29·833	62·5	64·8	69·1	60·5	82·2	31	55·2	4	·420	64	36	31
June ...	29·846	69·3	71·4	75·7	67·2	84·8	1	63·0	6, 9	·543	67	46	1
July ...	29·391	75·3	78·4	83·2	73·6	89·6	14	71·0	16, 17	·696	67	46	4
August ...	29·913	75·2	80·2	85·3	75·0	91·4	7, 8	73·0	22	·714	67	40	7
September ...	29·928	73·3	76·2	80·4	72·0	86·2	8	65·2	27	·627	66	37	7
October ...	29·901	68·1	69·9	74·3	65·6	81·2	16	59·0	29	·564	72	50	31
November ...	29·964	63·8	66·4	70·6	62·2	76·2	5	57·0	18, 30	·553	71	44	30
December ...	29·786	54·2	56·5	60·4	52·6	68·4	9	45·0	18	·346	70	57	1, 5
Year ...	29·870	63·3	65·9	70·0	61·7	91·4	7th & 8th Aug.	44·6	10th Feb.	·485	68	36	31st May

at Netley and Stations Abroad in the Year 1906.

Long. 1° 21' 0" W. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 47 feet.

Mean Amount of Cloudiness.	Rainfall.			Weather.									Wind.									
	Total.	Max.	Day.	No. of days of									No. of Observations under each Point per Month.									
				Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gales.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.		
5.3	7.81	1.65	2	21	—	1	—	—	6	11	—	2	4	2	5	6	18	15	10	—		
6.0	3.65	.50	17	18	5	1	—	—	8	10	—	5	7	—	—	4	9	18	11	—		
6.0	1.49	.25	13	12	5	—	—	2	9	17	—	10	12	—	1	9	13	7	8	—		
3.8	.90	.44	5	8	—	1	—	—	8	7	—	5	16	4	4	2	6	13	10	—		
6.0	1.99	.56	23	13	—	—	1	1	2	19	—	—	12	1	5	12	12	10	10	—		
3.0	1.46	.87	28	5	—	—	1	—	13	8	—	2	5	6	11	10	8	9	7	—		
4.0	.58	.17	21	4	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	3	8	5	5	3	15	16	5	2		
4.0	1.43	.55	16	6	—	—	2	1	6	6	—	2	—	4	4	15	18	13	5	1		
4.5	1.07	.43	14	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	3	15	8	5	9	12	3	5	—		
6.0	6.71	1.22	8	18	—	—	1	—	2	11	—	8	1	2	3	12	19	10	4	3		
7.0	4.69	.80	8	19	—	—	—	3	3	15	—	4	5	3	2	3	15	12	8	8		
7.0	2.22	.55	30	13	2	1	—	—	3	17	—	18	10	8	—	2	6	4	12	2		
5.2	34.0	1.65	2nd Jan.	141	12	4	5	7	74	130	—	62	95	45	45	87	151	130	95	20		

Long. 5° 20' 53" W. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 53 feet.

4.3	.45	.15	11	5	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	2	22	1	—	4	7	5	21
3.6	.38	.15	10	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	5	24	19	—
5.0	4.76	1.25	25	10	—	2	2	—	8	9	—	—	5	27	—	—	9	13	8	—
5.0	3.81	1.54	3	11	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.5	2.64	1.20	16	8	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.5	.89	.72	7	3	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.5	.55	.55	31	1	—	—	—	1	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	8.50	2.46	28	9	—	—	4	—	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	2.12	1.15	17	6	—	—	—	—	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0	5.81	1.56	6	10	—	—	—	—	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.5	2.45	.62	22	9	—	—	—	—	29	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.7	82.36	2.46	28th Sep.	77	—	2	8	1	172	87	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Long. 14° 30' 54" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 112 feet.

4.0	3.64	.74	30	18	—	—	—	—	20	10	1	5	3	5	—	4	3	4	10	3
6.0	7.15	2.23	19	22	—	1	1	—	18	7	2	8	—	—	4	10	13	18	1	—
3.0	.19	.06	27	6	—	—	1	—	9	8	6	7	—	3	4	4	9	26	3	—
4.6	.49	.14	9	8	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	17	4	8	3	—	3	13	3	—
2.6	.29	.23	22	4	—	—	1	—	6	—	5	8	4	6	7	1	1	10	21	4
2.0	.02	.02	13	1	—	—	1	—	16	—	3	9	6	1	4	—	4	6	20	11
1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	6	3	1	6	—	2	—	13	31
1.3	1.23	1.04	30	3	—	—	—	—	23	1	2	4	6	2	2	—	1	2	8	37
3.4	.65	.32	27	3	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	2	14	8	7	—	7	1	15	6
4.3	9.22	3.10	29	10	—	—	6	—	4	3	6	1	10	2	15	—	2	4	13	15
4.3	1.52	.88	15	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	1	13	4	9	2	2	1	11	17
6.2	3.97	.76	24	20	—	5	2	—	—	7	9	—	2	—	6	3	9	13	23	6
3.5	28.37	3.10	29th Oct.	102	—	6	12	—	103	59	70	49	94	31	72	17	45	66	191	187

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken

POLYMEDIA, CYPRUS.

Lat. 34° 42' 30" N.

Month.	Mean Pressure — Cor- rected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.								Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.		
		Mean at 9 a.m.	Mean daily.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.			Per cent.	Min.	
				Max.	Min.	Temp.	Day.	Temp.	Day.			Mean.	Per cent.	Day.
January ...	29.578	50.8	53.1	63.1	43.0	72.0	24	33.2	4	.299	64	44	18
February ...	29.385	54.9	55.1	64.9	45.3	70.4	28	38.0	22	.399	67	49	7
March ...	29.963	58.5	59.2	68.8	49.7	83.1	26	41.2	17	.369	62	36	26
April ...	29.444	64.9	65.4	76.0	54.8	87.3	26	42.9	5	.403	62	35	16
May ...	29.832	67.7	65.8	74.7	56.9	86.9	23	49.1	28	.479	59	34	23
*June ...	29.316	73.4	72.9	83.1	62.8	86.9	4	43.1	18, 19	.583	58	49	4
July ...													
August ...													
September ...													
October ...	29.000	75.5	76.4	88.0	64.8	97.8	18	56.5	27	.512	45	34	19
November ...	29.289	64.8	68.1	80.2	56.1	87.1	1	50.3	17	.418	55	36	7
December ...	29.249	56.7	69.5	68.3	50.8	73.7	19	41.2	14	.392	68	50	31
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Up to and for 5th June. Instruments removed to Mount Troodô.
From 13th October. Earthquakes: 23rd February; 27th March.

MOUNT TROODÔ, CYPRUS. Lat. 34° 54' 0" N.

January ...													
February ...													
March ...													
April ...													
May ...													
*June ...	24.000	58.1	61.8	70.8	53.3	75.5	12	43.1	18, 19	.320	52	37	11, 29
July ...	24.000	62.0	66.0	75.2	56.9	83.7	11	49.5	24	.325	48	31	12
August ...	24.000	62.9	65.7	78.9	57.6	85.5	21	52.9	10	.342	44	31	21
September ...	24.000	57.5	63.0	72.6	53.7	79.1	13	36.8	30	.286	42	35	14
October ...	24.000	53.5	58.5	68.4	48.6	77.7	4	41.8	7	.277	53	28	3
November ...													
December ...													
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* From 9th June. † To 8th October. Approximate. Instruments removed to Polymedia.

MARITZBURG, NATAL. Lat. 29° 3' 0" S.

January ...	29.596	75.5	80.0	94.0	66.0	111.0	23	59.0	19, 24	.595	57	30	14, 31
February ...	27.647	71.5	71.0	81.0	62.0	103.0	26	50.0	17	.566	61	34	21
March ...	27.702	68.5	72.5	86.0	59.0	100.0	13	50.0	27	.511	61	30	12
April ...	27.207	63.5	68.9	82.0	54.0	97.0	16	43.0	7	.416	55	27	24
May ...	27.864	60.5	65.0	81.0	51.0	94.0	2, 3, 15	38.0	30	.374	53	27	4
June ...	27.781	56.5	62.0	79.0	45.0	87.0	15	39.0	10, 27, 30	.275	41	23	28
July ...	27.865	53.5	61.0	79.0	44.0	87.0	5, 28	56.0	29	.244	40	23	22
August ...	27.802	57.5	65.0	79.0	52.0	99.0	28	31.0	2	.266	39	22	6
September ...	27.752	62.0	66.0	79.0	54.0	96.0	7	42.0	25	.361	40	26	1, 10
October ...	27.715	63.5	66.0	79.0	53.0	102.0	21	44.0	4, 25	.398	55	28	20
November ...	27.694	68.5	69.0	79.0	59.0	101.0	17	45.0	18	.492	60	30	30
December ...	27.623	69.5	74.0	88.0	61.0	109.0	4	52.0	5, 6	.507	56	29	7
Year ...	27.854	64.2	68.3	82.0	55.0	111.0	23rd Jan.	31.0	2nd Aug.	.417	51	22	6th Aug.

at Netley and Stations Abroad in the year 1906.

Long. 30° 1' 0'' E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 460 feet.

Mean amount of Cloudiness.	Rainfall.			Weather.								Wind.									
	Total.	Max.	Day.	No. of days of								No. of Observations under each Point per Month.									
				Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gales.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	
4.5	1.48	.31	19	12	—	—	1	—	11	9	—	4	9	9	1	1	3	9	12	14	
4.0	9.24	2.64	2	18	—	—	4	—	9	4	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	21	10	13	
3.0	1.97	.60	5	16	—	—	3	—	14	6	—	2	2	1	4	—	3	15	4	31	
4.0	1.07	.42	2	11	—	1	5	—	11	6	1	—	2	1	3	2	6	12	5	29	
3.0	2.37	.64	14	14	—	—	5	—	10	2	—	1	—	—	4	3	20	18	2	14	
1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	
3.5	.03	.03	30	2	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	11	1	21	
4.0	4.98	2.72	29	8	—	—	2	—	10	5	—	6	1	2	3	—	3	18	1	26	
6.0	6.24	1.37	5	14	—	2	4	—	1	8	—	1	1	3	—	—	8	24	5	20	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Long. 32° 53' 0" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 5,700 feet.																					
2.5	.61	.41	19	4	—	1	—	—	11	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	3	3	28	
3.0	.79	.79	4	4	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	54	
3.0	.71	.36	30	5	—	3	1	—	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	
1.5	.01	.01	5	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	3	5	46	
2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Long. 30° 2' 0" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 2,220 feet.																					
6.0	1.60	.76	6	9	—	—	5	—	9	18	—	2	16	2	18	—	4	—	10	10	
4.0	4.06	1.82	2	11	—	—	4	—	4	14	—	1	19	4	29	1	1	—	1	—	
5.9	2.66	1.24	14	10	—	—	5	—	2	12	—	—	24	—	28	4	4	—	2	—	
4.3	.68	.25	6	9	—	—	2	—	13	8	—	1	24	2	20	2	7	4	—	—	
2.7	.70	.65	6	3	—	—	1	2	25	8	—	—	19	—	22	3	10	2	6	—	
1.5	.14	.14	7	1	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	1	17	—	15	—	23	—	4	—	
1.6	.04	.04	15	1	—	—	—	1	27	4	—	—	17	—	15	—	24	—	4	—	
2.6	.15	.15	30	1	—	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	25	—	20	—	9	—	8	—	
4.4	3.30	.98	19	4	—	—	4	—	18	12	—	—	23	—	27	—	8	—	2	—	
6.3	4.27	.76	18	17	—	—	8	—	17	14	—	—	29	—	21	—	6	—	6	—	
6.6	7.17	1.71	21	16	—	1	10	—	17	13	—	—	29	—	24	—	5	—	2	—	
6.0	5.47	1.83	14	10	—	—	10	—	17	14	—	—	27	—	25	—	6	—	4	—	
4.3	30.24	1.83	14th Dec.	92	—	1	50	3	202	123	—	5	269	8	264	10	107	6	49	10	

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken

ROBERTS HEIGHTS, PRETORIA.

Lat. 25° 47' 40" S.

Month.	Mean Pressure — Corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.								Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.			
		Mean at 9 a.m.	Mean daily.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.			Per cent.	Min.		
				Max.	Min.	Temp.	Day.	Temp.	Day.			Mean.	Per cent.	Day.
January ...	24·816	68·2	73·0	84·1	61·9	91·0	21	56·7	26	·486	55	33	17	
February ...	24·821	63·8	67·7	73·3	57·2	84·8	26	50·0	23	·474	64	27	24	
March ...	24·840	60·6	64·4	75·3	53·5	87·6	4	44·3	28	·443	67	25	4	
April ...	24·886	57·4	60·1	76·8	45·3	82·8	14	33·8	8	·383	54	28	11	
May ...	24·938	53·9	56·4	71·6	41·3	78·8	4	33·2	19	·307	54	32	12, 14	
June ...	24·968	46·0	49·4	65·9	33·0	70·7	22	26·2	25	·230	50	31	5	
July ...	25·005	44·6	48·3	65·8	30·9	74·4	30	21·0	16	·207	48	23	13	
August ...	24·969	48·7	52·6	70·1	35·1	81·0	23, 24	22·0	4	·223	43	23	29, 30	
September ...	24·906	56·5	61·8	75·8	47·9	86·4	17	32·7	26	·283	45	22	16, 17	
October ...	24·855	58·6	62·3	74·7	49·9	87·8	30	44·1	4	·349	56	24	21	
November ...	24·860	62·4	64·6	75·7	53·5	90·2	2	46·2	16	·391	56	25	7	
December ...	24·801	60·3	70·8	77·4	54·5	87·0	8	46·1	3	·428	59	26	5	
Year ...	24·888	56·7	60·9	74·3	47·0	91·0	21st Jan.	21·0	16th July	·350	54	22	16, 17 Sept.	

SIERRA LEONE. Lat. 8° 29' 30" N.													
January ...	29·730	78·6	82·1	90·4	73·8	95·0	3	68·0	10	·767	65	31	10
February ...	29·718	81·0	83·6	91·9	75·3	95·0	4	70·0	21	·796	64	47	3
March ...	29·727	82·1	84·5	92·7	76·4	95·6	12	70·0	30	·802	62	51	1
April ...	29·738	81·3	83·9	91·9	75·9	95·0	20	70·0	25	·816	65	25	11
May ...	29·744	81·2	82·2	89·8	74·7	94·0	4	68·8	27	·834	70	56	1
June ...	29·773	79·6	79·8	87·1	72·5	90·0	7	68·0	15	·832	74	61	2
July ...	29·786	77·2	78·0	83·9	72·1	88·4	1	70·0	19	·830	83	66	1
August ...	29·777	76·5	77·4	83·5	71·4	88·4	23	68·0	23	·812	81	61	6
September ...	29·765	78·0	78·7	85·4	72·1	90·0	30	68·0	16	·842	80	66	7
October ...	29·743	78·5	79·4	86·6	72·3	91·0	24	67·4	2	·834	77	64	3
November ...	29·695	80·1	81·6	89·5	73·7	93·4	22	70·0	6	·827	70	56	30
December ...	29·697	78·1	80·8	88·0	73·6	91·0	1, 17, 19	69·0	23, 31	·822	74	49	28
Year ...	29·741	79·3	81·0	88·4	73·6	95·6	12th Mar.	67·4	2nd Oct.	·818	72	25	11th April

UP PARK CAMP, JAMAICA. Lat. 17° 59' 0" N.													
January ...	29·823	76·8	77·8	88·5	67·2	93·6	9	64·0	7, 25	·724	66	49	12
February ...	29·816	78·8	78·6	89·0	68·3	91·0	20	65·2	16	·761	66	50	6
March ...	29·818	79·6	79·3	89·4	69·3	95·0	19	65·0	27	·770	65	52	16
April ...	29·805	80·8	80·2	90·4	70·1	94·2	18	66·4	8	·774	64	46	14
May ...	29·769	80·4	80·0	88·8	71·2	95·0	8	69·0	12	·771	68	40	8
June ...	29·751	80·4	80·4	88·6	72·2	93·6	27	69·4	19	·804	68	48	25
July ...	29·744	83·0	81·6	91·4	71·8	94·8	27, 30	70·2	13, 25	·796	65	55	16
August ...	29·792	82·8	82·0	92·5	71·6	95·4	29	69·2	9	·826	68	53	6, 27
September ...	29·730	82·3	82·3	92·5	72·1	97·2	18	70·2	20, 22	·842	71	51	2
October ...	29·742	81·2	81·2	91·2	71·1	95·3	13	68·2	9	·876	75	60	3
November ...	29·701	80·8	80·8	91·8	69·9	95·8	1	65·5	21	·819	71	54	30
December ...	*												
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Records destroyed by fire after earthquake in January, 1907.

at Netley and Stations Abroad in the Year 1906.

Long. 28° 8' 15" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 4,957 feet.

Mean Amount of Cloudiness.	Rainfall.			Weather.								Wind.								
	Total.	Max.	Day.	No. of days of								No. of Observations under each Point per Month.								
				Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gale.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
5.6	1.72	.59	2	13	—	1	8	—	3	5	3	14	14	3	9	3	5	7	3	4
5.0	4.90	2.38	10	15	—	1	1	—	8	11	3	6	9	10	5	2	5	5	10	4
5.2	3.56	1.22	6	15	—	2	4	—	8	6	2	12	17	11	—	4	3	7	5	3
2.8	.55	.44	2	3	—	—	—	—	15	4	1	7	3	3	1	3	1	17	15	10
1.3	.07	.05	17	2	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	14	5	3	3	2	1	11	14	9
.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	5	11	1	2	1	10	5	8	7	16
.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	9	2	1	6	7	7	4	8	7	20
.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	7	12	5	2	8	5	4	4	11	11
2.7	.32	.28	22	3	—	—	—	—	17	4	5	27	11	2	—	—	4	2	12	2
5.3	3.18	1.08	11	9	—	1	6	2	10	9	6	20	18	6	2	1	2	4	5	6
6.0	4.24	1.31	10	17	—	3	5	—	5	9	2	25	14	3	1	3	3	3	8	3
5.4	4.83	1.31	1	16	—	1	6	—	4	8	2	22	6	2	2	1	5	11	10	—
3.4	23.37	2.38	10th Feb.	93	—	9	30	2	177	56	46	172	104	53	39	41	42	87	106	88

Long. 13° 9' 17" W. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 224 feet.

2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	—	2	—	18	2	13
2.4	.34	.31	20	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	1	2	—	27	3	5
2.6	1.87	1.23	29	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	41	4	4
2.8	.62	.32	23	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	—	—	2	40	—	3
3.0	16.56	3.96	26	22	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	3	1	16	—	—	—	25	1	16
3.0	27.67	4.43	22	24	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	1	—	—	30	—	17
3.0	43.59	6.28	15	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	31	2	24
3.0	25.30	4.40	29	23	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	3	41	2	8
3.0	23.20	3.89	14	21	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	—	—	—	38	3	6
3.0	14.18	3.34	20	19	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	2	—	27	—	18
3.0	4.35	1.25	5	16	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	22	1	21
3.0	3.24	1.02	10	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	1	4	—	12	1	22
2.9	170.92	6.28	15th July	172	—	—	115	—	2	—	—	17	11	151	4	9	10	352	19	157

Long. 76° 56' 0" W. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 245 feet.

3.6	.75	.38	13	10	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	11	9	2	12	21	4	—	3	—
3.6	.75	.36	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	7	3	14	13	7	—	2	—
3.6	1.08	.34	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	9	1	12	13	11	1	6	—
4.0	1.63	.74	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	4	2	15	13	14	1	3	—
4.5	11.33	6.10	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	16	12	1	15	6	9	—	3	—
5.0	11.31	4.16	7	13	—	—	2	—	10	5	—	8	7	3	30	6	2	1	2	1
3.0	.61	.42	2	3	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	3	3	44	4	1	—	1	—
3.5	4.97	1.72	8	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	12	2	39	1	1	—	1	—
5.0	10.22	3.90	30	13	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	7	13	1	31	6	2	—	1	—
5.0	5.26	1.95	17	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	11	20	2	21	3	2	—	3	—
4.5	2.15	1.32	6	6	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	8	17	3	20	7	2	1	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken

BERMUDA.

Lat. 32° 17' 40" N.

Month.	Mean pressure — Cor- rected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.										Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.		
		Mean at 9 a.m.	Mean daily.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.		Per cent.	Min.				
				Max.	Min.	Temp.	Day.	Temp.	Day.		Mean.		Per cent.	Day.	
January ...	29·969	63·4	64·5	68·8	60·2	74·4	4	53·8	7	·507	76	60	2·8		
February ...	29·925	63·9	64·2	68·9	59·5	72·8	9, 13	55·0	18, 22, 23	·533	80	57	20		
March ...	29·965	62·5	63·4	68·4	58·5	75·6	30	51·8	18	·494	75	57	22, 23		
April ...	29·908	62·9	61·3	65·9	56·7	74·4	29	46·6	3	·479	74	57	13		
May ...	29·964	69·4	69·2	73·5	64·9	76·2	28	59·0	11	·638	81	61	25		
June ...	29·964	74·3	74·7	79·4	70·1	82·6	13	63·0	11	·754	81	63	1		
July ...	30·054	78·2	79·1	84·0	74·3	86·4	29	71·0	9	·791	73	60	12		
August ...	29·991	79·4	79·5	86·0	73·0	88·2	17	71·0	19	·847	75	60	17		
September...	29·866	78·1	77·8	82·7	72·9	86·8	2	68·0	25	·826	78	59	27		
October ...	29·819	75·4	75·5	80·0	71·0	83·0	3, 4	67·0	29	·776	83	56	1, 8		
November...	29·903	67·8	68·7	73·3	64·1	78·8	1	51·0	29	·563	74	57	6, 7, 8, 10		
December ...	29·965	62·3	62·8	67·3	58·3	72·9	18	51·4	12	·487	80	64	7		
Year ...	29·940	69·8	70·1	74·9	65·3	88·2	17th Aug.	46·6	3rd April	·641	77	56	1st & 8th Oct.		

FORT CANNING, SINGAPORE.

Lat. 1° 16' 0" N.

January ...	29·906	79·5	82·7	92·1	73·3	95·0	1, 16	70·0	26	·888	84	68	20
February ...	29·606	81·1	82·8	92·7	72·9	96·0	9, 18	70·0	4, 11,	·892	75	65	15
March ...	29·851	78·8	85·4	92·0	78·7	96·0	28, 29	73·0	20	·774	68	44	23
April ...	29·879	77·8	83·7	86·9	80·4	93·0	25	76·0	4	·823	80	58	18
May ...	29·863	80·1	85·0	89·7	80·0	93·0	4, 29	75·0	28	·872	78	66	25
June ...	29·842	81·3	88·0	92·6	73·4	96·0	30	69·0	11	·851	74	66	2
July ...	29·828	77·8	83·5	88·0	81·0	92·0	28	80·0	10	·820	78	60	15
August ...	29·824	82·2	82·2	90·6	73·8	94·0	3	69·0	5	·919	78	70	27, 31
September ...	29·879	77·8	82·6	90·8	74·5	95·0	11, 12	70·0	2	·825	80	60	2
October ...	29·899	81·5	82·4	91·6	73·2	95·0	29	70·0	7	·908	77	62	12
November ...	29·857	79·9	84·8	89·6	80·1	93·0	4, 26	75·0	28	·877	78	69	14
December ...	29·868	78·3	81·1	88·2	74·1	93·0	8	62·0	29	·861	84	62	3
Year ...	29·833	79·7	83·7	90·2	76·3	96·0	9, 18 Feb. 28, 29 March, 30 June	62·0	29th Dec.	·859	77	44	23rd March

HONG KONG.

Lat. 22° 16' 20" N.

January ...	30·122	56·9	58·4	64·6	52·0	74·0	9	44·5	2	·402	73	56	4, 19
February ...	29·977	60·2	60·1	65·7	54·6	77·0	22	42·5	2	·487	81	61	27
March ...	30·075	60·3	61·7	68·3	55·1	79·0	21	44·5	7	·469	76	39	7
April ...	29·981	69·3	69·6	75·6	68·6	82·5	26	56·8	1	·662	81	57	9
May ...	29·796	76·8	77·1	83·6	70·6	92·0	17, 22	64·5	1, 3	·793	77	50	30
June ...	29·736	82·3	83·3	90·7	76·0	96·0	17	71·0	2	·865	67	49	2, 3
July ...	29·651	82·2	83·6	90·9	76·3	94·5	5, 14, 17	74·0	19, 23	·893	70	53	17
August ...	29·766	82·8	84·3	92·7	76·0	97·5	28	71·5	31	·870	66	50	12
September*	29·680	79·8	81·0	88·5	78·5	92·5	8	70·5	30	·840	71	47	10
October ...	29·462	72·2	75·4	84·0	66·8	93·5	2	59·8	24	·568	56	35	21
November ...	30·132	64·1	66·3	76·0	57·8	86·5	2	51·5	20, 28	·437	57	33	14
December ...	30·007	60·6	63·0	71·7	54·3	83·5	2	45·0	29	·434	66	38	13
Year ...	29·869	70·6	72·0	79·4	64·7	97·5	28th Aug.	42·5	2nd Feb.	·642	70	33	14th Nov.

* Typhoon 18th September.

at Netley and Stations Abroad in the year 1906.

Long. 60° 47' 0" W. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 151 feet.

Mean Amount of Cloudiness.	Rainfall.			Weather.								Wind.									
	Total.	Max.	Day.	No. of Days of								No. of Observations under each Point per Month.									
				Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gales.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	
7.0	6.70	2.48	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	5	1	3	4	12	8	8	18	
8.0	8.52	1.94	1	22	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	11	3	2	3	9	6	3	4	15	
7.0	6.94	1.96	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	5	1	2	13	10	4	4	14	
7.0	3.32	.96	24	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	—	6	7	11	10	13	3	
7.0	2.32	1.36	11	9	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	6	8	4	12	14	10	2	6	—	
6.0	2.04	1.40	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	2	5	5	24	12	5	2	
6.0	1.00	.48	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	44	9	6	—	—	—	
6.0	4.46	1.12	20	12	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	14	10	4	14	3	12	4	
6.0	3.82	1.44	15	14	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	5	18	6	10	2	5	2	9	3	
7.0	11.74	3.16	12	20	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	2	6	17	18	1	11	—	3	4	
6.5	4.96	3.10	16	11	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	5	5	—	4	1	7	5	31	2	
7.0	5.36	1.04	24	26	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	1	7	2	9	1	8	7	28	4	
6.7	61.18	3.16	12th Oct.	179	—	1	14	—	1	40	4	58	62	52	126	70	124	51	118	69	
Long. 103° 53' 0" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 114 feet.																					
3.6	12.85	2.16	3	20	—	—	6	—	7	2	—	2	9	5	12	1	10	16	7	—	
3.8	5.15	1.12	3	9	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	5	5	17	2	17	5	5	—	
2.8	8.34	1.40	1	15	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	11	2	14	2	19	6	8	—	
3.0	8.60	1.80	7	15	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	3	—	25	3	7	—	
3.2	3.48	1.12	14	8	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	20	4	19	2	8	—	
4.6	3.11	1.11	7	13	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	3	12	12	14	11	7	1	—	
3.2	7.38	2.42	13	10	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	2	10	1	17	3	16	7	6	—	
4.3	5.78	2.16	4	8	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	8	1	15	5	14	8	10	—	
4.0	8.30	1.15	8	10	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	1	8	3	16	3	14	3	12	—	
5.0	8.35	1.08	20	20	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	4	9	11	23	7	4	4	—	
6.3	32.36	2.76	26, 29	22	—	—	12	—	—	11	—	2	7	1	11	6	15	6	12	—	
3.0	10.37	3.15	23	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	18	2	17	4	7	—	
3.9	114.07	3.15	23rd Dec.	164	—	—	83	—	11	33	—	10	95	52	166	65	184	71	87	—	
Long 114° 18' 16" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 18 feet.																					
4.7	1.77	.73	31	7	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	35	—	1	—	3	3	—	20	
7.3	2.06	.82	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	25	13	—	—	1	3	—	14	
6.3	2.48	.66	16	13	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—	29	18	—	1	2	—	—	12	
6.3	10.81	2.75	17	16	—	—	5	—	8	13	—	—	30	17	—	—	2	—	—	11	
4.2	11.16	2.38	25	14	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	1	6	27	4	9	2	1	2	10	
2.9	6.48	1.52	25	15	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	2	4	14	32	3	2	3	
2.6	8.64	2.42	16	16	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	1	—	8	2	9	30	4	5	3	
2.0	3.10	1.10	29	10	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	6	5	6	28	8	5	4	
3.3	34.71	6.58	26	23	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	6	6	15	19	2	2	4	4	2	
2.1	1.83	1.68	29	2	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	12	10	22	5	—	2	5	5	1	
1.4	.17	.14	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	15	7	17	6	—	2	7	4	2	
1.6	.54	.32	23	3	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	8	4	32	2	—	1	4	2	9	
3.7	83.75	6.58	26th Sept.	130	—	—	5	—	125	79	—	4	182	177	48	41	107	42	29	91	

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Lat. 37° 30' 0" N.

Month.	Mean Pressure — Cor- rected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.								Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.			
		Mean at 9 a.m.	Mean Daily.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.			Per cent.	Min.		
				Max.	Min.	Temp.	Day.	Temp.	Day.			Mean.	Per cent.	Day.
January ...	30·296	28·0	27·5	35·0	20·0	46·0	7, 8.	10·0	19	—	—	—	—	
February ...	30·202	27·0	27·0	34·0	20·0	44·0	25	10·0	9	—	—	—	—	
March ...	30·098	38·0	38·0	48·0	28·0	72·0	19	14·0	5	—	—	—	—	
April ...	30·030	51·0	51·5	63·0	40·0	76·0	6	30·0	3	—	—	—	—	
May ...	29·822	59·0	60·0	69·0	51·0	89·0	31	40·0	3	—	—	—	—	
June ...	29·669	69·0	69·5	81·0	58·0	90·0	13	52·0	8	—	—	—	—	
July ...	29·581	75·0	73·0	83·0	64·0	90·0	23	59·0	9, 10	—	—	—	—	
August ...	26·623	78·0	75·5	84·0	66·0	93·0	17	60·0	17	—	—	—	—	
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

PEKIN.												Lat. 39° 52' 16" N.	
January ...	29·486	18·6	24·9	34·6	15·3	45·0	14, 15	5·0	19	·081	52	33	22
February ...	29·424	22·2	27·5	35·0	17·0	57·0	27	7·3	3	·091	54	32	2
March ...	29·250	38·6	44·0	57·0	31·0	78·0	31	15·4	5	·188	53	31	5
April ...	29·019	50·3	59·0	72·7	45·3	82·8	18	33·6	10	·223	38	20	22
May ...	28·837	57·5	69·5	82·9	56·1	97·0	19	37·2	5	·190	—	—	—
June ...	28·699	61·0	81·5	93·4	69·7	105·0	23	60·0	1	·112	—	—	—
July ...	28·561	70·0	81·8	92·5	71·2	102·0	1	45·0	1	·359	—	—	—
August ...	28·726	73·0	77·6	87·8	67·4	100·0	19	59·6	26	·708	69	42	28
September ...	28·976	63·5	69·0	79·3	58·8	92·0	1	45·0	25	·457	59	36	27
October ...	29·141	51·5	55·9	66·8	45·0	77·0	24	35·6	18	·333	66	38	19
November ...	29·452	32·5	36·2	44·7	27·7	59·0	8	16·2	2	·150	64	37	20
December ...	29·305	25·5	31·7	41·9	21·6	56·0	4	12·6	21	·120	56	35	2
Year ...	29·065	47·0	54·9	65·9	43·8	105·0	23rd June	5·0	19th Jan.	·251	—	—	—

SCUTARI CEMETERY.												Lat. 41° 0' 0" N.	
January ...	30·054	39·2	42·1	47·8	36·4	57·4	22	25·0	3	·211	76	53	2, 22
February ...	29·797	42·4	45·6	51·2	40·0	64·0	6	29·8	22	·237	76	49	25
March ...	29·843	47·1	50·2	57·3	43·2	73·4	24	32·2	15	·267	69	42	24
April ...	29·924	52·8	54·8	63·7	46·0	77·4	24	36·2	4	·300	65	38	22
May ...	29·711	61·0	64·3	72·1	55·5	81·0	22	49·6	1, 3	·460	75	34	3
June ...	29·759	68·1	71·0	79·5	62·6	90·4	15	65·6	1	·545	67	42	28
July ...	29·740	71·9	76·6	86·1	67·1	93·2	15	60·2	24	·576	59	33	27
August ...	29·828	70·4	74·7	83·9	65·5	89·0	20	60·6	10, 28	·514	55	39	27
September ...	29·930	63·1	67·0	75·1	58·0	88·4	3	43·0	29	·434	61	35	9
October ...	29·987	56·0	58·3	64·4	52·3	73·6	1	41·6	27	·378	74	47	6
November ...	30·011	50·5	53·2	59·3	47·1	68·6	3	36·4	16	·297	73	47	20
December ...	29·832	46·7	48·1	62·7	43·6	62·4	10	32·6	25	·268	79	55	30
Year ...	29·868	55·7	58·8	66·2	51·5	93·2	15th July.	25·0	3rd Jan.	·374	69	33	27th July

at Netley and Stations Abroad in the Year 1906.

Long. 121° 7' 0" E. Height of Barometer Cistern above Sea, 56 feet.

[illegible]

Summary of Results of Meteorological Observations

Stations.	Altitude above Sea Level.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Daily Air Temperature.	Air Pressure—reduced and corrected to 32° Fahrenheit.	Air Temperature.								Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.		
						Mean, 9 a.m.	Means of		Abs. Max.		Abs. Min.		Per cent.		Min.		
							Max.	Min.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.					
Mediterranean:	ft.	° ' "	° ' "														
Gibraltar ...	53	36 6 20 N.	5 20 53 W.	61·3	29·957	60·4	70·8	51·8	93·0	11 Aug.	31·6	6 Feb.	·451	69	30	23 Jan.	
Malta ...	112	35 53 49 N.	14 30 54 E.	65·9	29·870	63·3	70·0	61·7	91·4	7 & 8 Aug.	44·6	10 Feb.	·485	68	36	31 May	
Cyprus:																	
† Polymedia	460	34 42 30 N.	30 1 0 E.	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Troodos	5,700	34 54 0 N.	32 53 0 E.	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa:																	
Natal... ..	2,220	29 3 0 S.	30 2 0 E.	68·3	27·854	64·2	82·0	65·0	111·0	23 Jan.	31·0	2 Aug.	·417	51	22	6 Aug.	
Pretoria ...	4,957	25 47 40 S.	28 8 15 E.	60·9	24·888	56·7	74·3	47·0	91·0	21 Jan.	21·0	16 July	·350	54	22	16 & 17 Sept.	
Sierra Leone ...	224	8 29 30 N.	13 9 17 W.	81·0	29·741	79·3	88·4	73·6	95·6	12 Mar.	67·4	2 Oct.	·818	72	25	11 April	
§ Jamaica:																	
Up Park Camp	245	17 59 0 N.	76 56 0 W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda ...	151	32 17 40 N.	60 47 0 W.	70·1	29·940	69·8	74·9	65·3	88·2	17 Aug.	46·6	3 April	·641	77	56	1 & 3 Oct	
Singapore:																	
Fort Canning	114	1 16 0 N.	103 53 0 E.	83·7	29·833	79·7	90·2	76·3	96·0	9 & 18 Feb., 28 & 29 Mar., 30 June	62·0	29 Dec.	·859	77	44	23 Mar.	
China:																	
Hong Kong...	18	22 16 20 N.	114 18 16 E.	72·0	29·859	70·6	79·4	64·7	97·5	28 Aug.	42·5	2 Feb.	·642	70	33	14 Nov.	
Wei-Hai-Wei	56	37 30 0 N.	121 7 0 E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pekin ...	165	39 52 16 N.	116 28 54 E.	54·9	29·065	47·0	65·9	43·8	105·0	23 June	5·0	19 Jan.	·251	—	—	—	—
Scutari Cemetery	60	41 0 0 N.	29 3 0 E.	58·8	29·868	55·7	66·2	51·5	93·2	15 July	25·0	3 Jan.	·374	69	33	27 July	

* No records. † Earthquakes at Polymedia, 23rd February and 27th March. ‡ Instruments removed from one station to the other.
§ Records for December destroyed by fire after earthquake in January, 1907. || Typhoon 18th September.

taken at Stations Abroad during 1906.

Mean Amount of Cloudiness.	Rainfall.			Weather.									Wind.											No. of Months in which Observations were taken.
	Total.	Max.	Date.	Number of Days of								Number of Observations under each Point.												
				Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gales.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.				
3.7	32.36	2.46	28 Sept.	77	—	2	8	1	172	87	4	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	12		
3.5	28.37	3.10	29 Oct.	102	—	6	12	—	103	59	70	49	94	31	72	17	45	66	191	137	12			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			
4.3	30.24	1.83	14 Dec.	92	—	1	50	3	202	123	—	5	269	8	264	10	107	6	49	10	12			
3.4	23.37	2.38	10 Feb.	93	—	9	30	2	177	56	46	172	104	53	39	41	42	87	106	88	12			
2.9	170.92	6.28	15 July	172	—	—	115	—	2	—	—	17	11	151	4	9	10	352	19	157	12			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11			
6.7	61.18	3.16	12 Oct.	179	—	1	14	—	1	40	4	58	62	52	126	70	124	51	118	69	12			
3.9	114.07	3.15	23 Dec.	164	—	—	83	—	11	33	—	10	95	52	166	65	184	71	87	—	12			
3.7	88.75	6.58	26 Sept.	130	—	—	5	—	125	79	11	43	152	177	48	41	107	42	29	91	12			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8			
3.9	24.01	4.45	13 Aug.	60	13	—	23	1	175	95	—	101	110	34	78	93	111	33	152	5	12			
5.3	28.37	2.65	27 May	122	8	4	14	1	70	91	—	238	105	21	7	63	141	51	15	88	12			

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

VOLUME XLIX.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

REPORT FOR 1907.

TO THE SECRETARY, WAR OFFICE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Army for the year 1907.

The Report follows the same general outline as that submitted for 1906, a detailed description of which was given in my introductory letter for last year. No further explanation of its contents therefore appears necessary.

Some general remarks, however, in respect to the health of the Army as a whole, and the various conditions which have influenced the state of sickness may be of interest.

Speaking generally, the health of the troops at Home and Abroad has been exceptionally good. The admission, death, invaliding and constantly sick rates are lower than those for last year, and show a still further diminution when compared with the average for the decennial period 1897 to 1906.

In late years, since 1904, the introduction of the out-patient system of treatment, whereby the mild cases of sickness are treated out of hospital, has, no doubt, considerably affected the hospital admission rate, but the decline in the mortality figures, and to a lesser degree the invaliding rate may be accepted as a fair indication of the relative improvement which has taken place in the state of the health of the troops. During the past year the decline in sickness has been general and is not confined to any particular locality. Among the principal commands which contributed towards the reduction were India, South Africa, and Egypt, while an increase in sickness is shown by the figures for Gibraltar, Crete, Bermuda, Western Africa, Mauritius and North China. The last five, however, are garrisons of small strengths, whose health statistics being liable to considerable fluctuations, as the result of accidental causes, give no reliable indication of the actual state of health of the troops. Their figures are, therefore, of but little value for comparative purposes.

The diminution in sickness has been most marked in India and in Egypt where all four ratios (admissions, deaths, invaliding and constantly sick) show a considerable fall. The figures for India show remarkable progress in the right direction, the admission and death rate being the lowest on record. I would also draw attention to the returns under the head of *venereal*—a disease that formerly caused an enormous amount of inefficiency. In 1897 the admission ratio was 507·8 per 1,000; in 1907 it fell to 89·9—a result due to a variety of causes which it would take too long to enter into here.

As regards *invaliding* in India. During the past cold season an experiment was tried of sending weakly men to selected hill stations in that country instead of invaliding them to England as was formerly the custom. The result has been most gratifying; the men improved in a marked degree in these places which possess an unrivalled climate in the winter months, and all the authorities concerned have reported most favourably on this new departure. The result has been that, compared with the previous trooping season (1906 to 1907), there has been a decrease of 1,008 invalids. Amongst the invalid women, also, there has been a diminution of 126, and as their husbands usually accompany them, the total net gain to the Army in India has been 1,134. As this means the retention of over 1,100 trained

and seasoned soldiers in that country, and a corresponding reduction in the drafts necessary to replace them, the financial result alone is very considerable.

The decline in the invaliding and constantly sick figures for Malta is also particularly noticeable.

The all-round improvement in the general state of the health of the troops is in no small measure attributable to the increased attention devoted to sanitation, and to a better appreciation by all ranks of the dangers to health incurred by the neglect of sanitary procedure.

Prophylactic measures, based on sound and scientific reasoning, for the prevention of disease have been more extensively adopted, and it is gratifying to see that sanitary detail in barracks and in camps is more carefully attended to, results which may be fairly attributed to the general growth of sanitary knowledge in our Army. Perhaps no better example of the success of prophylaxis against disease can be quoted than the history of Mediterranean Fever among our troops at Malta. Only a few years ago we maintained at Malta a fever-stricken garrison presenting a serious state of constant inefficiency by reason of sickness caused by Malta fever. To-day our statistical returns show that Malta fever is practically non-existent amongst the troops. The admissions for Malta fever in 1905 numbered 643 and in 1906 161, while in 1907 they were 11 only. The number of invalids sent to England have decreased from 383 in 1905, and 165 in 1906, to 14 in 1907, while the average number of men rendered constantly inefficient as the result of Malta fever have dwindled down from 111 in 1905 and 43 in 1906 to 3 only in 1907, results which in economic value it would be difficult to over-estimate.

Further instances of the successful application of prophylactic measures, though to a much smaller degree, are to be seen in the reports relating to India, South Africa, Egypt and the Straits Settlements. A standing committee to deal specially with the subject of enteric fever has been formed in India, and in the following pages will be found extracts from the proceedings of the committee which indicate the general line of its investigations and the measures recommended for the suppression of the disease.

In South Africa valuable scientific investigations are being carried out with the view of establishing the identity of enteric fever, and it is interesting to note the differences in bacteriological characteristics which are reported between enteric fever as prevalent in India and South Africa.

Thus we read in the Indian report that after a very large number of examinations of blood, feces and urine made at the Central Research Institute from typhoid cases, only 6 were found to react to paratyphoid strains, whereas in South Africa, as the result of investigations conducted by Major Statham at Pretoria, roughly 25 per cent. of the cases of enteric fever were found to be caused by bacilli of an aberrant type, allied to, but distinct from, the true *B. typhosus*. Though the figures dealt with in the latter instance are small, the differences in the results obtained point to the prevalence of a much milder form of infection in South Africa, and go far to explain the relatively higher mortality of the disease in India.

The use of anti-typhoid vaccine as a prophylactic has become more or less general throughout the Army. Arrangements are in force for the voluntary inoculation of all those who desire to benefit by its advantages, either at home or abroad, and a large number of voluntary anti-typhoid inoculations have already been carried out among the troops in India, Egypt, South Africa, &c., with encouraging results. A statistical table, showing the effects of these operations, is submitted for India, and some further statistical data relating to the incidence of enteric fever among the inoculated and the uninoculated of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards will also be found in the text under Egypt.

Attention was latterly called to the increased prevalence of malarial fevers among the troops at Mauritius. Formerly the incidence of malarial diseases has chiefly fallen on those who comprised the garrison of Port Louis during the hot and unhealthy months, and by removing the main body of the troops to summer quarters in the hills it has been possible to evade the risk of malarial infection.

Unfortunately the principal foci of infection have now been transferred to the hill stations, where the presence of marshy ground and infected mosquitoes in the immediate vicinity of the barracks is responsible for the excessive prevalence of malarial fever among the troops during the past year.

In October a small commission consisting of Major Ronald Ross, C.B., on behalf of the Colonial Office, and Major C. E. P. Fowler, R.A.M.C., as representing the War Office, proceeded to Mauritius in order to inquire into the circumstances connected with the spread of malarial fevers among both the civil and military community of the island.

The commission has now completed its work, and a report containing the results of its investigation, together with the proposals put forward for the suppression of malaria, is about to be published. Meanwhile, many of the commission's recommendations have been acted on, and drainage works, on an extensive scale, are in course of construction in and around the military camps at Vacoas and Curepipe.

The establishment of well-equipped clinical and bacteriological laboratories, now provided at many of the larger stations at Home and Abroad, has done much to stimulate research work among officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and has enabled the Corps as a whole to keep itself abreast of modern scientific development and discoveries connected with the prevention of disease.

At Home a special sub-committee of the Army Medical Advisory Board, comprising civilian experts of the Board and several of the leading scientists of the Corps, has been formed for the purpose of co-ordinating and directing individual and collective efforts, so that by concerted action the best results may be obtained from any new discoveries made in the field of medical science. The progress now being made will, it is hoped, bear good fruit at no distant date.

Tables of figures are submitted showing the general state of health of the British Army as compared with Foreign Armies.

The statistical data refer to the British Army serving in the United Kingdom and to the Armies of France (1905), Germany (1904 to 1905), Austria-Hungary (1906), Russia (1905), and the United States of America (1906). In each case the figures are the latest available, and refer to the troops serving in the Home country only.

The admission and death rates for all diseases and for the following special diseases are given, namely:—Enteric Fever, Tubercle of Lung, Cardiac Affections, and Venereal Diseases.

An examination of the figures show that in respect to all diseases the Army of the United States of America heads the list with an admission ratio of 1179.93 per 1,000, followed by the Austro-Hungarian, French, German and Russian Armies in the order named, our own Army occupying the lowest place but one. A comparison of the figures with the previous year shows that while the admission ratio in nearly all Armies has increased, our own Army and that of the United States of America alone furnish a reduced rate.

In regard to Enteric Fever, the relative position of the various Armies remains very much as shown in the report for last year. It is, however, to be noted that the admission rate for Enteric Fever was excessively high in the Army of the United States of America and in the Russian Army during the years 1906 and 1905 respectively.

Tubercle of Lung shows a tendency to decline in the French Army and in the Army of the United States of America as well as in our own. Relatively we hold a good position in respect to this disease.

In regard to Cardiac Affections, our admission rate is to all appearance much higher than that of the other Armies, but in making this comparison we must note that our classification includes various diseases such as Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Degeneration of Heart, Fatty Degeneration of Heart, Hypertrophy of Heart, Dilatation of Heart, Aneurysm of Heart, Angina Pectoris, Syncope, Disordered Action of Heart, Aneurysm (Arteries), in addition to Valvular Disease of Heart, while the figures for Austria, for example, include only the admissions for Valvular Disease of the Heart, and it is not quite clear

whether the figures for other Armies include exactly the same diseases as are included in ours under this heading. When compared with the figures of the previous year it will be noted that Cardiac Affections have increased in the French, Austro-Hungarian and Russian Armies, until now the incidence of Cardiac Affections stands at almost an equal level in all the five Foreign Armies used for comparison.

Veneral Diseases show a slight tendency to decline in our own Army, as well as the German and Austro-Hungarian Armies, while a marked fall is noticeable in the figures relating to the French Army. The Army of the United States of America still retains the highest place in the admission rate for venereal diseases.

The death ratio for all diseases in the six Armies remains somewhat at the same relative position as shown in the report for last year, the Army of the United States of America again occupying the highest place. Although we have ceased to occupy the lowest place in regard to the death rate for Enteric Fever, it is satisfactory to find that the mortality from this disease in our Army still remains at a comparatively low level.

The figures representing the death ratios for Tubercle of Lung, Cardiac Affections and Venereal Diseases are too small to be of any material value for comparative purposes, and therefore need not be further referred to. The table, however, brings to view the excessive mortality from Cardiac Affections in our own Army, a result, no doubt, due to the different methods of grouping these diseases as explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table has been prepared in order to show the relative incidence of disease among our troops serving at Home and Abroad, the latter including men in the following four main groups, viz. :—Stations of the Mediterranean Basin, South Africa, India and a heterogeneous group termed "Other Stations," comprising Bermuda, Jamaica, Western Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, South China, North China, and Straits Settlements.

1907. Troops Serving.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
	Admitted.	Died.	Sent home as Invalids.	Discharged as Invalids.	Constantly non-effective from Sickness.
At Home ..	438.0	3.14	—	14.22	24.64
Abroad ..	665.4	7.19	23.50*	8.90*	41.60*

* Calculated on strength excluding troops on board ship.

An examination of the figures will bring to light the marked effect of foreign service on the health of the men. By service abroad the admission, death and constantly sick rates are materially increased, and though the difference between the home rates and those of the troops serving abroad are not so great as in the previous year (1906), the disparity between the figures is still sufficiently marked to show the injurious effects to health caused by foreign service.

When compared with the figures for 1906 we find an all-round improvement in the general health of our troops, this improvement being greater among the men serving abroad than among those doing duty at home.

The next table gives the figures for the Home Army and for each of the foreign groups given separately :—

1907. Troops Serving.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				
	Admitted.	Died.	Sent home as Invalids.	Discharged as Invalids.	Constantly non-effective from Sickness.
United King- dom	438·0	3·14	—	14·22	24·64
Mediterranean Stations ..	523·0	4·29	16·21	9·80	34·90
South Africa ..	398·4	4·07	15·57	6·98	25·79
India	756·4	8·58	25·47	8·84	46·38
All other Sta- tions	705·3	9·96	39·19	1·20	44·61
On Board Ship	603·2	1·20	—	—	—

South Africa again leads the way as the healthiest of all our foreign stations, and in regard to the ratio of admissions precedes the United Kingdom. In regard to mortality the United Kingdom comes first, followed by South Africa, the differences in their respective death ratios being mainly due to the relatively large number of deaths caused in South Africa by Enteric Fever.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A. KEOGH,

Director-General.

MEDICAL DIVISION, WAR OFFICE.

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

ALL DISEASES.

Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 1.

—	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro-Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1905.
1260						
1240						
1220						
1200						
1180	...	...	...	...	1179·93	
1160						
1140						
1120						
1100						
1080						
1060						
1040						
1020						
1000						
980						
960						
940						
920						
900						
880						
860						
840						
820						
800				779·0		
780	...	...	...			
760						
740						
720						
700						
680	..	670				
660						
640						
620	...	...	610·4			
600						
580						
560						
540						
520						
500						
480						
460	438·0					
440						
420	...	...	...	...	...	412·2
400						
380						
360						
340						
320						
300						
280						
260						
240						
220						
200						
180						
160						
140						
120						
100						
80						
60						
40						
20						
0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 2.

—	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro-Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1905.
6.7						
6.6						
6.5						
6.4						
6.3						
6.2						
6.1						
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7					5.66	
5.6	...	...	...	...		
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8	...	3.8				
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0	...	...	...	2.0		
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8						
.7	.7	...	.77			
.6						
.5						
.4						
.3						
.2						
.1						
.09						
.08						
.07						
.06						
.05						
.04						
.03						
.02						
.01						
.00						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

TUBERCLE OF LUNG.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 3.

	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro-Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1905.
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6					4.51	
4.5	...	...	...	...		
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0	...	4.0				
3.9						
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0	2.0					
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6	...	...	1.6			
1.5						
1.4	...	...	...	1.4		
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6						
.5						
.4						
.3						
.2						
.1						
.0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

CARDIAC AFFECTIONS.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 4.

—	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro- Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1905.
8.5						
8.4						
8.3						
8.2						
8.1	8.1					
8.0						
7.9						
7.8						
7.7						
7.6						
7.5						
7.4						
7.3						
7.2						
7.1						
7.0						
6.9						
6.8						
6.7						
6.6						
6.5						
6.4						
6.3						
6.2						
6.1						
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9	...	...	...	3.9		
3.8						
3.7	...	...	3.6			
3.6						
3.5		3.5	...	...	...	3.5
3.4	...					
3.3						
3.2	...	...	...	...	3.37	
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Admissions. Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 5.

—	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro-Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1905.
205						
200						
195						
190						
185						
180						
175						
170						
165						
160	...	...	...	...	158·91	
155						
150						
145						
140						
135						
130						
125						
120						
115						
110						
105						
100						
95						
90						
85						
80						
75	71·9					
70						
65						
60	...	...	...	60·6	...	59·2
55						
50						
45						
40						
35						
30	...	29·1				
25						
20	...	...	18·8			
15						
10						
5						

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

DEATHS.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 6.

—	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-05.	Austro-Hungary, 1906.	United States, America, 1906.	Russia, 1906.
6.2						
6.1						
6.0						
5.9						
5.8						
5.7						
5.6						
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2	...	...	...	...	5.28	
5.1					All diseases	
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9	...	...	...	...	...	3.89
3.8						All diseases
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1	3.14					
3.0	All diseases					
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6	...	2.6				
2.5		All diseases				
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1	...	...	...	2.10		
2.0				All diseases		
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3	...	...	1.3			
1.2			All diseases			
1.1	...	...	...	...	...	.85
1.0						Enteric fever
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6						
.5	...	.41				
.4		Enteric fever				
.3	...	...	...	.28	.28	
.2	...			Enteric fever	Enteric fever	
.1	.11					
	Enteric fever					
.0	...	...	.09			
			Enteric fever			

HEALTH STATISTICS OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

DEATHS.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

PLATE No. 7.

	United Kingdom, 1907.	France, 1905.	Germany, 1904-5.	Austro-Hungary, 1905.	United States, America, 1905.	Russia, 1905.
5.5						
5.4						
5.3						
5.2						
5.1						
5.0						
4.9						
4.8						
4.7						
4.6						
4.5						
4.4						
4.3						
4.2						
4.1						
4.0						
3.9						
3.8						
3.7						
3.6						
3.5						
3.4						
3.3						
3.2						
3.1						
3.0						
2.9						
2.8						
2.7						
2.6						
2.5						
2.4						
2.3						
2.2						
2.1						
2.0						
1.9						
1.8						
1.7						
1.6						
1.5						
1.4						
1.3						
1.2						
1.1						
1.0						
.9						
.8						
.7						
.6	...	...	...	...	.64	
					Tubercle of lung	
.5	...	...	...	...	...	.59
						Tubercle of lung
.4	...	...	...	.43	...	
	.37			Tubercle of lung		
	Card. affections					
.3	.36	.30				
	Tubercle of lung	Tubercle of lung				
.2	...	...	...	...	.24	
.1	...	...	.17	.1	Card. affections	
.09			Tubercle of lung	Veneral disease	...	
.08	...	...	...	...	.07	
.07					Veneral disease	
.06	...	...	...	...	...	.06
.05	...	.05	.05			Card. affections
.04		Card. affections	Card. affections			
.03						
.02	.02					
	Veneral disease					
.01	...	...	.01			
			Veneral disease			
.00	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	.003
		Veneral disease		Card. affections		Veneral disease

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

REPORT FOR 1907.

1.—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

*United
Kingdom.*

The medical examination of candidates for enlistment in the Army was carried out principally by medical officers of the regular forces, though a considerable number of recruits were examined by militia, yeomanry, and volunteer medical officers, as well as by duly appointed civil medical practitioners. The employment of medical officers of the auxiliary forces and of civil medical practitioners is reported not to have been altogether satisfactory. This is largely due to their want of experience, and it perhaps can scarcely be expected that medical men unacquainted with the ordinary life of the soldier, and without the knowledge of the many slight physical defects and deformities which so materially interfere with military efficiency, should be capable of successfully fulfilling the duties required from expert recruiting medical officers. Nevertheless, the employment of civil practitioners is necessary in many outlying districts where the services of medical officers of the regular army are not available.

Since the middle of 1907, all officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, on joining, have been required to pass through a three weeks' course of instruction in recruiting duties in London, a procedure which should materially add to their future efficiency as medical examiners of recruits.

The physical standards for recruits of the various arms of the service were the same generally as in the previous year. In some regiments, where recruits were plentiful, the standard of height was temporarily raised.

The smallest measurements of height and chest girth were those required by the Infantry of the line, Army Service Corps (except drivers), Royal Army Medical Corps, and Ordnance Corps (ordinary recruits). For these, men of 5 feet 3 inches in height, who could expand their chests to 33½ inches, were accepted, provided the range of chest expansion was not less than 2 inches.

The minimum requirement in age for recruits (not boys) was 18 years. Men for the Army Post Office Corps, certain sections of the Royal Engineers, and for the Army Ordnance Corps had, however, to be older, while in some cavalry regiments, when recruits were likely to proceed abroad at an early date after enlistment, the minimum was raised to 19 years.

The majority of recruits were growing lads, and a large number were out of work at the time of enlistment. Experienced recruiting agents estimate the proportion of the latter as high as 95 per cent. of the total.

In many instances the lads were suffering from want of food, and were generally in poor condition.

Bearing in mind, however, the age and the physical requirements for enlistment, the quality of the recruit, as a whole, was satisfactory, and with but few exceptions all should develop into excellent soldiers. At the same time, it must be remembered that most of the men will not be capable of doing the work of a mature soldier for at least two years.

Speaking generally, the recruits raised in 1907 may be considered at least equal to the standard of those enlisted during preceding years.

Immaturity has always been the outstanding defect of our recruits, and, in this respect, little or no improvement was shown during the year under review. Some men do not know their age, others purposely overstate it. It is impossible to form any true estimate of the proportion, who, though under age on enlistment, declare that they are 18 years of age or upwards; competent judges estimate this proportion at about 10 per cent. We, how-

*United
Kingdom.*

ever, know that lads who were claimed by their parents as being under 18 years of age appeared just as old as the majority of the recruits of their own standing.

In April, 1907, the attention of recruiting medical officers was drawn to this point, and they were directed, if in doubt, to obtain some proof of age from the military recruiting officer. No perceptible improvement has as yet resulted from this action. A suggestion has been put forward that candidates for enlistment should produce a certificate of birth, and that this should be filed at headquarters for reference. It is held that by this means immature boys and men of undesirable character would be excluded.

The general facts regarding the number of recruits inspected in the United Kingdom during 1907, and the number rejected on inspection, and also those discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment, are shown in Table I.

This table gives the ratios per 1,000 of the men rejected and discharged. Table IA gives similar information for the decade 1897 to 1906.

These tables are compiled from returns furnished by the Principal Medical Officers of Commands in the United Kingdom.

The figures for the year 1907 relating to the number of recruits rejected on inspection cannot be accurately compared with similar figures for previous years, as many men were passed "fit" in 1907 who would be rejected in other years. This is due to the fact that on the 24th April, 1907, recruiting medical officers were directed to pass as "fit" all candidates for enlistment who came up to the physical standards of the Infantry of the line. The object of this was to prevent men being registered as medically unfit who were in actual fact sound in mind and limb, but did not come up to military requirements as to height, weight, &c., of some particular corps.

A man who wished to enlist into the Cavalry, for instance, but was found too small, was not to be rejected by the medical officer, provided he was eligible for Infantry but refused to join that arm. The man would, of course, be rejected by the military recruiting officer on non-medical grounds.

The object of this change was to confine the medical rejections as much as possible to cases in which there was some mental or physical defect. Healthy men who failed to attain the physical standards of Infantry of the line were, however, still classed as medically unfit.

In view of this alteration it is evident that the number of recruits passed medically fit for service, shown on the returns submitted by medical officers, will not agree with the number of recruits shown on the returns from military recruiting officers as accepted for the service.

The proportion per 1,000 of men rejected and of those discharged medically unfit within three months of enlistment is fewer by 36·47 and 1·75 respectively in 1907 than in the previous 10 years.

The diminution in the ratio of men rejected on inspection is very striking. The figures for the different periods are as follows:—

Period.						Ratio per 1000 rejected on inspection.
1897 to 1906	...	...	...	...	...	321·12
1904	...	...	...	...	...	338·19
1905	...	...	...	...	...	355·02
1906	...	...	...	...	...	319·31
1907	...	...	...	...	...	284·65

It is seen that a marked fall in the ratios of men rejected on inspection occurred in 1906, when improved methods of examining recruits, and more reasonable standards of vision, dental efficiency, and flat feet came into force.

The number of men rejected in 1907 also is less by one-ninth than the number rejected in 1906. This reduction is chiefly due to the order which directed medical officers not to reject recruits who were eligible for the Infantry of the line.

It is probable that the dental treatment of candidates for enlistment, also, to some extent, influenced the ratio of rejections, since the proportion of recruits rejected on inspection for loss and decay of teeth was less in 1907 by about one-ninth than in 1906.

The ratios per 1,000 inspected of men discharged medically unfit within

three months of enlistment is given for the past four years in the following table :— *United Kingdom.*

Period.	Ratio per 1,000 inspected unfit within 3 months of enlistment.
1897 to 1906	11·97
1904	14·10
1905	18·10
1906	10·60
1907	10·22

The ratios have diminished since 1905, and here again, as in the case of those rejected on inspection, the principal decrease occurred in 1906. This result is to some extent due to the improvement in the methods of examining candidates for enlistment already mentioned. Men with defects are more judiciously selected, and those likely to break down are more carefully excluded. It is, however, probable that the chief factor in bringing about this reduction (in the ratio of recruits discharged from the service) was the introduction of the improved system of physical training which has been in force during the whole of 1907, and was in partial use in 1906.

The more injurious exercises of the old system of training were given up early in 1906.

The native countries of recruits and the ratio of rejections per 1,000 inspected is shown in Table II.

Table IIA gives similar information for the period 1897 to 1906.

England and Wales gives the highest proportion of men rejected on inspection in both tables. England and Wales also furnished a greater proportion per 1,000 of the recruits in 1907 than in the decade 1897 to 1906.

Table III gives the number of recruits rejected on inspection during the year 1907, according to the different causes of rejection, arranged in classes, and the ratio per 1,000 of rejections in each class, the same information being also given regarding recruits unfit within three months of enlistment.

Table IIIA gives similar information for the period 1897 to 1906.

The most frequent causes of rejection in 1907 were :—

1. Under chest measurement	... 49·72 per 1,000 inspected
2. Loss and decay of many teeth	... 48·17 " "
3. Diseases of heart	... 29·25 " "
4. Defective vision	... 24·06 " "
5. Defects of lower extremities from fracture, contraction, luxation, &c.	17·04 " "
6. Varicocele	... 11·42 " "
7. Under height	... 10·49 " "

On examining the two tables it is seen that a considerable increase has taken place in the ratios per 1,000 of men rejected on inspection for the following causes :—

Diseases of nose and mouth	... Increase = 1·58 per 1,000
Diseases of ears	... " = 3·15 "
Diseases of heart	... " = 10·04 "
Loss or decay of many teeth	... " = 4·81 "
Ulcers, wounds, and cicatrices...	... " = 1·54 "
Other affections of the cutaneous system	... " = 1·44 "

The ratios per 1,000 inspected of men rejected for the following causes show a decided decrease :—

Syphilis	... Decrease = ·93 per 1,000
Other general diseases	... " = ·98 "
Defective vision	... " = 13·11 "
Disease of veins (varix)...	... " = 3·64 "
Varicocele...	... " = 1·95 "
Flat feet	... " = 7·90 "
Under height	... " = 5·08 "
Under chest measurement	... " = 9·88 "
Under weight	... " = 16·25 "
Apparent age not in accordance with regulations	... " = 1·74 "
Not likely to become efficient	... " = 1·01 "

United
Kingdom.

The chief defects causing discharge from the service in 1907, within three months of enlistment, were :—

1. Diseases of heart	1·73 per 1,000 inspected
2. Diseases of nervous system...	'91 " "
3. Weakness of intellect	'86 " "
4. Defects of lower extremities from fracture, contraction, luxation, &c.	'74 " "

There has been a slight increase in the ratios per 1,000 discharged from the service as unfit within three months of enlistment for the undermentioned causes :—

Other general diseases	Increase =	'15 per 1,000
Diseases of nervous system	" =	'24 "
Diseases of ears	" =	'25 "
Diseases of heart	" =	'39 "
Diseases of urinary organs	" =	'22 "

The following causes of discharge under three months' service show decreased ratios :—

Impaired constitution and debility	Decrease =	'19 per 1,000
Disease of veins (varix)	" =	'15 "
Loss or decay of many teeth	" =	1·54 "
Varicocele	" =	'28 "
Defects of lower extremities from fracture, contraction, luxation, &c...	" =	'18 "
Flat feet	" =	'37 "
Under chest measurement	" =	'10 "

Attention may be very briefly drawn to the principal causes of rejection or discharge during the year 1907 :—

Diseases of Nervous System.—This class always yields a small ratio of rejections on inspection, but a fairly high one for discharges within three months of enlistment. Epilepsy and chorea are the only diseases of importance in the group.

Epilepsy cannot be detected in the recruiting office, and chorea is often quiescent, and escapes the notice of even careful examiners. These diseases are practically never acquired in the service by recruits; they inevitably lead to discharge when diagnosed.

Defective Intelligence.—Not a very large number of men are rejected for weakness of intellect, because it is so very difficult to distinguish between stupid uneducated people and those who are of defective intelligence. Failure to profit by instruction soon discovers the men who are feeble-minded. The number of men discharged after enlistment for the disability is comparatively large. Instructors are often tempted to recommend the discharge of recruits under this heading merely because they give trouble from misconduct or from slowness in learning their duties.

The disability is also made use of by men who wish to get away from the Army. These recruits try to appear as stupid as possible.

Vision.—There has been a marked decrease (13·11 per 1,000) in the ratio of men rejected on inspection for defective vision. This is due to the substitution of letter types instead of dot cards for testing the eyesight, combined with the acceptance of recruits possessing only one-sixth of the normal acuteness of vision in one eye, provided that of the other is not less than the normal. The change of standard gained more than 800 recruits in 1907 who in all probability would have been rejected under the old regulations.

That the new standard of vision is not inferior to the former one is shown by the fact that the ratio per 1,000 of men discharged within three months of enlistment on account of defective vision was somewhat less in 1907 than in the previous 10 years.

In connection with the standard of vision now in force it is very important that when a recruit has only one-sixth of the normal acuteness of vision in

the right eye his drill instructors should be informed of the abnormality in order that they may teach the man from the beginning of his career to fire from the left shoulder. The "firing shoulder" might in such cases be noted in the soldier's small book. United Kingdom.

Diseases of Ears.—There has been an increase of 3.15 per 1,000 inspected of rejections in 1907 for diseases of ears as compared with the figures for the previous decade. At the same time, the ratio of men discharged under three months' service on account of diseases of the ears has increased by .25 per 1,000. It is evident that medical officers now exercise greater care in examining the ears of candidates for enlistment, and also take a graver view of the disabilities of this group when brought to notice after enlistment.

The present ratio of .64 per 1,000 for men discharged within three months of enlistment for diseases of the ears is, however, very high. It is reasonable to presume that with greater care a considerable number of the cases could have been detected in the recruiting room.

Diseases of Heart.—This is perhaps the most important disease affecting candidates for enlistment with which we have to deal. In 1907 cardiac disease caused the third largest number of rejections on inspection, and also yielded the highest ratio of inefficiency in recruits after enlistment. The proportions per 1,000 inspected, of men rejected on inspection, and of recruits discharged under three months' service for disease of the heart, are given below for the past three years, and for the decade 1897 to 1906 :—

Period.		Ratio rejected on inspection.		Ratio discharged from the Army.
1897 to 1906	...	19.21	...	1.34
1905	...	25.62	...	1.69
1906	...	30.74	...	1.73
1907	...	29.25	...	1.73

The increase in the ratio of rejections during the past three years is probably chiefly due to greater attention being now paid to functional affections of the heart and to the exclusion of men suffering from very marked degrees of irregularity or rapidity of cardiac action which do not subside after a reasonable period of rest. It is considered by many that the cigarette habit of recent years plays an important part in causing this more frequent occurrence of functional disorders of the heart.

The question of the desirability of accepting recruits with hæmic or certain other temporary cardiac bruits is a very difficult one.

Osler remarks that "with an open beat in the normal situation and regular in rhythm the auscultatory phenomena may be practically disregarded."

It would hardly do to follow this rule without reservation in passing recruits. A permanent bruit would be too valuable an asset for the unwilling soldier. The question of functional disease of the heart is at present engaging the attention of the Army Medical Advisory Board.

To reject candidates with distinct, although temporary cardiac bruits, but otherwise desirable recruits, is probably the wisest course to adopt.

The failures among this class after enlistment would much more than counterbalance the few good soldiers gained to the Army by their acceptance.

Diseases of Veins (Varix).—The reduction in the number of men rejected for this disease is no doubt due to the fact that many candidates suffering from varicose veins undergo operation prior to presenting themselves for enlistment. The disability is not viewed more leniently than in the past.

Operative treatment in the service has also reduced the number of men discharged from the Army for this defect.

Loss or Decay of Many Teeth.—Loss or decay of teeth caused about 17 per cent. of all the rejections from the Army, and this is nearly double the number of rejections due to any other defect, apart from mere failure to attain a certain physical standard of size.

The ratios of rejection on inspection and of discharges under three months' (3476)

*United
Kingdom.*

service for this disability, per 1,000 inspected, are compared below for the past few years :—

Period.		Ratio of rejections.		Ratio of discharges.
1897 to 1906	...	43·36	...	1·94
1904	...	70·61	...	3·96
1905	...	72·32	...	6·04
1906	...	59·63	...	1·09
1907	...	48·17	...	·40

The variations in the above ratios depend almost entirely on the standard of masticatory efficiency kept in view by the medical examiners. The inefficiency caused by defective teeth during the late war in South Africa made recruiting medical officers think that a very high dental standard in recruits was absolutely necessary. The inefficiency attributed to defective teeth during the war was much over-rated. A great deal of it was really the effect of scorbutic taint and of lowered vitality, brought about by a very prolonged campaign. Men tired of field service also sometimes made use of bad teeth as an excuse for going to hospital. A more lenient standard of dentition was adopted in April, 1906, and a rapid decrease in the ratio of rejections followed. The variations in ratios for the years 1906 and 1907 are complicated, by the recruits admitted to the Army through the aid of dental treatment at the public expense, and who would otherwise have been rejected. This system was in force in the Northern Command during both years, and was introduced into the London District, and the Eastern and Southern Commands, in the beginning of June, 1907. Upwards of 1,700 recruits were gained under these conditions in the year 1907. Had these men not been accepted the ratio of rejections for loss and decay of teeth would have been raised to 73 per 1,000 inspected.

In the Northern Command 5,849 candidates for enlistment were accepted for the Army in 1907. Of this number 915 were brought up to standard by the dentist. In the London district 11,645 recruits were passed into the service during the year; 295 of these men were brought up to standard by the dentist during the seven months the regulations regarding dental treatment were in force.

Dental treatment is evidently given to a larger proportion of the recruits in the Northern Command than in the London District.

The system has on the whole been very successful, and as experience is gained the cases for treatment will be selected on a more uniform plan. It is, however, only when a standard of masticatory efficiency is very high or very rigid that large numbers of men can by this means be added to the Army. It was observed in the London District and in the Eastern Command that the ratio of rejections for defective teeth increased after the introduction of the system of dental treatment for recruits. This was due to recruiting agents bringing forward men with very inferior teeth in the hopes that they would be accepted by the help of the dentist.

Varicocoele.—Varicocoele is viewed with greater leniency now than in past times. The rejections for the disability have in consequence been reduced by 1·95 per 1,000 men inspected, and at the same time the ratio of discharges within three months of enlistment due to varicocoele has fallen by ·28 per 1,000. This latter fact proves that the importance of the disability was formerly over-estimated. There is widespread belief that even a small varicocoele produces impotence, and so a demand for operative treatment may be on this account and not because there is any pain.

Defects of Lower Extremities from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.—The defects comprised in this group caused 6 per cent. of all rejections during the year. The ratios of rejections under this heading were a little higher than in the period 1897 to 1906, but on the other hand the ratios for discharge under three months service were lower. The actual figures do not vary much in different years.

Flat Feet.—The new regulations regarding flat feet were the means of passing about 500 men into the Army in 1907, who would have been rejected under the former rules. *United Kingdom.*

Recruits who showed by practical tests that the arches of their feet were strong were accepted, although the feet appeared to be flat. The proof that the men became efficient soldiers is that the ratio of discharges under three months service for flat feet has fallen by '37 per 1,000.

Defective Development.—The ratios of rejections in this group have fallen by 31·21 per 1,000 inspected. This is owing to the abolition of a fixed standard of weight, and to the acceptance by the medical examiners of men who came up to the physical requirements of Infantry of the line—although they were afterwards rejected by the recruiting officer because they were too small for the corps of their choice. The group still causes more than one-fifth of all the rejections.

Tables IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX give the ages, heights, weights, chest measurements, and ranges of expansion, of all recruits finally approved for service during the year. In addition, the proportion per 10,000 is given in Table IV for each age, in Table V for each height at each age, in Table VI for each weight at each age, in Table VII for each minimum chest measurement at each age, in Table VIII for each maximum chest measurement at each age, and in Table IX for each range of expansion at each age. Similar information is given for the period 1897 to 1906 in Tables IV_A, V_A, and VI_A, and for the period 1904 to 1906 in Tables VII_A, VIII_A, and IX_A.

The highest proportions per 1,000 of recruits finally approved, classified separately for age, height, weight, and chest girth, for 1907, were—

Between 18 and 19 years of age	...	...	...	459·9 per 1,000
" 5 feet 4 inches, and 5 feet 5 inches, in height	...	...	...	171·0 "
" 120 and 130 lbs. in weight	...	...	...	304·0 "
" 35 and 36 inches maximum chest measurement	...	...	...	263·7 "

This table merely shows at what age the greatest number of men enlist, and what is the height of most recruits, and so on. The same individuals do not necessarily appear in all the classes. Similar information for the period 1897 to 1906 shows the following proportions:—

Between 18 and 19 years of age	...	...	...	419·8 per 1,000
" 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches in height	...	...	...	175·4 "
" 120 and 130 lbs. in weight	...	...	...	308·2 "
" 35 and 36 inches maximum chest measurement	...	...	...	254·7* "

In comparing the above tables, it is seen that the chief change is that the most common height of recruits was between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in 1907, whereas in the previous decade it was one inch higher.

The ratios per 1,000 of men over 18 years of age finally approved for service in 1907 who did little more than fulfil the minimum physical requirements are—

491·8 per 1,000 did not exceed	...	...	19 years of age
180·6 "	"	...	5 feet 4 inches in height
98·0 "	"	...	34 inches in chest girth
4·0 "	"	...	7 st. 12 lbs. in weight

Excluding recruits under 18 years of age, the following general results

* For three years only.

*United
Kingdom.*

were obtained from the statistics of age, height, chest girth, and weight, of men enlisted in 1907, and also of those enlisted in the decade 1897 to 1906 :—

		1907.	1897 to 1906.
Average age of recruits	... ..	19·2 years	19·5 years
" height of recruits	... ..	65·6 inches	65·6 inches
" minimum chest measurement	...	32·8 "	32·8 " *
" maximum	"	35·1 "	34·8 " *
" weight of recruits	... ..	122·2 lbs.	123·3 lbs.
" range of chest expansion	...	2·6 inches	2·4 inches*

The highest proportions per 10,000 of finally approved recruits over 18 years of age, classified according to age in relation to height, and again according to age in relation to weight, is given below, for the year 1907 :—

From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height	} 2030 per 10,000
From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 110 and 120 lbs. in weight	} 4032 per 10,000

Similar proportions for the period 1897 to 1906 were—

From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height	} 2113 per 10,000
From 18 to 19 years of age and Between 110 and 120 lbs. in weight	} 4001 per 10,000

Nearly one-tenth of all recruits finally approved for service in 1907 were between 18 and 19 years of age, and between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height. This is the physique of the typical recruit. The average height of males of the general population, between 18 and 19 years of age, is 5 feet 7½ inches, and their average weight is 138½ lbs.

The average height and weight of males of the strata from which recruits are drawn, are, however, not so high.

The figures for recruits are lowered by many of them being really under 18 years of age, or having been insufficiently fed.

* For three years only.

TABLE I.
FIGURES FOR 1907.

*United
Kingdom.*

Number of Recruits Inspected.	Number Rejected.			Ratio of Rejections per 1,000 inspected.		
	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.
59,393	16,906	607	17,513	284·65	10·22	294·87

TABLE IA.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

Number of Recruits Inspected.	Number Rejected.			Ratio of Rejections per 1,000 inspected.		
	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.	On Inspection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Total.
712,309	228,733	8,528	237,261	321·12	11·97	333·09

*United
Kingdom.*

The native countries of recruits, the ratios of rejection, and the proportion per 1,000 furnished by each country are given in the following table :—

TABLE II.
FIGURES FOR 1907.

Native Countries of Recruits.	Number Inspected.	Number Rejected.	Ratio Rejected per 1,000 Inspected.	Proportion per 1,000 Recruits furnished by each Country.
England and Wales ..	48,368	14,551	300·8	814
Scotland	4,738	1,237	261·1	80
Ireland	5,851	1,628	278·2	99
British Colonies and Foreign Countries ..	436	97	222·5	7
Total	59,393	17,513	294·9	1,000

TABLE IIA.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

Native Countries of Recruits.	Number Inspected.	Number Rejected.	Ratio Rejected per 1,000 Inspected.	Proportion per 1,000 Recruits furnished by each Country.
England and Wales ..	558,527	188,739	337·92	784
Scotland	65,169	20,853	319·98	92
Ireland	81,534	25,729	315·57	114
British Colonies and Foreign Countries ..	7,079	1,940	274·05	10
Total	712,309	237,261	333·09	1,000

The following table gives the number of recruits rejected on inspection during the year according to the different causes of rejection, arranged in classes, and the ratio per 1,000 of rejection in each class, the same information being also given regarding recruits unfit within three months of enlistment :—

TABLE III.
FIGURES FOR 1907.*United
Kingdom.*

Causes of Rejections in Classes.	Total Inspected, 59,393.			
	Number Rejected on In- spection.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected on In- spection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlist- ment.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected as Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.
1. Syphilis	101	1·70	6	·10
2. Tubercle	64	1·08	11	·19
3. Impaired Constitution and Debility ..	290	4·88	25	·42
4. Other General Diseases	266	4·48	33	·56
5. Diseases of Nervous System.. .. .	46	·77	54	·91
6. Weakness of Intellect	67	1·13	51	·86
7. Defective Vision	1,429	24·06	13	·22
8. Diseases of Eyes and Eyelids	145	2·44	19	·32
9. Diseases of Nose and Mouth	145	2·44	3	·05
10. Disease of Ears	298	5·02	38	·64
11. Deafness	106	1·78	12	·20
12. Impediment of Speech	93	1·57	4	·07
13. Disease of Heart	1,737	29·25	103	1·73
14. Disease of Arteries (Aneurysm)	21	·35	1	·02
15. Disease of Veins (Varix)	579	9·75	16	·27
16. Disease of Lungs (except Tubercle) ..	86	1·45	1	·02
17. Loss or Decay of many Teeth	2,861	48·17	24	·40
18. Hernia.. .. .	424	7·14	37	·62
19. Laxity of Abdominal Rings.. .. .	128	2·16	—	—
20. Hemorrhoids.. .. .	42	·71	—	—
21. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	55	·93	29	·49
22. Varicocele	678	11·42	5	·08
23. Other Diseases of the Genital Organs (not Syphilitic).	162	2·73	3	·05
24. Defects of Upper Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	236	3·97	14	·24
25. Defects of Lower Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	1,012	17·04	44	·74
26. Flat Feet	304	5·12	13	·22
27. Diseases of Joints	167	2·81	13	·22
28. Other Affections of Bones and Muscles.	108	1·82	10	·17
29. Ulcers, Wounds, and Cicatrices	200	3·37	5	·08
30. Other Affections of the Cutaneous System.	322	5·42	3	·05
31. Malformation of Ears	4	·07	—	—
32. Malformation of Nose and Mouth	17	·29	—	—
33. Malformation of Chest and Spine	336	5·66	8	·13
34. Malformation of Urinary or Genital Organs.	61	1·03	1	·02
35. Under Height	623	10·49	4	·07
36. Under Chest Measurement	2,953	49·72	1	·02
37. Under Weight	415	6·99	—	—
38. Apparent Age not in Accordance with Regulations.	153	2·58	2	·03
39. Not likely to become Efficient	151	2·54	1	·02
40. Over Height	21	·35	—	—
Total rejected	16,906	284·65	607	10·22

United
Kingdom.

TABLE IIIA.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

Causes of Rejections in Classes.	Total Inspected, 712,309.			
	Number Rejected on In-spection.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected on In-spection.	Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.	Ratio per 1,000 Rejected as Unfit within Three Months of Enlistment.
1. Syphilis	1,870	2.63	97	.14
2. Tubercle	812	1.14	123	.17
3. Impaired Constitution and Debility	3,371	4.73	438	.61
4. Other General Diseases	3,886	5.46	291	.41
5. Diseases of Nervous System	491	.68	477	.67
6. Weakness of Intellect	910	1.28	631	.89
7. Defective Vision	26,478	37.17	168	.24
8. Diseases of Eyes and Eyelids	1,420	1.99	179	.25
9. Diseases of Nose and Mouth	610	.86	26	.04
10. Disease of Ears	1,335	1.87	278	.39
11. Deafness	1,238	1.74	188	.26
12. Impediment of Speech	925	1.30	51	.07
13. Disease of Heart	13,682	19.21	951	1.34
14. Disease of Arteries (Aneurysm)	113	.16	6	.01
15. Disease of Veins (Varix)	9,540	13.39	300	.42
16. Disease of Lungs (except Tubercle)	951	1.34	68	.10
17. Loss or Decay of many Teeth	30,888	43.36	1,383	1.94
18. Hernia	5,432	7.63	405	.57
19. Laxity of Abdominal Rings	988	1.39	9	.01
20. Hemorrhoids	581	.82	10	.01
21. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	482	.68	191	.27
22. Varicocele	9,524	13.37	257	.36
23. Other Diseases of the Genital Organs (not Syphilitic)	1,368	1.92	44	.06
24. Defects of Upper Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	3,364	4.72	188	.26
25. Defects of Lower Extremities, from Fracture, Contraction, Luxation, &c.	11,583	16.26	655	.92
26. Flat Feet	9,274	13.02	421	.59
27. Diseases of Joints	1,652	2.32	112	.16
28. Other Affections of Bones and Muscles	1,278	1.79	126	.18
29. Ulcers, Wounds, and Cicatrices	1,307	1.83	66	.09
30. Other Affections of the Cutaneous System	2,836	3.98	59	.08
31. Malformation of Ears	45	.06	—	—
32. Malformation of Nose and Mouth	170	.24	9	.01
33. Malformation of Chest and Spine	3,812	5.35	129	.18
34. Malformation of Urinary or Genital Organs	445	.62	16	.02
35. Under Height	11,094	15.57	18	.03
36. Under Chest Measurement	42,450	59.60	83	.12
37. Under Weight	16,557	23.24	15	.02
38. Apparent Age not in Accordance with Regulations	3,080	4.32	5	.01
39. Not likely to become Efficient	2,528	3.55	55	.08
40. Over Height	373	.52	—	—
Total rejected	228,733	321.12	8,528	11.97

In the following table are shown the ages of all recruits finally approved for service, and the proportion of each age per 10,000 :— *United Kingdom.*

TABLE IV.
FIGURES FOR 1907.

Ages.	Numbers finally approved for Service.	Proportion per 10,000.
Boys under 17 years	2,005	479
From 17 to 18 „ .. .	710	169
„ 18 to 19 „ .. .	19,261	4,599
„ 19 to 20 „ .. .	8,421	2,011
„ 20 to 21 „ .. .	4,509	1,077
„ 21 to 22 „ .. .	2,580	616
„ 22 to 23 „ .. .	1,751	418
„ 23 to 24 „ .. .	1,203	287
„ 24 to 25 „ .. .	1,072	256
25 years and upwards	368	88
Total	41,880	10,000

TABLE IVa.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

Ages.	Numbers finally approved for Service.	Proportion per 10,000.
Boys under 17 years	20,044	422
From 17 to 18 „ .. .	6,697	141
„ 18 to 19 „ .. .	199,442	4,198
„ 19 to 20 „ .. .	92,610	1,949
„ 20 to 21 „ .. .	49,306	1,038
„ 21 to 22 „ .. .	32,736	689
„ 22 to 23 „ .. .	24,208	510
„ 23 to 24 „ .. .	17,278	364
„ 24 to 25 „ .. .	15,447	325
25 years and upwards	17,280	364
Total	475,048	10,000

TABLE V_A.

United
Kingdom.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

Heights of Recruits finally approved for Service.			Boys under 17 years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 years and upwards.	Total at each Height.
ft. in.	ft. in.												
Under 5	3	...	16,403	944	9,094	2,941	1,655	891	615	390	292	252	33,477
5	3 to 5	4	1,434	1,529	36,335	11,665	5,498	3,339	2,418	1,484	1,221	1,034	65,957
5	4 to 5	5	872	1,398	42,144	16,030	7,669	4,868	3,306	2,341	2,049	2,186	82,863
5	5 to 5	6	627	1,136	38,336	17,615	8,096	5,560	3,993	2,772	2,412	2,917	83,344
5	6 to 5	7	346	732	28,479	15,430	7,903	5,358	3,937	2,887	2,538	3,231	70,859
5	7 to 5	8	208	482	21,585	12,929	7,102	4,780	3,611	2,763	2,459	2,650	58,769
5	8 to 5	9	88	247	12,092	7,670	5,226	3,504	2,762	1,994	1,898	2,049	37,430
5	9 to 5	10	41	127	6,544	4,489	3,183	2,228	1,836	1,348	1,227	1,362	22,385
5	10 to 5	11	17	70	2,778	2,224	1,612	1,198	957	706	671	766	10,999
5	11 to 6	0	2	17	1,308	1,096	843	598	541	359	393	378	5,535
6	0 and upwards...		6	15	729	621	529	412	342	234	287	255	3,430
Total at each age			20,044	6,697	199,412	92,610	49,806	32,736	24,208	17,278	15,447	17,280	475,048

[illegible]

The next table shows the weights of the recruits who were finally approved, and the proportion of each weight per 10,000. It also shows the weights of these recruits arranged in series according to age, together with the proportion per 10,000 of each weight at each age:—

FIGURES FOR 1907.

Weights of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Weight
Under 100 lbs. ...	1,513	8	22	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1,548
100—110 lbs. ...	288	118	1,302	149	31	26	7	7	2	1	1,931
110—120 „ ...	135	318	7,766	1,931	654	253	125	66	61	27	11,336
120—130 „ ...	51	184	6,192	3,008	1,503	752	434	292	235	80	12,731
130—140 „ ...	15	59	2,850	2,133	1,333	775	533	367	298	110	8,479
140—150 „ ...	2	15	867	869	640	501	396	233	243	84	3,900
150—160 „ ...	1	6	205	252	248	213	160	114	151	42	1,392
160—170 „ ...	—	2	49	64	76	49	84	57	55	19	455
Upwards of 170 lbs.	—	—	8	13	18	9	12	16	27	5	108
Total at each age	2,005	710	19,261	8,421	4,509	2,580	1,751	1,203	1,072	368	41,880

[illegible]

TABLE VIA.
FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1897 TO 1906.

United
Kingdom.

Weights of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Weight
Under 100 lbs. ...	15,558	231	115	14	10	5	2	3	2	4	15,944
100—110 lbs. ...	2,784	1,258	7,182	1,049	417	173	104	67	34	90	13,158
110—120 „ ...	1,154	2,704	79,797	22,270	8,672	4,464	2,673	1,506	1,087	999	125,326
120—130 „ ...	396	1,590	68,101	33,402	15,902	9,287	6,528	4,438	3,451	3,303	146,398
130—140 „ ...	125	655	30,922	22,392	13,363	9,388	6,954	4,929	4,455	4,493	97,676
140—150 „ ...	23	198	10,086	9,445	7,165	5,871	4,621	3,641	3,440	3,989	48,479
150—160 „ ...	4	36	2,471	2,988	2,722	2,404	2,224	1,729	1,829	2,406	18,813
160—170 „ ...	—	22	646	864	842	912	852	713	798	1,234	6,583
Upwards of 170 lbs.	—	3	122	186	213	232	250	252	361	762	2,371
Total at each age	20,044	6,637	139,442	92,610	49,306	32,736	24,208	17,278	15,447	17,260	475,048

Weights of Recruits finally approved or Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total Proportion of each Weight per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 100 lbs. ...	7,762	345	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	336
100—110 lbs. ...	1,389	1,878	360	113	85	53	43	39	22	52	277
110—120 „ ...	576	4,038	4,001	2,405	1,759	1,364	1,104	871	704	578	2,638
120—130 „ ...	198	2,374	3,415	3,607	3,225	2,837	2,697	2,568	2,234	1,912	3,082
130—140 „ ...	62	978	1,550	2,418	2,710	2,368	2,872	2,853	2,884	2,600	2,056
140—150 „ ...	11	296	506	1,020	1,453	1,793	1,909	2,107	2,227	2,308	1,020
150—160 „ ...	2	54	124	323	552	734	919	1,001	1,184	1,393	396
160—170 „ ...	—	33	32	93	171	279	352	413	517	714	146
Upwards of 170 lbs.	—	4	6	20	43	71	103	146	227	441	50
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

TABLE VIIA.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

*United
Kingdom.*

Minimum Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Minimum Chest Mea- surement.
Under 31 inches ...	5,456	129	1,330	145	43	8	5	2	—	10	7,128
31—32 inches ...	616	493	12,179	2,113	631	223	112	51	85	31	16,488
32—33 „ ...	230	488	19,852	6,775	2,741	1,175	710	477	385	201	33,034
33—34 „ ...	82	268	13,732	7,615	3,807	2,273	1,552	1,067	860	476	31,722
34—35 „ ...	32	97	6,765	5,080	2,984	2,116	1,634	1,133	1,113	636	21,590
35—36 „ ...	5	38	2,631	2,284	1,604	1,257	1,074	874	777	536	11,030
36—37 „ ...	3	8	776	819	784	636	560	520	556	366	5,023
37—38 „ ...	1	1	272	320	231	263	277	234	303	263	2,220
Above 38 inches ...	—	—	59	73	106	99	117	103	165	156	883
Total at each age	6,424	1,522	57,596	25,224	12,981	8,055	6,041	4,456	4,194	2,680	129,173

Minimum Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total proportion of each Minimum Chest Measure- ment per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 31 inches ...	8,493	848	231	57	33	10	8	5	—	37	552
31—32 inches ...	957	3,239	2,114	833	486	283	185	114	83	116	1,277
32—33 „ ...	358	3,206	3,447	2,686	2,111	1,459	1,175	1,071	918	750	2,557
33—34 „ ...	128	1,761	2,384	3,019	2,923	2,822	2,569	2,372	2,051	1,776	2,456
34—35 „ ...	50	637	1,175	2,014	2,299	2,627	2,705	2,543	2,654	2,373	1,671
35—36 „ ...	8	250	457	905	1,236	1,560	1,778	1,961	1,853	2,000	858
36—37 „ ...	5	52	135	325	604	790	927	1,167	1,326	1,366	389
37—38 „ ...	1	7	47	127	216	326	459	525	722	1,000	172
Above 38 inches ...	—	—	10	29	82	123	194	242	393	532	68
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

TABLE VIII.

United
Kingdom.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

Maximum chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Maximum Chest Measurement.
Under 31 inches ...	3,506	19	70	16	2	—	—	—	—	1	3,614
31—32 inches ...	1,217	47	495	84	15	3	2	2	—	2	1,872
32—33 „ ...	811	173	1,126	256	103	34	25	13	3	10	2,554
33—34 „ ...	501	410	8,580	1,178	414	179	82	61	34	49	11,488
34—35 „ ...	262	463	20,240	5,426	2,038	857	468	307	236	163	30,460
35—36 „ ...	86	273	15,161	8,142	3,758	2,002	1,344	940	741	457	32,904
36—37 „ ...	35	94	7,616	5,682	3,255	2,176	1,679	1,077	1,032	602	23,248
37—38 „ ...	6	30	3,287	3,132	2,145	1,708	1,406	1,119	1,040	669	14,542
Above 38 inches ...	—	13	1,021	1,303	1,251	1,091	1,035	937	1,103	727	8,491
Total at each age	6,424	1,522	57,596	25,224	12,981	8,055	6,041	4,456	4,194	2,680	129,173

Maximum chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total proportion of each maximum Chest Measurement per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 31 inches ...	5,458	125	12	6	2	—	—	—	—	4	230
31—32 inches ...	1,894	309	86	33	12	10	3	4	—	8	145
32—33 „ ...	1,262	1,137	196	101	79	42	41	29	7	37	198
33—34 „ ...	780	2,694	1,490	467	319	222	136	137	81	183	889
34—35 „ ...	408	3,042	3,514	2,151	1,570	1,064	775	689	563	608	2,358
35—36 „ ...	184	1,794	2,632	3,228	2,895	2,485	2,225	2,110	1,767	1,705	2,547
36—37 „ ...	55	617	1,322	2,253	2,507	2,702	2,779	2,417	2,460	2,246	1,800
37—38 „ ...	9	197	571	1,242	1,652	2,120	2,328	2,511	2,480	2,496	1,126
Above 38 inches ...	—	85	177	519	964	1,355	1,713	2,103	2,642	2,713	657
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

TABLE IXA.

United
Kingdom.

FIGURES FOR PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

Ranges of Expansion in Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	Total at each Range of Expansion in Chest measurement.
Under 2½ inches ...	3,149	823	21,949	8,760	4,284	2,497	1,872	1,362	1,263	1,049	47,008
2½ inches ...	1,904	425	18,904	8,358	4,317	2,703	1,992	1,519	1,428	808	42,358
3 " ...	1,085	194	11,338	5,519	2,970	1,929	1,456	1,084	1,019	530	27,124
Upwards of 3 inches	286	80	5,405	2,587	1,410	926	721	491	484	293	12,683
Total at each age	6,424	1,522	57,596	25,224	12,981	8,055	6,041	4,456	4,194	2,680	129,173

Ranges of Expansion in Chest measurement of Recruits finally approved for Service.	Proportions per 10,000 at each Age.										Total proportion of each Range of Expansion in Chest measurement per 10,000.
	Boys under 17 Years.	Between 17 and 18.	Between 18 and 19.	Between 19 and 20.	Between 20 and 21.	Between 21 and 22.	Between 22 and 23.	Between 23 and 24.	Between 24 and 25.	25 Years and upwards.	
Under 2½ inches ...	4,902	5,407	3,811	3,473	3,300*	3,100	3,099	3,056	3,011	3,914	3,639
2½ inches ...	2,964	2,792	3,282	3,313	3,326	3,356	3,297	3,409	3,405	3,015	3,279
3 " ...	1,689	1,275	1,969	2,188	2,288	2,395	2,410	2,433	2,430	1,978	2,100
Upwards of 3 inches	445	526	938	1,026	1,086	1,149	1,194	1,102	1,154	1,093	982
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

*United
Kingdom.*

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF RECRUITS.

The prevalence of affections of the heart in the British Army has drawn much attention in recent years to the question of the physical training of the soldier. The medical examination of candidates for enlistment in the British Army is probably more severe than that in any raised by compulsory military service, and yet the proportion of soldiers in the United Kingdom becoming inefficient owing to cardiac affections is more than double that in any foreign army. British soldiers invalided from India and the Colonies are not included in this comparison.

These figures corroborate the opinion long held by many officers that in former years the physical training of the British soldier was unscientific and much too severe.

Average British recruits are, on enlistment, the youngest and in the poorest physical condition of those in any civilized army. Moreover, they are nearly all confirmed cigarette smokers. They cannot stand work which would not injure well-fed conscripts of 20 years of age. Still less can they face exercises which would do harm to robust men.

The argument that a very severe system of physical training is necessary in order that delicate recruits may be weeded out is misleading.

Many men are got rid of who might under proper conditions have developed into excellent soldiers, and, what is more serious, the great majority of those retained in the service are to some extent permanently damaged and their powers of endurance diminished.

The aim of the former system of physical training appeared to be the developing to a marked extent of a few of the larger groups of muscles, and to do this as quickly as possible.

Gymnastic instructors were told that a recruit after 3 months' service should be able to—

1. Double for one mile.
2. Pull to the chest on the horizontal bar at least 10 times, hands reversed.
3. "Press up" at least 14 times on the parallel bars.
4. Jump a height of at least 3 feet.

These standards were much too high for ordinary recruits.

The heavy dumb-bells and the violent exercises required for the speedy development of the muscles to the necessary strength in too many instances permanently injured the heart.

The maxims that a man is only as strong as his heart and that no muscular development is of any value which is obtained at the expense of a weakened heart were quite overlooked.

Apart altogether from the question of the suitability of a system of gymnastic exercises as a means of physical training, it is a much greater strain on the strength of a soldier than it would be on that of a civilian. The soldier is, as a rule, in poor physical condition when he commences to train. He rarely is keen on improving his physique, and he practically never gives up indulgence in smoking or alcohol during his course of instruction.

Some of his work is done before breakfast and while he is clothed in closely fitting uniform.

He is also made to take much more physical exercise than the ordinary civilian athlete.

Since the year 1904, some of the gymnastic exercises have been modified, and in 1906 many of the more arduous ones were made less trying or were given up.

In January, 1907, the new system of physical training, which was introduced towards the end of 1906, became general throughout the Army, and at the same time physical drill with arms was discontinued. The gradual decrease in the severity of the gymnastic exercises has been accompanied by a diminution in the prevalence of cardiac affections among the troops.

This is shown by the ratios per 1,000 of effective strength of invalids discharged from the Army in the United Kingdom on account of circulatory affections. *United Kingdom.*

The figures are :—

Period.				Ratio of invalids discharged.
1895 to 1904	....	....	....	5·2 per 1,000
1905	....	....	....	3·8 „
1906	....	....	....	2·9 „
1907	....	....	....	2·96 „

The greater part of this improvement may fairly be attributed to a more rational system of physical training. No other factor bearing on this aspect of the health of the troops has changed to any appreciable extent since the year 1904.

The system of physical training now in force is founded on what are called “Swedish” (Danish modification) exercises, but many other movements are made use of.

The scope of the training and the methods employed are fully detailed in the “Manual of Physical Training, 1907,” of which the following account is a brief summary :—

A soldier should be well disciplined, a good marcher, intelligent, active, and quick, able to surmount obstacles in the field, and capable of withstanding all the hardships of active service. The first object therefore of physical training is the attainment of such a state of health and physical fitness that all the organs of the body are vigorous and healthy.

The only means we have of exerting a physiological influence on the internal organs is through the agency of the muscles. The object then of employing the muscles in all physical training is not, as is so often supposed, merely for the sake of muscular development, but for the effects, direct and indirect, on the harmonious development and co-ordinate action of all the organs of the body, and of the body as a whole.

The heart and lungs become accustomed to work together and to sustained effort. The muscles also become more firm and under control.

Furthermore it is found by experience that a course of physical training has a good mental effect, and develops the intelligence of recruits much more than ordinary drill.

The training of the infantry recruit may be taken as typical of the system. It is slightly different to that of the cavalry and artillery recruit. It is more gradually progressive and extends over a longer period of time. Men of the mounted branches have to ride and to groom horses after three months service, and they cannot spare the time for further physical training. Indeed their special duties render additional physical training quite unnecessary.

The physical training in the gymnasium is limited to one hour a day for five days a week. No physical training and no “running” drill will take place before breakfast nor until one hour has elapsed after a meal.

The exercises for infantry recruits are grouped into 13 tables. These tables represent approximately 110 lessons of one hour each. The period of time during which each table is used must depend upon the progress of the men, but as a rule it would be from 7 to 10 lessons.

Each successive table is slightly more difficult than the one preceding it, so that the pupil may be slowly worked up to a high standard of proficiency.

If the time available for training is shorter than usual the work must not be hurried in any way, and no attempt must be made to attain the same standard that can be reached in a longer period of time.

The new system of physical training is on the whole excellent, and is an immense improvement on the one it has superseded.

It is no doubt open to criticism on several points, but we must allow an interval to elapse before drawing a definite conclusion as to its merits or shortcomings. It is doubtful for instance if the training should commence so early in a soldier's career, and also whether some of the exercises do not unduly interfere with respiratory movements. The breathing exercises and

*United
Kingdom.*

recreational gymnastics are perhaps of doubtful advantage, and the cavalry and artillery recruit's course may by some be considered too severe for many youths. The hearts of big men in soft condition are just as easily damaged as those of infantry recruits, and it is questionable whether the physical training should not have been made as slowly progressive for the former class as for the latter.

The value of recreational gymnastics, too, is probably overestimated, and it must be remembered that men can strain themselves even at voluntary work. Manly exercises such as boxing, wrestling, swimming, bayonet fighting, and fencing, should be encouraged in preference to tricks upon the horizontal bar, parallel bars, bridge ladder and pair of rings.

It is hoped that the position of "attention" described in the Manual will soon be adopted on the parade ground.

Excessive "smartness" of drill or gymnastic movements should be avoided. Men anticipate orders sometimes with strained attention and this causes heart strain.

Each recruit should have his own gymnastic shoes. Public shoes are insanitary and they do not fit well.

The shoes should have rubber soles as this gives confidence to men and lessens the jar when jumping.

Special efforts should be made to diminish cigarette smoking among young soldiers. In this connection the following extract from the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland is of interest:—

"The Commander of the Forces has, during recent visits to Military Hospitals, been again struck with the harm that the increasing prevalence of cigarette smoking is doing to the health of the Army. It is not confined to the Army, and Parliament is likely soon to deal with it as affecting the national health. Lord Grenfell appeals to the Irish Command to give earnest and early thought to combat what is gradually but greatly affecting its efficiency, and he requires all Commanding Officers to impress on those under their command the evils that must inevitably ensue from this excess.

"We would point out that in other directions the health and well-being of the troops in this Command have greatly benefited from the loyal and intelligent co-operation of all ranks in giving effect to sanitary measures suggested by the medical authorities. He looks forward with confidence to a similar appreciation of his endeavour to mitigate the harm done by excessive cigarette smoking, especially among the younger soldiers.

"With a view to helping men to overcome the habit, the Commander of the Forces directs the smoking of cigarettes to be prohibited at certain times, when, on the other hand, no similar restriction as regards pipe-smoking will be made. The smoking of cigarettes, therefore, will not be permitted when men are on fatigue or under arms on any occasion, including field operations and manoeuvres."

Tobacco weakens the heart, and at the same time it contracts the small arteries of the body. This is a twofold evil, the resistance to the flow of blood is increased, and the pump by which the blood is moved is weakened.

Physical training is carried on under close medical supervision. To render this supervision as efficient as possible, the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps now undergo a complete course of physical training on joining the service.

It has been suggested that the medical supervision would probably be more thorough were a *physical training sheet* made out for each recruit the day he enlists.

This sheet could accompany the man everywhere until he became a trained soldier. It need not entail increased clerical labour, as it could take the place of the "progress report," and of many nominal rolls, &c., which have now to be made out. All details bearing on the physical training of the recruit would thus be recorded on one document for the information of every officer responsible for the man's training and welfare.

The weight of the recruit should be recorded every month.

II.—INVALIDING.

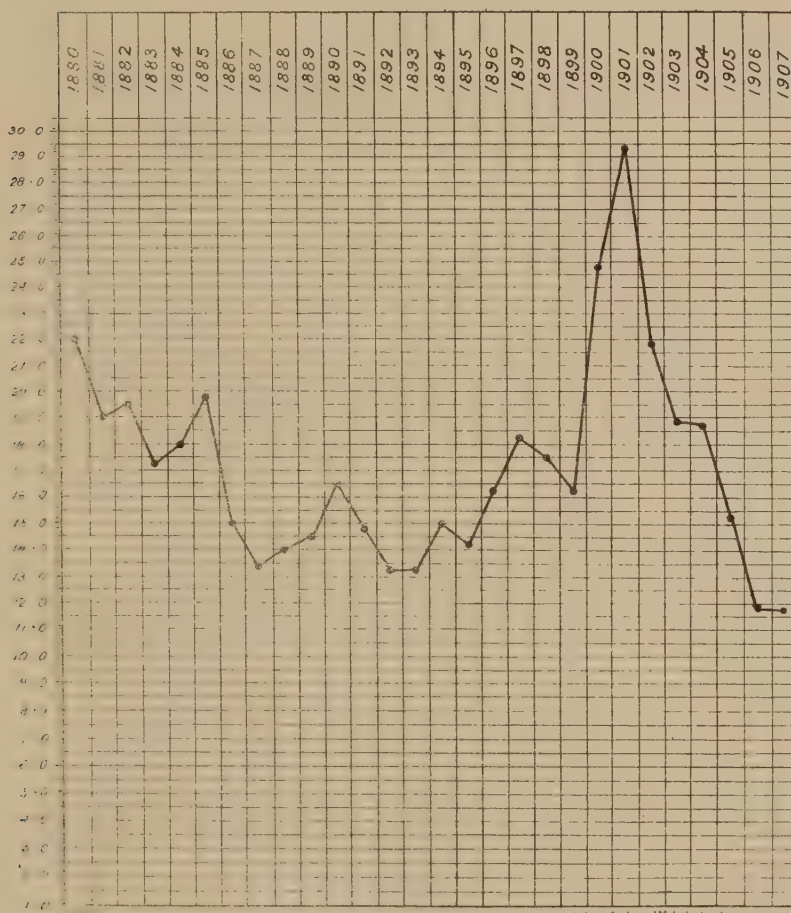
It is unnecessary to say much on the question of invaliding in this year's report as this subject was discussed somewhat fully in the report for 1906.

On the whole the figures show a distinct improvement, and it will be seen from the curves attached that the ratio for the year under review is a trifle lower than the very favourable figures for last year, and lower than that for any year since 1880. This improvement has affected the figures for all the chief causes of invaliding, with the exception of Diseases of the Nervous System, in which there has been a fractional rise. The decrease has been most marked in the case of Tubercular Diseases and Syphilis, and Diseases of the Digestive System. In each of the two first-named groups the fall is equivalent to about one-fifth, while in the last it amounts to as much as one-third of the numbers invalided in last year. The fall is, however, even more striking if we compare the figures for the year 1907 with those of the previous decade. Thus the total invaliding rate for all causes has fallen nearly one-half. Syphilis shows a decrease of 73 per cent., Rheumatism 58 per cent., Diseases of the Circulatory System 40 per cent., Diseases of the Digestive System about 60 per cent., and Diseases of the Nervous System 21 per cent., while Tubercular Diseases have remained practically stationary.

As regards the relative importance of the different causes of invaliding, diseases of the circulatory system still hold the first place, as they have done in every one of the past 27 years with the exception of 1905. In that year there was a remarkable drop in the numbers invalided for this group of diseases, but if that year be left out of consideration as an exceptional instance we see that diseases of the circulatory system show a steadily diminishing invaliding rate dating from the high war figures of 1901. We cannot, however, pretend to have arrived at finality in the question of the value to be placed on symptoms of cardiac disease, both functional and organic, as factors in deciding whether a man should be retained in the service or not. A very careful and laborious study was made, in the course of the year, of the subsequent history of cardiac invalids by Lieut.-Colonel R. J. C. Cottell, Deputy-Surgeon at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. This officer made an exhaustive analysis of 5,944 cases of valvular disease of the heart and disordered action of the heart, invalided from the Army between 1895 and 1901. (These do not represent the total numbers invalided during this period for these diseases, but only those of whom continuous records were available). His conclusions were that an excessive proportion of men were invalided from the service for these causes within the first year of their service, amounting, in either class to about one-fifth of the total. He attributes this fact, more especially with regard to valvular disease to inefficient recruiting, more than half the men concerned having been passed in by civilian medical practitioners. In regard to disordered action of the heart he attributes the high ratio in the first year of service to the effects of military training. It may be mentioned here that there is evidence to show that so-called disordered action of the heart is not necessarily entirely functional in its nature. It is probably not infrequently a symptom of disease of some other organ, *e.g.*, a dilated stomach. This point is at present under investigation, and more definite results are hoped for. Lieut.-Colonel Cottell points out that one-third of the cases invalided for disordered action of the heart were found to be fit for duty within the year, and two-fifths almost recovered two years after invaliding. He points that in the case of these men who do improve this improvement tends to take place in the early months after invaliding, and urges that no man should be invalided for valvular diseases uncomplicated with other symptoms, or for disordered action of the heart, until he has been at least six months, or if coming from abroad nine months, under careful medical observation. There is, it must be admitted, another aspect of this question that probably would impress itself more forcibly on the Regimental Officer. During these six or nine months the man is drawing pay, and is counted on the establishment of his unit. It is not, therefore, certain if from a purely military point

of view it would not pay better to get rid of these doubtfully efficient soldiers and enlist better men in their stead. At the same time it must be conceded that more care is necessary in the invaliding of this class of case. The improved system of training introduced in the course of the year is highly approved of by those best qualified to judge, and though there will no doubt occur points on which further modification may yet be necessary, it is to be hoped that a result of its introduction will be a diminished rate of invaliding for circulatory diseases in the young soldier. It will be noted that there has been a very marked reduction in the number of men invalided for diseases of the digestive system, the reduction on last year's figures being more than one-third. This is almost entirely due to the reduction in the numbers invalided for dental defects, and this is the result partly of the greater care now paid to the preservation of the teeth, and partly to a less rigid standard of dental sufficiency.

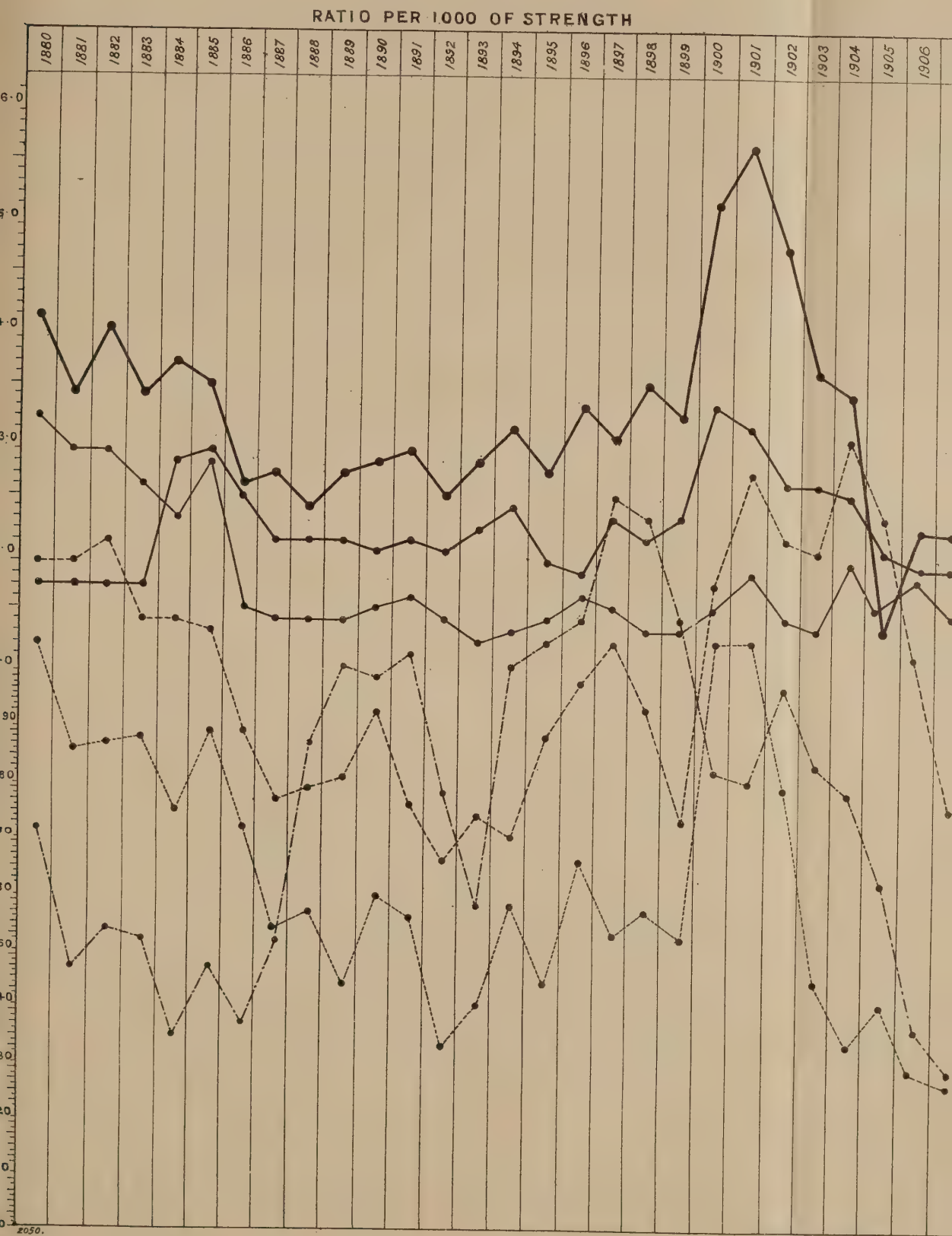
CHART I. SHOWING THE INVALIDING DUE TO ALL CAUSES,
FROM THE ARMY DURING THE 28 YEARS, 1880-1907.
RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.



Wells & Graham, Ltd. Litho, London.

INVALIDING WHOLE ARMY SHOWN THUS ———

ART II. SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INVALIDING FROM THE ARMY. (SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM, TUBERCLE, DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS CIRCULATORY AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM) FROM 1880 TO 1907.



CIRCULATORY SHOWN THUS ———
 NERVOUS " " ———
 TUBERCULAR " " ———

DIGESTIVE SHOWN THUS - - - - -
 SYPHILIS " " - - - - -
 RHEUMATISM " " - - - - -

III.—THE PREVALENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER AT FOREIGN STATIONS.

THE geographical distribution of enteric fever is of considerable interest in relation to the various factors which may influence its spread, but it is a matter in regard to which in the near future no very exact information is likely to be obtainable. This of course, is due to the difficulty of differentiating the specific disease, especially in its milder forms, from other fevers which abound in many regions of the globe, so that until accurate measures of diagnosis are universally adopted, or at least until some convention is agreed to as to what shall and what shall not be termed enteric fever, the records from various countries are not comparable in any detail.

In the service, however, a convention exists which is not now departed from very widely, and we have, in addition to the records of enteric fever itself, records of those other forms with which it is confounded, so that it is possible, within our comparatively limited field, to get statistics which are much of the same quality, and so are capable of comparison with some degree of accuracy. Moreover, we are well acquainted with all the conditions associated with the varying prevalences at our foreign stations, conditions which are recorded on a uniform plan, so that we are able to assign due importance to each of the factors in the case. Here, too, one factor, and not the least important, is constant, the racial constitution of our army in different stations.

There are several sources of error which still remain. Of these, probably the most important is the error of diagnosis, which though becoming less important as years go on, and accurate methods are devised and come into practical use, has in former years, especially in those before 1880, been sufficient to make it very difficult to deal with the records. But it is possible to obtain some idea of the error which has been introduced in this way, and even in some cases, to estimate this, and allow for it.

If one compares the records of enteric fever with those of the other fevers for a series of years at different stations, it is found that stations may be arranged in groups according to the prevalence of the various fevers as follows:—

A.—Non-malarial Stations.

- (i) Enteric fever alone present, *e.g.*, Bermuda, South Africa.
- (ii) Enteric fever and Malta fever prevalent, *e.g.*, Malta to 1906.

B.—Malarial Stations.

- (iii) Malaria moderately prevalent, *e.g.*, Ceylon, Barbadoes.
- (iv) Malaria exceedingly prevalent, *e.g.*, Mauritius, Straits Settlements.
- (v) Malaria alone prevalent and very severe, West Africa.

Of these groups the first and last differ entirely from the remainder.

Where enteric fever is the only fever whose specific origin is recognized; the annual variations in the other fevers (almost entirely the so-called simple continued fever) are closely related to those of enteric fever—both types rise and fall together. This is well seen in Bermuda, where the correlation coefficient between the groups is 0.59. In South Africa the correspondence is almost as close. This is a strong argument in favour of their common origin and identity.

At the other extreme we have West Africa, where cases of enteric fever are, for all practical purposes, absent. Only at rare intervals a solitary case has been reported, and there is no doubt that this absence is not due to the cases being overlooked, as special attention has been directed to this point. In West Africa then the only fevers recognized so far are specific malarial fevers.

In the intervening groups we find a variable relation between enteric fever and the other specific fevers. The actual recorded prevalence of enteric fever in these stations will be seen later. Comparison of the statistics of all the types from year to year shows what has also been shown by accurate diagnostic methods, that, in fact, the so-called simple continued fever so universally prevalent, consists largely, though certainly not exclusively, of mild and abortive forms of the specific fevers—enteric, Malta and malarial fever, according as they prevail in the place of record, that is, simple continued fever is not everywhere and always the same disease. We cannot therefore add the cases of simple continued fever to those of enteric fever in order to obtain the probable total incidence of the latter in any one station, except possibly in Bermuda and South Africa, and even in these two stations such a process would certainly lead to an over-estimation of the prevalence of enteric fever.

Mauritius holds an exceptional position in that between 1889 and 1899 no fevers were recorded which were not specific, and since 1899 only a very few cases of simple continued fever appear in the records, so that practically the only diagnosis made there has lain between enteric fever and malarial fever. It is, of course, doubtful whether or not this involves greater accuracy in diagnosis.

With regard to the group of malarial stations, there is a strong suggestion that with the important exceptions of Mauritius and India, the greater the recorded prevalence of malarial fever the less that of enteric fever. Now in these cases we have to strike a balance. On the one hand we know that some of the simple continued fever, which is always under suspicion, is really malarial in origin; on the other, it is probable that some of the mild non-fatal types of enteric fever have been recorded as malarial fever, especially during the earlier years of the period under review, that is from 1882. We cannot obtain any numerical results in these cases, but if the yearly records are charted out, one certainly gets the impression that malarial fevers contribute much more largely to the variations in the simple continued fever curve than enteric fever. This is most easily seen in the very great difference between the recorded prevalence of enteric fever and that of simple continued fever and malaria. Enteric fever in these stations, except India and Mauritius, never attains an annual prevalence approaching that recorded in some of the non-malarial stations; on the other hand, the prevalence of simple continued fever is always comparable with that of malarial fever. It is not possible that the under estimation of the actual occurrence of enteric fever can have been so great as to counterbalance the very great differences in prevalence recorded, differences which, on the whole, increase in proportion to the recorded prevalence of malarial fever.

Of the two exceptions, India must be passed over with the remark that until its various stations, as distinguished from the aggregate of the whole area, have been compared in this way, it cannot be decided how far it is exceptional. Districts in India vary as much in prevalence of the two groups of diseases as many of the other foreign stations.

Mauritius is difficult to deal with; it is highly malarious, and it undoubtedly is liable not only to epidemics of a severe type of enteric fever, but has a comparatively high average incidence. The reason of this condition, exceptional among the Colonies, is not yet evident.

Malta stands by itself. There has always been a large proportion of undifferentiated fevers in the records, and in later years, accurate diagnosis has not succeeded in eliminating this troublesome type of disease from the statistics, a type which is still out of all proportion to the specific diseases.

It will be seen then that the recorded incidence of enteric fever, comparing one station with another (and especially non-malarial stations), bears a very variable relation to the probable actual incidence, but that on the other hand, if we are content to accept this, and not compare the recorded incidences too closely as to their numerical relations, we can at least obtain a useful general idea of the relative liabilities in the different stations.

For this purpose it is most useful to group the stations according to three elements, the mean incidence, the expression of general conditions, and the difference between the maximum and minimum prevalences, that is, the liability to epidemics. The period selected—1882 to 1905—begins at about the

earliest date when the recognition of enteric fever, as a common disease in the tropics, was at all universal. The grouping is as follows :—

1. Mean incidence very low.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
West Africa	—	1·0	0·0 M 4 D 2
Canada	0·5	9·0	0·0
Straits Settlements	0·9	8·3	0·0 M 2
St. Helena. (<i>See below</i>).			

2. Mean incidence low.

(i) Maximum never high.

Barbadoes	1·9	?	? M 1
South China	2·3	7·7	? M 3 D

(ii) Maximum occasionally high.

Gibraltar	3·3	36·7	0·6
Cyprus	4·2	?	?
Malta	4·7	26·0	2·1
Ceylon	5·7	30·1	0·7 M 1 D 2
Jamaica	6·3	?	? — D 1

3. Mean incidence high.

(i) Minimum low.

Mauritius... ..	13·9	36·7	1·7 M 2 D 1
South Africa (to 1898)	17·6	24·9	1·4 — D 3

(ii) Minimum high.

India	22·4	36·3	6·2 M 2 D 4
Egypt	22·7	63·6	4·2 — D 3
Bermuda	23·5	95·1	7·0

(It has not been possible to get full particulars in every case.)

India is, of course, not strictly comparable with the others, as the rate is the aggregate of a number of varying rates from many differing districts. St. Helena is exceptional in its low incidence before the South African War its epidemic during the war, and its return to the former condition immediately afterwards. The figures for the period are as follows :—

1882-1899. 4 cases enteric fever, 7 cases simple continued fever.

1900-1901-1902. Epidemic among Boer prisoners and their guard.

1903-1906. 1 case enteric fever and 9 simple continued fever in 1904.

This table may also be used to show the relation between the recorded prevalence of enteric fever and that of malaria and dysentery. These are indicated by the following notation :—

Admissions per 1,000 of strength.

Malaria.		Dysentery.	
Over 1,000 per 1,000	M 4	Over 20 per 1,000	D 4
" 500 "	M 3	" 15 "	D 3
" 250 "	M 2	" 12 "	D 2
" 100 "	M 1	" 10 "	D 1
		" 7·5 "	D

As regards malaria, there is certainly no positive relation between its prevalence and that of enteric fever. As has been said above, one gets the impression that, on the whole, those conditions which favour the spread of malarial fever do not favour the dissemination of enteric fever. Quite otherwise is the case with dysentery. With the exception of Bermuda, six of the stations of highest prevalence of enteric fever have a prevalence of dysentery not approached by any other station except West Africa. This is, of course, what might be expected. The modes of propagation are similar in both diseases. Incidentally one sees that dysentery and malaria are very irregularly associated.

Returning to the question of the distribution of enteric fever, one sees the importance of the distinction between the average and the exceptional prevalence. An exact impression of the important distinction in this respect can only be obtained by comparison of the extended tables for the whole

period, which is hardly practicable here. But in group (1) and (2 (i)), as compared with the remainder, one sees that for some reason, although infection takes place, there is never any great dissemination—there are no great epidemics as occur in the other groups. It does not seem possible to account for this solely by errors in diagnosis. It is hardly probable that the difference in this factor in South China, say, as compared with Gibraltar, could make the difference between a maximum of about 8 and 37 per 1,000. In spite of all the fallacies which surround this comparison, it is hardly probable that these differences are entirely fictitious, though they may actually be less than those shown.

These fallacies must be briefly referred to. The fallacy of diagnosis has already been dealt with. The next difficulty is the well-known excessive incidence on new arrivals in a station where enteric fever is endemic, even in a slight degree. The reliefs in the stations of lesser incidence are, of course, carried out as in the others, so that this condition is common to all if the period considered be comparatively long as is the case here. Besides this, the arrival of fresh troops is not invariably the precursor of an epidemic. It is possibly the simplest explanation, but careful examination shows that in many cases this simplicity is its only merit. This factor, too, should, on the whole, be most influential in the smaller stations. In a one-regiment station, on its relief, practically the whole of the population is renewed. But the smallest stations are not those of greatest incidence. This element, though important, is not sufficient to explain the differences in the liability to epidemics.

The next point is the previous history of the garrison with regard to exposure to infection with enteric fever. There is strong evidence that the greater the exposure of a unit to infection in the previous station, the less its liability in a new endemic area, owing to the protection gained by attack. But the stations of small incidence are not garrisoned invariably nor even more frequently by "seasoned" troops, and the sequence of reliefs in colonial stations has remained very much the same during the period, so that there has been a general average in this respect throughout the period. Hence this element appears to be quite inadequate to explain the differences.

Another factor is the size of the garrison. If, as all later evidence seems to prove, personal infection is an important element, if not the most important in the spread of this disease, the greater the actual number of cases, the greater the number of foci, and the greater the probability of further infection, other things being constant. But the larger stations do not invariably show the higher degree of prevalence. Of the stations of highest incidence, only Malta, Gibraltar and India can be called large if one considers the actual local distribution of the troops, the others are comparable with the smaller garrisons in this respect.

One factor remains, the influence of local sanitary conditions. But one knows that in practice the relation between this and prevalence is by no means constant. The station in which the greatest efforts have been made to attain a high standard of sanitation (as distinct from definitely preventive measures) is not always that in which prevalence is least. It is, indeed, too often the case that sanitary effort results from the prevalence of disease. Further, during the last decade at least, there have been no such differences in the local sanitary conditions as would account for the very marked differences in prevalence.

To sum up the position, we have then three groups of stations :—

- (a) Those in which the mean incidence does not depart widely from that obtaining in Great Britain, and where only insignificant outbreaks occur.
- (b) Those in which from time to time outbreaks of some severity occur, but which have long periods of an incidence approaching that in Great Britain.
- (c) Those in which the epidemics are, on the whole, more severe, and the periods of freedom are few.

Now these differences between these three larger groups are perfectly distinct. The various fallacies referred to above appear quite impotent to explain the distinctions which must depend on some other condition. What

this may be it is extremely difficult to suggest. Each of these groups includes stations differing in size, in geographical position, in climate, in the associated diseases, and in the civil population as widely as possible; their only common factor is their occupation by some portion of the British Army. This is but one additional example of the difficulty of investigating the conditions of the occurrence of enteric fever over large areas or long periods. No doubt some important factor in distribution lies concealed within the records from which these examples are drawn, but its detection now appears impossible.

While these broader conclusions as to distribution appear justifiable, one must be more careful in attempting to draw any inferences from the sequence within the various groups. One can but point out that the sequence is regular within the last two groups, with a sudden rise between groups (2) and (3), and the consideration of the variations in the relations of the different groups of fevers in the grouped stations certainly gives the impression of reality, even in the smaller differences.

Certain other points may be referred to. It has been occasionally suggested that the variations from year to year show a similar tendency throughout the globe about the same period, that is, that a pandemic influence exists. Our records show absolutely no evidence of such an influence, which, indeed, is not in accordance with modern ideas.

At all foreign stations the incidence of all forms of fever is declining, certainly irregularly, and in places slowly, though the influence of changed standards of diagnosis has resulted in the increase in certain areas of the cases returned as enteric fever. But the improvement in health conditions is telling on the admission rates.

Lastly, the question of febrile mortality may be briefly referred to. Certain general rules are almost always applicable. These rules, indeed, might almost be deduced from the known facts.

- (a) The death rate from all fevers per 1,000 of strength.

Where this is high it usually means that 90 per cent. of the febrile deaths are due to enteric fever. Exceptions are:—

West Africa. Febrile death rate entirely malarial.

South China. Febrile death rate largely malarial, but 18·3 per cent. due to enteric fever.

Mauritius. Febrile death rate partly malarial, but 67·7 per cent. due to enteric fever.

- (b) The case mortality in the total fever cases.

A high case mortality from all fevers means that enteric fever is prevalent, and malarial fevers are not prevalent. Exceptions are West Africa and South China.

This is really the converse of (a). Both are due to the same cause; that the enteric fever is a much more fatal disease than anything but a pernicious malarial fever, while malaria supplies many cases of an extremely mild type.

(c) The case mortality of enteric fever alone is broadly inversely as the reported incidence, probably because, where the case mortality is high, the milder and less fatal cases are not diagnosed. This forms a useful criterion if it is used with caution, that is, with regard to the usual type of disease, and the associated conditions in the respective stations, and bearing in mind, too, that this can hardly be applied to small numbers of cases, more especially where this small number is due to a limited period of observation, as the case mortality of enteric fever is extremely variable, even under conditions which appear to be identical.

United
Kingdom.

IV.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

Sickness and Mortality.

The average strength of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who served in the United Kingdom during the year 1907 was 118,521, including men detached from their corps, and 107,760 excluding such detached men.

The following table gives—(a) the admissions into hospital; (b) the deaths from disease and injuries; (c) the invaliding out of the Army; (d) the numbers constantly sick; (e) the average sick time to each soldier; and (f) the average duration of each case of sickness for each of the two years 1906 and 1907, amongst the troops quartered in the United Kingdom, excluding men detached (except (b) and (c)), expressed as ratios per 1,000 of strength in the case of (a), (b), (c), and (d).

UNITED KINGDOM.

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.								Average Sick Time to each Soldier. Days.		Average Duration of each case of Sickness. Days.	
Admissions.		Deaths.*		Invalided.*		Constantly Sick.					
1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
447	438	2·9	3·1	14·4	14·2	24·9	24·6	9·1	9·0	20·3	20·5

The table shows that, except in the matter of death rate, which in 1907 was slightly higher than in 1906, there was an improvement in the health of the troops quartered in the United Kingdom in the year 1907, as compared with the previous year.

A similar table for each of the various commands is given below :—

* Calculated on strength, including men detached (10,761).

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.		
Aldershot	21,273	425	2.9	17.2	25.2	9.2 days	21.7 days
Northern	6,479	469	4.5	20.5	20.4	7.4 "	15.9 "
Southern	18,635	374	3.5	14.2	21.7	7.9 "	21.2 "
Eastern.	22,246	472	3.3	15.0	28.2	10.8 "	21.8 "
Western	5,047	309	4.0	9.9	12.9	4.7 "	15.2 "
London..	5,774	777	2.8	23.0	42.5	15.5 "	20.0 "
Scottish..	4,326	337	5.0	15.5	18.5	6.7 "	20.0 "
Irish ..	20,974	438	3.5	14.3	24.6	9.0 "	20.5 "
Channel Islands	1,605	381	3.7	21.2*	16.7	6.1 "	16.1 "
United Kingdom	107,760	438	3.1*	14.2*	24.6	9.0 days	20.5 days

* These ratios are calculated on a strength including men detached.

United Kingdom.

*United
Kingdom.*

The table shows that, as in 1906, the health of the troops quartered in the London District was much below that of any other Command in the year under review. As will appear later on, this result is largely attributable to the greater prevalence of venereal diseases in the London District. As in 1906, the death rates in the Scottish and Northern Commands were in excess of the average for all troops quartered in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Scottish Command it should be noted that 4 deaths out of a total of 14 were due to suffocation by drowning. Respiratory diseases accounted for 6 deaths in Scotland, and pneumonia for 7 deaths in the Northern Command. The largest amount of invaliding was from the London District, Channel Islands, and Northern Command. London shows by far the highest figure for "constantly sick," and also the highest "average sick time for each soldier."

If the amount of venereal disease in the London District could be reduced to the general level of incidence in the United Kingdom, there is no reason to suppose that the health of the troops quartered in or near the metropolis would be much, if any, below the average.

(3476) HEALTH STATISTICS ACCORDING TO ARMS OF THE SERVICE.
The following table compiled from the returns of Principal Medical Officers, shows the admissions, deaths, number of men invalided, and number constantly sick, from each Arm of the Service, with the ratios per 1,000 of strength, and the corresponding ratios for the previous 10 years :—

Arms of the Service.	Average Strength.	Admitted to Hospital.	Died.	Discharged as Invalids.	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 of Strength in 1907.				Average Ratio per 1,000 of Strength, for 10 Years, 1897-1906.			
						Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
Household Cavalry ..	1,195	867	8	26	33·37	725·5	2·51	21·76	27·92	647·9	2·43	24·40	33·31
Cavalry ..	8,137	4,734	29	195	274·10	581·8	3·56	23·96	33·69	739·1	3·78	33·05	42·76
Royal Artillery ..	23,995	9,214	84	298	533·04	384·0	3·50	12·42	22·21	533·1	4·41	21·12	30·93
Royal Engineers ..	4,686	1,352	22	37	81·26	288·5	4·69	7·90	17·34	384·9	4·99	14·05	20·81
Foot Guards ..	5,867	4,409	8	121	309·17	751·5	1·36	20·62	52·70	794·2	3·96	40·52	58·28
Infantry ..	40,642	18,978	124	775	1,059·89	467·0	3·05	19·07	26·08	658·4	3·96	36·52	38·38
Regimental Depôts ..	12,045	4,400	65	136	167·22	365·3	5·40	11·29	13·88	566·9	6·21	18·86	24·90
Garrison Staff and Depar- tments	11,193	3,243	37	97	197·37	289·7	3·31	8·67	17·63	378·6	4·30	16·33	24·56

United Kingdom.

United
Kingdom.

The table shows that, as in 1906, the number "constantly sick" in the Foot Guards is far in excess of any other arm. The invaliding ratio is highest in the Cavalry in 1907, but the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards are not far below. The ratio of admissions to hospital is highest in the Foot Guards, but the Household Cavalry show a figure almost equally high.

The Royal Engineers, the Garrison Staffs, and men of the Regimental Depôts, show the least amount of sickness and invaliding in 1907.

DISEASES AND INJURIES.

The following table shows, for the years 1906 and 1907, the deaths and numbers invalided out of the Army from the principal causes of death and invaliding amongst the troops quartered in the United Kingdom. The death rate per million amongst the troops is given for the principal causes of death; and, for comparison with the male civil population of similar ages, the average death rate per million from the same causes amongst males in England and Wales, aged 15 to 35 years, for the three years 1904, 1905, and 1906, is also appended. The figures from which these rates were calculated were kindly supplied by Dr. John Tatham, from the General Register Office:—

Diseases.	United Kingdom.						England and Wales.
	His Majesty's Military Forces.						Average Death Rate per Million amongst males aged 15-35, for 1904-5-6.
	1906.			1907.			
	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per Million.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Death Rate per Million.	
Enteric Fever	11	—	88	13	—	110	164
Tubercle of Lung ..	29	238	233	43	177	363	1,519
Other Tubercular Diseases	9	27	72	5	24	42	213
Alcoholism	4	4	32	3	1	25	37
Septic Diseases.. ..	5	—	40	5	—	42	53
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	2	8	1	8	8	61
Diseases of the Heart..	35	314	281	30	293	253	315
Diseases of the Circulatory System	14	46	112	18	59	152	57
Diseases of the Respiratory System	78	48	627	73	48	616	490
Diseases of the Digestive System	36	214	289	33	124	278	224
Diseases of the Urinary System	16	43	129	21	54	177	127
Injuries and Suicide ..	62	80	493	58	106	489	566
All other causes*	63	685	506	69	791	583	641
Totals	363	1,792	2,918	372	1,685	3,138	4,467

* In the corresponding table published in the A.M.D. Report for last year (1906), 8 deaths from syncope, and 91 cases invalided for disordered action of heart which were included under "All other Causes" are now grouped under "Diseases of the Heart."

Judging from the death rate alone, it would appear that the health and vitality of the troops in the United Kingdom are superior to those of males of the same ages amongst the civil population, but the column of invaliding tends to correct this first impression, although it does not supply any exact factors for correcting the recorded death rates. It is obvious that the men invalided out of the Army for chronic diseases are not healthy lives, and that many of them will succumb sooner or later to the diseases which they contracted in the Army and brought out with them on their return to civil life.

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Kingdom.

Enteric Fever.—The death rate from *Enteric fever* amongst the troops in the United Kingdom in 1907 was slightly higher than in 1906, but is very much below the average enteric fever death rate for the 3 years 1904–5–6 amongst males aged 15 to 35 of the civil population of England and Wales. Seventy-two cases were admitted to the military hospitals in 1907, as compared with 73 in 1906. The military case rate per 1,000 of strength, is considerably below the civil case rate per 1,000 of the male civil population of similar ages. The reports from the Principal Medical Officers indicate that in their various Commands in 1907, as in 1906, the majority of the small number of cases of enteric fever occurring contracted the infection of the disease elsewhere than within military precincts.

Tubercle of the Lung.—The military death rate from this disease in 1907 was 363 per million, as against 238 in 1906. On the other hand, the numbers invalided were only 177 in 1907, as compared with 238 in 1906. As compared with civil life the low mortality from tubercle of the lung in the Army is most satisfactory; but, as explained in the Annual Report for 1906, regard must also be had to the invaliding figures, as the disease, once contracted, is usually fatal within six years of onset.

Diseases of the Heart.—The death rate from these diseases in 1907 was 253 per million, as against 281 in 1906, but there was less invaliding from this cause in 1907, namely 293, as compared with 314 in 1906. Out of the 293 men invalided in 1907, 204 were the victims of valvular disease, and in addition 80 men were invalided for disordered action of the heart intractable to treatment. As compared with 1906 these figures show a certain diminution; but a very much greater diminution must be shown before it can be considered that an effective check has been placed on the causes which produce military inefficiency from heart affections.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The death rate from *diseases of the circulatory system* (chiefly aneurysm) is again a high one—nearly three times the civil death rate—and is distinctly higher than in 1906. More men, also were invalided from this cause (aneurysm, varicose veins and phlebitis) than in 1906. The following analysis of the 14 cases of aneurysm may be of interest. As regards arms of the service, it is noticeable that 4 out of the 14 belonged to the Royal Garrison Artillery, 7 to Infantry Regiments, and the remaining 3 to departmental corps. The Cavalry and mounted branches of the Artillery gave no cases. This preponderance of cases in the Royal Garrison Artillery is very marked. The strength of that arm compared with the strength of the Infantry (including the Foot Guards) is as 1 to 6, so that the incidence of aneurysm in the Royal Garrison Artillery is four times, speaking roughly, as high as in the Infantry. This preponderance is only in accordance with the general experience of the service, and it is to be attributed, undoubtedly, to the greater strain imposed on the large vessels by the lifting of heavy ammunition and moving of heavy ordnance, that the work of the Garrison Artillery entails.

As regards age, all of these men were 30 or over, the majority over 35, and 4 over 40. It is well known that a soldier of 30 is, from causes not yet well understood, at least 5 years older than the civilian of the same age, and that after 30 he ages rapidly. What the causes of this fact are, for of the truth of the generalization there can be no doubt, are uncertain. It is not entirely due to foreign service since the officer is not affected in the same way, nor is it entirely due to the exertions of marching since all branches of the service suffer equally in this respect. The causes are probably complex, and this point is one that certainly demands investigation.

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Kingdom.

In the matter of length of service one man had only 7 years' service, the remainder had 14 years or over. Only 4 had any long foreign service to their credit. The case that had only 7 years is of interest. This man had apparently been a well-conducted soldier till the last year of his life. He then appears to have taken to drink, and was punished four times for drunkenness in the last few months of his life. He had, in addition, suffered severely from fever and dysentery for which he was invalided home in 1906.

As regards habits, 3 of the 14 men are known by their defaulter sheets to have been hard drinkers, while a fourth has an entry in his medical history sheet attributing an attack of pneumonia from which he suffered 3 years before his death to "cold and drink." He is also noted as plethoric and stout. Of the remaining 10 men 2 were teetotallers, and 3 had clean defaulter sheets, having had no entries in 19 years' service in 1 case, and 16 years in the 2 others. In the case of the remaining 5 the record is lost, but is noted in the post-mortem report of 1 of them that there were signs of old perihepatitis, and that the liver was enlarged. This man had 20 years' service and was still a private, a concurrence of conditions that does not point to his having led a steady life. He died suddenly in the canteen. Another of these 5 men was also still a private after 16 years' service. On the whole, we may say that out of 14 men 4 were certainly addicted to excessive drinking, and 2 others very probably so. On the other hand, 2 men certainly, and probably 5, were not addicted to drink. The evidence against drink as a predisposing cause of this disability is not therefore very strong on these figures.

Five of the men had a record of syphilis, having suffered from secondary symptoms. Two had admissions for primary syphilis, but none for secondary. One of these men had 2 admissions for primary syphilis in the same year (1894), and as he served in Burma, Malta, Gibraltar, The Soudan, and Northern Nigeria, suffering from repeated attacks of malaria, and continuous ill-health in consequence, without any signs of syphilitic infection, it is probable that the sores for which he was treated were non-specific. The other man was under treatment for 66 days for a sore in 1887, which is noted as "severe." He was a good character, with no entries in his defaulter sheet. It is possible that by steadiness, and perhaps private treatment, he managed to keep the disease, if it really existed, in abeyance. Four men definitely had no syphilis. In the case of 3 the record is not available. Taking habits and previous medical history together we find that 1 man was both syphilitic and a hard drinker, and 8 more were either drunkards or syphilized. Anatomically by far the larger number of cases were thoracic aneurysm, 1 being abdominal (near the coeliac axis), and another internal iliac. Of the thoracic cases the majority were situated on the arch of the aorta, 3 only being on the descending portion.

Three only of the 13 cases of aortic aneurysm were recognized during life, and one of these accidentally when the man was being examined to ascertain his fitness for foreign service.

One man showed his first symptoms 5 hours before death and died *en route* to the hospital. Thus it may be said that 11 of the 13 men were engaged at the time of death on their ordinary military duties without any symptoms of the existence of fatal disease, and what is even more remarkable in 2 of these there was extensive erosion of the 3 or 4 last dorsal vertebrae. Sir W. T. Gardner writing in "Allbutt's System of Medicine" (Vol. VI, p. 410), states that "the absolute risk of very sudden death by rupture, in cases of aneurysms, of the aorta has been popularly, and perhaps also medically, over-estimated, 'and again later' it would probably be an error to say that even the majority of deaths from aneurysm are thus sudden and unexpected."

The above figures, it will be seen, are not in accordance with this statement.

The preponderance of aneurysm amongst soldiers, taken together with the recognized ageing effect of military life, give an apt illustration of the saying that "a man is as old as his arteries," and it is probable that the two alive phenomena are due to one and the same set of causes.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—In diseases of the respiratory system the military death rate is above that of civil life (616 per million as compared with 490). The Army figure for 1907 is almost identical with that for 1906. Out of the 73 deaths in the Army, 54 were due to pneumonia, 7 to bronchitis, 4 to broncho-pneumonia, and 5 to hæmoptysis and phthisis (? non-tubercular). Pneumonia appears to be more prevalent in the Army than amongst males of similar ages in civil life. United Kingdom.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—The death rate from diseases of the digestive organs in the Army is again slightly above that of civil life (278 per million as compared with 224 per million), but the deaths include 7 cases of hepatitis and 7 of liver abscess, probably contracted in the tropics.

The invaliding for diseases of the digestive system fell from 214 in 1906, to 124 in 1907, this decrease being due to the fact that whereas, in 1906, 147 men were discharged from the service for dental caries, in 1907 the corresponding number was only 58. These figures appear to indicate either that less stress is now laid upon dental caries as a reason for invaliding, or that the routine examination of the soldier's mouth for carious teeth is not being followed up.

Injuries and Suicide.—The death rate from injuries and suicide in 1907 is almost identical with that of 1906, but 26 more men were invalided in the former year than in the latter.

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Kingdom.

MILITARY INEFFICIENCY FROM SICKNESS.

United Kingdom.

Diseases.	1906.		1907.	
	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Per- centage of Total.	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Per- centage of Total.
Infectious Diseases	121	4.3	139	5.2
Ague and Remittent Fever	20	.7	27	1.0
Major Septic Diseases	3	.1	3	.1
Minor Septic Diseases	183	6.5	183	6.9
Venereal Diseases.. ..	820	29.1	736	27.8
Scabies and other Parasitic Diseases	78	2.8	69	2.6
Tubercular Diseases	36	1.3	35	1.3
Rheumatic Fever	18	.6	15	.6
Rheumatism, &c.	83	2.9	92	3.4
Nervous and Mental Diseases ..	53	1.9	54	2.0
Diseases of Eye and other Organs of Special Sense	84	3.0	87	3.3
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory Organs	88	3.1	85	3.2
Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	164	5.8	163	6.1
Sore Throat and Tonsillitis ..	187	6.6	135	5.1
Diseases of Digestive Organs ..	194	6.9	190	7.2
„ Urinary System ..	17	.6	27	1.0
„ Generative Organs ..	49	1.7	46	1.7
„ Organs of Locomotion	94	3.3	90	3.4
„ Skin (excluding Boils, &c.)	102	3.6	79	3.0
Injuries, &c.	333	11.8	305	11.5
All other Causes	95	3.4	95	3.6
Total	2,822	100.0	2,655	100.0

From the above table it appears that out of the total force of 107,760 (excluding detached men) men quartered in the United Kingdom in 1907, 2,655 were on the average throughout the year constantly away from duty for one or another of the causes specified in the table. The ratio of constant sickness per 1,000 of strength is 24.6, as compared with 24.9 in 1906.

Venereal Diseases.—The table shows that *venereal diseases* (syphilis, gonorrhoea, and soft chancre) account for 27.8 per cent. of the total inefficiency, as compared with 29.1 per cent. in 1906. The diminution of 1.3 per cent. in a single year is satisfactory, and indicates that the measures now being taken to combat this evil are proceeding on right lines.

The amount of venereal disease in the several military divisions of the United Kingdom in 1907 varied very considerably, as the following table *United Kingdom.* shows :—

Admissions to Hospitals for Venereal Diseases.						
					Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
UNITED KINGDOM					107,760	72
Aldershot Command					21,273	60
Northern					6,479	68
Southern					18,635	57
Eastern					22,246	83
Western					5,047	40
London District					5,774	162
Scottish Command					4,326	57
Irish					20,974	75

In 1906 the ratio per 1,000 of strength for the United Kingdom was 82, so that in a single year there has been a fall in admissions of 10 per 1,000, and the fall has been greatest in the commands where, in 1906, there was the largest amount of venereal disease. Thus the Northern Command has dropped from 94 to 68, Irish 94 to 75, Scottish 84 to 57, and Southern 70 to 57. London, though showing a drop from 186 to 162, had actually a larger number of admissions than in the previous year, the ratio being 208 to 186. Owing, however, to the closing of Rochester Row Hospital the cases were treated at the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, and thus the admissions which should have been accredited to the London District have gone to swell the figures for the Eastern Command. There have been but slight changes in the Aldershot and Western Commands.

In addition to the hospital admissions for venereal disease, 2 deaths occurred from syphilis in 1907, and 30 men were discharged from the Army for the same cause, whilst 20 men were discharged for gonorrhœa for the same period.

Minor Septic Diseases.—These diseases (inflammation of lymphatic glands, suppuration of lymphatic glands, inflammation of lymphatics, inflammation of connective tissue, abscess of connective tissue, boil, carbuncle, whitlow, ulcer, and onychia) caused 6·9 per cent. of the total inefficiency in 1907, as compared with 6·5 per cent. in 1906. The admissions to hospital for these minor septic diseases per 1,000 of strength in 1907 was 38, the same figure as in 1906.

Sore Throat and Tonsillitis.—These throat illnesses in 1907 caused only 5·1 per cent. of the total inefficiency as compared with 6·6 per cent. in 1906.

The following table shows the relative prevalence in three commands for which the figures are to hand :—

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL FOR SORE THROAT AND TONSILLITIS.						
					Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
UNITED KINGDOM					44	
Aldershot Command					56	
Eastern					51	
London District					85	

*United
Kingdom.*

The London and Aldershot figures show hardly any change from 1906. There is a very slight diminution in admissions in 1907 as compared with 1906 for the United Kingdom.

Infectious Diseases.—The comparatively small amount of sickness due to specific infectious diseases in 1907 is satisfactory. Influenza accounted for more than half of the total inefficiency under this head, and caused 1,964 admissions. Measles accounted for 240 admissions, Scarlet Fever for 186, Mumps for 65, Diphtheria for 42, Simple Continued Fever for 41, Epidemic Diarrhoea for 25, Dysentery for 49, and Ague for 749. There were no cases of small-pox in 1907.

Debility.—A condition of debility without recognizable disease caused 644 admissions in 1907 (as against 657 in 1906), an average number constantly sick of 37, and 90 men were invalided out of the Army for this cause as compared with only 55 in 1906. Further information is required as to the causes of this condition of debility, which renders so many men inefficient.

Nervous Disorders.—Functional nervous disorders are unduly prevalent in the Army. For 1907, vertigo, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, and nervous weakness caused 328 admissions to hospital, an average number constantly sick of 14, and 26 men were invalided out of the Army for these complaints. The corresponding figures for 1906, are 362 admissions, average number constantly sick 17, and 17 invalided.

Conclusions.—Comparing the year 1907 with the year 1906 there has been a considerable, if not very great, improvement in the health of the troops serving in the United Kingdom. The most encouraging feature of the year has been the diminution in the prevalence of venereal diseases, especially in the Commands where these diseases were worst. Every effort should be made to continue to prevent these contagious disorders, which cause so much suffering in the aggregate to the innocent sufferers from the consequences of vice.

VACCINATION.

In the accompanying table will be found the conditions as to vaccination of all recruits found fit for the service during the year, together with the proportion per 1,000 of each condition :—

1907.	Number of Recruits found on Inspection fit for the Service.	Proportion per 1,000.
Had marks of vaccination	40,608	955·8
Had marks of small-pox	58	1·4
Had neither marks of vaccination nor of small-pox	1,821	42·8
Total	42,487	1,000·0

As compared with the results of the preceding year, a slight decrease is observed amongst recruits bearing marks of vaccination and those bearing marks of small-pox, and a slight increase amongst those bearing neither marks of vaccination nor of small-pox.

The following tables (p. 46), compiled from the annual returns of Principal Medical Officers, show the number of vaccinations performed

during the year, with the proportions per 1,000 of perfect or modified results or failures, amongst individuals vaccinated with lymph from the Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot, or with lymph from other sources. *United Kingdom.*

The primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year, as shown in these tables, give a total of 32,259 operations among all classes of soldiers. This number is less by 1,171 than the number of vaccinations in the preceding year. The number of vaccinations among recruits was 29,681, a decrease of 1,176, and the number among soldiers, other than recruits, 2,578, being an increase of 5. The number of recruits found on inspection fit for service during the year was 42,487, and as the number vaccinated was 29,681, as recorded by the returns furnished to the War Office, there are 12,806 not accounted for in the vaccination tables. This is explained by the fact that the recruits who joined from the Militia had been satisfactorily vaccinated while in that force, while others enlisted so late in the year that the results of their vaccination do not appear in the returns; in some instances, also, recruits have deserted before vaccination could be carried out.

Amongst all classes of soldiers, as shown in Table III, primary vaccinations, compared with the corresponding results in 1906, show a decrease of 172·5 per 1,000 in perfect results, but increases of 85·5 and 87·0 in the proportions of modified results and failures respectively. As regards re-vaccinations, an increase of 37·6 is shown in the proportion of perfect results, but a decrease of 25·4 in modified results, and 12·2 in failures.

Women.—There were 21 primary vaccinations among the women, 19 with perfect results, and 2 failures; and of 90 cases of re-vaccination, 70, or over 77 per cent. had perfect results, 14 or over 15 per cent. modified, and 6 or over 6 per cent. were failures. Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. in the proportion of perfect results, while modified results show an increase of 6 per cent., and failures a decrease of nearly 3 per cent.

Children.—The number of primary vaccinations among the children was 2,919, of which 2,662 had perfect results, and 257 were failures, equal to 91 and 9 per cent. respectively. Compared with the results for the previous year, a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. is shown in perfect results, and a corresponding increase in the proportion of failures. In 114 cases of re-vaccinations there were 96 perfect results and 18 failures, equal to 84 and 16 per cent. respectively, which, compared with similar figures for 1906, show an increase of 4 per cent. in perfect results, and a corresponding decrease in failures.

United
Kingdom.

Results.	Vaccinated during the Year.						Proportion per 1,000.					
	With Lymph from Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot.			With Lymph from Other Sources.			With Lymph from Army Vaccine Institute, Aldershot.			With Lymph from Other Sources.		
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
TABLE I.— <i>Recruits.</i>												
Perfect vaccine pustules	991	17,544	17,544	—	—	991	718.1	619.9	718.1	—	—	619.9
Modified vaccine pustules	210	6,693	6,693	—	—	210	152.2	236.5	152.2	—	—	236.5
Failures	179	4,064	4,064	—	—	179	129.7	143.6	129.7	—	—	143.6
Total	1,380	28,301	28,301	—	—	1,380	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	1,000.0
TABLE II.— <i>Soldiers other than Recruits.</i>												
Perfect vaccine pustules	10	991	991	—	—	10	588.2	387.0	588.2	—	—	387.0
Modified vaccine pustules	2	911	911	—	—	2	117.7	355.7	117.7	—	—	355.7
Failures	5	659	659	—	—	5	294.1	257.3	294.1	—	—	257.3
Total	17	2,561	2,561	—	—	17	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	1,000.0
TABLE III.— <i>Soldiers and Recruits.</i>												
Perfect vaccine pustules	1,001	18,535	18,535	—	—	1,001	716.5	600.6	716.5	—	—	600.6
Modified vaccine pustules	212	7,604	7,604	—	—	212	151.8	246.4	151.8	—	—	246.4
Failures	184	4,723	4,723	—	—	184	131.7	153.0	131.7	—	—	153.0
Total	1,397	30,862	30,862	—	—	1,397	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	1,000.0

SANITATION.

*United
Kingdom.*

The steady advancement of sanitary knowledge amongst all ranks has been the most noticeable feature of sanitary reform in the Army during recent years. Reports from Medical Officers and others show that more active and intelligent interest is now being taken in sanitary measures, and that greater attention is devoted to sanitary detail in both Barracks and Camps than was formerly the case. In the past Military Hygiene has been treated too exclusively as a subject for experts, while the importance of sanitary education to the Army generally was but insufficiently realized. In sanitary matters Military Medical Officers hitherto acted as advisers only, and it was left to the administrative and executive officers of the combatant branches to either follow or discard the advice so tendered. The results of this system were not altogether satisfactory, and it thus became necessary to extend, if possible, the field of sanitary knowledge more generally throughout the Army. Towards this end an initial step was taken shortly after the late South African War by the institution of series of lectures on sanitation at the more important military centres. These lectures were delivered by selected officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps to all other officers and men of these garrisons whose attendance was invited. The system once started proved popular and rapidly spread, until lectures on matters of personal hygiene and sanitation became rather the rule than the exception at all the larger garrisons both at home and abroad.

In 1906, as more or less the direct outcome of the general sanitary movement, permission was obtained for the establishment of a School of Army Sanitation at Aldershot, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Firth, R.A.M.C., ex-Professor of Hygiene from the Royal Army Medical College. This school was opened on 1st April of that year, and since then the teaching of sanitation in the Army may be said to have been placed on a definite footing. The school as the recognized headquarters of sanitary teaching holds classes of instruction for officers (other than Royal Army Medical Corps officers), non-commissioned officers and men of all branches.

The classes for officers are of four weeks' duration, and the course of instruction includes those subjects dealt with in the "Manual of Sanitation"—an official publication only issued during the past year. At the termination of the course, officers qualifying by examination are granted special certificates in sanitation depending on their degree of merit.

The courses for the non-commissioned officers and men are of shorter duration and of a less comprehensive nature. They include instruction on the more elementary principles of sanitation, in so far as they relate to the methods of refuse and excreta disposal in camps and in barracks, to matters of camp cleanliness, and to sanitary police duties.

In addition, classes are held for the training of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the more technical sanitary duties connected with water purification, disinfection, &c. Although the teaching of the school has been chiefly confined to the troops of the Aldershot garrison, it is assisted in its educational work by a number of subsidiary centres established under Specialist Sanitary Officers at the headquarters of each Command. Here also, though on a smaller scale, sanitary instruction is imparted to both officers and men. In addition, special courses of lectures in sanitation have been arranged for students at the Staff College, as well as for the senior cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst. In the former case the course consists of 12 lectures, and in the latter—Woolwich and Sandhurst—a series of 10.

Besides the above, Officers in Command of Companies, Squadrons, &c., are required to instruct their men in elementary sanitary matters, and in order that sanitation should have its due weight as an element of military efficiency it has been decided that a qualification in sanitary subjects will

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Form a part of the examination for lieutenants before promotion to the rank of captain. As educational literature the following books and pamphlets on sanitation were issued during the past year :—

- (a) Manual of Sanitation—A handbook for the use of officers.
- (b) Health Memoranda—A pamphlet issued to each soldier on enlistment and intended as a guide for the preservation of health.
- (c) A small leaflet containing a series of sanitary aphorisms on the principle of "Don'ts" for use in the field. A copy is to be issued to each soldier on mobilization.

From the foregoing it will be seen that sanitary education in the Army has now been placed on a definite footing, and that provision is made for the training of both officers and men on a systematic basis. It remains only for theoretical teaching to be brought to practical effect; towards this end several test trials were undertaken at camps of exercise and at manoeuvres during the summer months, when some form of sanitary organization based on the system to be adopted in War was put into force.

The most thorough and complete test was carried out by the 13th Infantry Brigade in Ireland.

The sanitary training of the Brigade extended over six months, and included three distinct stages, (a) in barracks; (b) during field training; and (c) at manoeuvres. During the first, sanitary instruction was chiefly imparted by lectures and demonstrations, in the second, a more practical form of teaching was adopted, and at the third stage the general efficiency of the whole training and sanitary organization was put to practical test.

The main objects of the experiment were embodied in the following questions, to which replies were sought (Field Service conditions were assumed) :—

- (1) Can a battalion under existing conditions be supplied with pure water?
- (2) Can excreta and refuse be disposed of on scientific principles?
- (3) Can the process of disinfection be carried out?
- (4) (a) What is the personnel necessary to efficiently carry out these matters (referred to under 1, 2 and 3), and what is the best system to adopt?
- (b) Is the attachment of a Medical Officer to a battalion in Peace desirable?
- (5) Has the system of instruction in Sanitation and Personal Hygiene during training produced good results?

It may be of interest to quote the following remarks by the General Officer Commanding in answer to the above. In regard to question No. 1, "On looking at this question from its general aspect the answer must be in the negative until such times as men in the ranks realize how important it is to only drink water from recognized sources. However careful the medical arrangements, however stringent the orders, occasions must arise on Active Service when the demands of nature must be supplied at any cost. Much can, however, be done to guard against the use of impure water and the new pattern filter water-cart, in spite of its many disadvantages, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction."

In reply to question No. 2, he states, "I consider that the experiences of the past training season show that this can undoubtedly be accomplished." After commenting on the various forms of trenches used for the disposal of excreta, and the disciplinary measures required to enforce the regular use of dry earth by individuals, he adds, "Breaches of this order should be seriously dealt with, and I think with better education men themselves will be the first to show up offenders against this important principle of sanitation." In regard to the disposal of refuse it is pleasant to note that he considers the instruction given and the experiments tried have given the most satisfactory results. "At all times and in all places the camps of battalions in this Brigade have been left as they should be," and he in no small degree attributes this to the instruction and supervision of Medical Officers attached to battalions.

In regard to question No. 3, no occasion arose to test the means of disinfection, while questions Nos. 4 and 5 relate to matters of personnel rather than sanitation, and therefore need not be referred to.

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Kingdom.*

To question No. 5 the General Officer Commanding states, "I can unhesitatingly state that the very best results have been produced. Perfection has in no way been reached, but the general improvement in Barracks and Camps has been most marked. The men are young and bring with them from their homes the crudest knowledge of sanitation; the non-commissioned officers are equally ignorant of the importance of this subject. Progress must inevitably be fitful and at times disappointing, but the improvements made manifestly justify the continuance of the System. I would strongly urge that my Brigade may be allowed to continue the experiments for another year. We have gained experience in working the System. Three new battalions join the Brigade before next training season, and this fact will give additional opportunity of thoroughly testing the scheme." Next year it is proposed to not only repeat the course of sanitary training in the 13th Brigade, but to extend the System to the whole of the 5th Division, of which the 13th Brigade forms a part.

These extracts show that considerable interest is being taken in sanitary matters, and that a determined effort is being made by all ranks to deal with the many complex sanitary problems which surround military life. The losses from sickness, which have hitherto characterized campaigns, have been mainly due to neglect and ignorance on the part of all ranks of the simple sanitary precautions so necessary to the preservation of health, but it is hoped by the general growth of sanitary education in the Army a proportion at least of this avoidable waste may be saved, and that the health as well as the military standard of efficiency of our field forces may be materially improved in the future.

The comparative freedom enjoyed by the troops from such diseases as Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and allied complaints usually associated with insanitary surroundings, and the reduction in the incidence of sickness generally among the men indicate that sanitary effort has not been altogether without success. In many instances the state of the older barrack buildings is such as to favour the spread of disease, if not to predispose to its origin, and yet no undue prevalence of sickness among the occupants is to be recorded. To a large measure this result is due to the high standard of cleanliness generally maintained in barracks, and to the increased attention being paid to sanitary detail.

Without doubt much still remains to be done to bring barracks and hospitals at Home abreast of modern sanitary requirements, and it may prove unwise by placing too great reliance on the energy displayed by all concerned in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness to postpone the many sanitary reforms which are still required to ensure a continuance of the present satisfactory health conditions.

Except for Scarlet Fever and Measles the troops were exceptionally free from epidemic diseases. The prevalence of measles amongst the children of married families at Woolwich and Aldershot was followed by its introduction into barracks, where it caused increased sickness among the younger men.

Scarlet Fever was much more widely distributed, but with the exception of an outbreak among the recruits of the Guards Depot at Caterham, showed no marked prevalence at any particular station. At Caterham the epidemic assumed unusual proportions, and furnished no less than 30 admissions to hospital. Its source was somewhat doubtful, but it is suspected that a hospital attendant suffering from what at the time was believed to be a simple sore throat may have been the cause of the introduction of the infection into barracks. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the first recognized cases of Scarlatina occurred among the occupants of his ward. The disease subsequently spread to other buildings and showed no signs of abatement until the evacuation of the isolation ward and the transfer of the cases to the Beddington Civil Hospital. The near vicinity of the isolation ward to the hospital and barrack buildings, and the possible surreptitious intercommunication between individuals is supposed to have been a possible factor in the upkeep of the epidemic. At the termination of an interval of ten days after the cessation of the initial outbreak re-infection of the buildings

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appears to have taken place through clothing washed by a family in which scarlatina was prevalent, and eventually the complete evacuation of the barracks and the removal of the occupants to a site under canvas had to be resorted to before suppression of the epidemic was effected.

Among other epidemic diseases several cases of Enteric Fever and sore throats are recorded. The cases of Enteric Fever chiefly occurred at Filleigh Camp, Bulford, Pirbright and Holywood, and the cases of sore throats among the boys of the Duke of York's School at Chelsea.

At each station the number of admissions for Enteric Fever was very limited, varying from 8 at Bulford to 10 at Pirbright, a result which may be attributed in some considerable measure to the immediate and energetic steps taken for the suppression of the disease. It is curious to note that at all four stations the initial cases of Enteric Fever made their appearance during June, and that the final cases had been admitted to hospital before the termination of the first week in July. The almost simultaneous occurrence in point of time of these four outbreaks at stations widely separated from each other would almost appear to suggest that some general factor, perhaps connected with conditions of temperature or climate had, directly or indirectly, influenced the origin or spread of the disease.

In attempting to trace the origin of the outbreak at Filleigh no adequate cause could be discovered. The various recognized sources of infection such as contaminated water, milk, and food supplies were carefully investigated but with negative results. The probability of local infection from civil sources was negated by the fact that no case of Enteric Fever had been reported within three miles of the camp for over 20 years, thus as the result chiefly of a process of exclusion it was at first agreed that some defects in the storage arrangements had led to the contamination of the drinking water supply which in turn was responsible for the epidemic. Later investigation, however, threw more weight of suspicion on a carrier case, though the evidence on the point is far from conclusive.

At Bulford, where the disease caused 7 admissions from among the men of the Army Service Corps, the evidence in favour of importation is more tenable. After eliminating all the customary channels of infection through water, milk, and food supplies, it was considered that the agent to the forage contractor who, in virtue of his duties, came in frequent contact with the men of the Army Service Corps, was the probable cause of the introduction of the disease into barracks. It appears that the agent was one of the first to be attacked, while his two sons and daughters subsequently developed the disease.

The occurrence of Enteric Fever among the men of the Guards Brigade in the Musketry Camp at Pirbright is attributed to a "carrier case." The Specialist Sanitary Officer, who conducted the enquiry into the outbreak, reports that:—"The camp is of a semi-permanent nature, and the arrangements for the removal of night soil, &c., are established on a water-carriage system, the tents in fact forming the only temporary structure in the camp. On examination the sanitary condition of the camp was found satisfactory in every respect, and the water and food supplies gave no ground for suspicion." The milk supply was not altogether free from liability to pollution, but on weighing the various points the Specialist Sanitary Officer was of opinion that the more probable cause of the disease was the introduction of infection from without by the arrival of an ambulant case among some of the younger soldiers from whom it was subsequently spread to others.

The cases at Holywood occurred among the men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and Royal Sussex Regiment, a detachment of which was at the time undergoing a course of musketry at the station. The earlier investigations into the history of the epidemic appeared to indicate that the consumption of contaminated drinking water by the men during a recent route-march was a possible cause of the outbreak, but later enquiries threw strong suspicion on the use of infected sand in the barrack rooms as the more likely source of infection. The sand had been collected from the foreshore in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and was used for sprinkling over the floors of certain barrack rooms. On bacteriological examination the sand was found to contain *Coliform bacilli* and *Bacillus enteritidis*.

sporogenes. After pointing out that the main incidence of the outbreak fell on the three blocks of barracks in which this sand had been used, the Specialist Sanitary Officer, carrying out the enquiry, concludes as follows :—
 “The foregoing narrative of facts would seem to establish the strongest possible presumption that sand which had been deposited on the floors of the barrack rooms played a not altogether unimportant part in the causation of the outbreak of Enteric Fever. It is true that the evidence is merely presumptive, but it must be borne in mind, in fixing on the cause of any epidemic, presumptive evidence is all that can be obtained.” Against this, however, the Principal Medical Officer, Ireland, states, “that only six men of the ten attacked occupied the rooms in which sand was used, one was a constant visitor to those rooms, two were at times engaged in digging the sand for military purposes, and there was no evidence that the one remaining man had been in contact with the sand in any way. Even had this salient fact against the theory been ignored, it may be assumed that had the polluted sand introduced into barracks really conveyed the infection, more than six out of a large number of men occupying the rooms where it was used would have contracted the disease.”

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Sore throats.—The appearance of an epidemic of sore throats amongst the boys of the Duke of York's School has again to be recorded. In point of time the occurrence of the earlier cases coincided approximately to the commencement of the outbreak of last year, only, in this instance, the sore throats were not followed by the appearance of diphtheritic cases among the boys. In all 65 boys and 9 students were affected, the boys of the band, of whom no less than 50 per cent. were attacked, suffering most severely. This excessive prevalence among the boys of the band is attributed to the probable transference of the infection from one boy to another by means of the mouthpieces of the musical instruments in common use. Bacteriological examinations showed the disease to be non-diphtheritic in type among the boys, though the cases of sore throats in the attendants, washerwomen and others connected with the school exhibited the presence of pseudo-diphtheritic bacilli, while in two others indirectly associated with the school, the one a child of a school official, and the other a child of a non-residential schoolmaster, the throat swabs gave pure cultures of diphtheritic bacilli. The exact origin of the outbreak could not be traced, but a condition of overcrowding and consequent vitiation of the air of some of the dormitories is suggested as responsible in some measure for the spread of the disease.

The annual recurrence of sore throats among the occupants of certain barrack rooms in the Artillery Barracks at Woolwich was the subject of enquiry last year, and as the result of the investigations then carried out it was recommended that several structural alterations with the view of effecting an improvement in the ventilation should be taken in hand. It is satisfactory to note that the improvements effected in the barrack rooms as the outcome of the enquiry are said to have been followed by a reduction in the cases of sore throats.

Barracks.—A general description of the state of barracks was given in the report for last year, and what was said of the buildings then applies with equal force to them now. Although no marked structural changes are to be recorded for the year under review, it is noticeable that a steady, though perhaps slow, improvement in the comfort of barrack buildings generally is being effected from year to year.

Among the largest items of barrack expenditure for the past year are included various items referring to continuation engineer services at Bordon, Tidworth, Kildare, Mill Hill, and Dover, at the last named in connection with the provision of a new building for the Duke of York's School on transfer from Chelsea. Included among the lesser items were various amounts, some in the aggregate of considerable magnitude, for drainage and sewage works, remodelling latrines, improving water supplies, constructing Nursing Sisters Quarters, and for numerous miscellaneous services chiefly connected with alterations in the Raglan Barracks, Devonport. In addition the general comfort of many of the buildings has been increased by the

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installation of incandescent lighting in lieu of ordinary gas. Progress was also made towards the completion of the new Military Hospital at Cosham, and in the re-construction of Rochester Row Hospital.

In respect to minor services much has also been done. As a whole the standard of sanitation and comfort in barracks is better now than in former years. At the same time it is to be acknowledged that the reports of inspecting officers show that there is considerable room for improvement. The old buildings at Cahir (1811), Fermoy (1804), Manchester, Hulme Barracks (1799), Coventry (prior to 1794), Birmingham (1793), Chatham (unknown), Norwich, Cavalry Barracks (1793), &c., long since condemned are still in use, and though no outbreak of disease is attributable to their occupation, their out-of-date character and general defective sanitary state render them far from desirable habitations for troops. There are many other barracks chiefly in the Eastern, Western, Southern, and Irish Commands reported to be in an indifferent sanitary state, as judged by modern standards, and in several instances it has now become a question whether expenditure in repairs on any extensive scale is to be recommended. The recurrent expenditure on old barracks must be considerable, and it would probably prove more economical in the long run to replace many of these buildings by new ones, rather than resort to a system of a patch-work nature. Among those barracks to which special references have been made may be mentioned King Street Barracks in Aberdeen (date of construction unknown), which are described as "antiquated, leaving much to be desired in their lighting and ventilating arrangements," the barracks in Edinburgh (prior to 1792), which are reported as defectively ventilated without any feasible remedy for improvement owing to structural defects, the Artillery Barracks at Newcastle (1816), the Cavalry Barracks at York (1794), and at Norwich (1793), the latter described as "old and quite out of date, dilapidated with cheerless uncomfortable rooms," the old hutments included in the Lower Chatham Barracks (unknown), the Shrapnell Barracks at Woolwich, reported to be beyond repair, the barracks at Christchurch (1795, added to 1875-1880), Dorchester (Artillery 1795, added to 1799, dépôt 1879), and the Llanion Barracks (old barracks) at Pembroke Dock, the last of which are stated to be the most insanitary buildings in that district.

In Ireland the buildings at Mullingar (1814 added to 1897-8-9) are mentioned as being old and considerably out of repair, while the Victoria Barrack hutments in Cork are referred to as dilapidated buildings, rotting and full of vermin. At Ballinrobe the barracks appear equally bad, and at the Curragh the Beresford Barracks are stated to be rapidly decaying and getting beyond repair, the rooms being draughty, cheerless and very cold in winter, while the wooden hutments at Newbridge are described as being in a condition in which anything short of reconstruction will never make them satisfactory.

Defects in drainage are responsible for a large part of the annual recurrent expenditure on barracks, and though considerable improvements have been effected in this direction much still remains to be done. During the year the reconstruction of the drainage at Kingston and at Brighton was completed, while the work of remodelling the drainage system at Woolwich (Cambridge Barracks) and at Mullingar made satisfactory progress. The requirements of certain stations such as Ayr, York, Fleetwood, Hilsea, Netley, &c., are, however, delayed, pending the provision of funds; meanwhile proposals have been put forward to commence reconstruction work at Ayr, Hilsea and Netley, where the condition of the drainage system calls for immediate action. The various sanitary problems to be dealt with in barrack reconstruction, as well as the general direction of sanitary reform, may be conveniently described under the following headings:—

Married Quarters.—The provision of suitable accommodation for the married families of non-commissioned officers and men has been for some considerable time a subject of constant complaint, and is again put forward as an urgent requirement in all reports bearing on the condition of the barracks at Home. This is partly due to the unsatisfactory out-of-date condition of the married quarters which still exist in large numbers, and to the difficulty of hiring suitable accommodation on the scale of lodging allow.

ance, and partly to the continued existence in considerable numbers of "single room" married quarters.

In Ireland alone it is reported that no less than 150 out of 299 one-room married quarters are at present in occupation as such, and this number may be taken as a fair estimate of the general conditions existing elsewhere.

Much has been done and is being done to thin out the married families by erecting new buildings and by placing a certain number on the lodging list, thus relieving the congestion in barracks, but in many instances suitable lodgings are not available, and the overcrowded condition of the quarters must remain until sufficient new buildings are provided. Meanwhile, reports from Commands and Districts show that General Officers Commanding are alive to the necessity of making the families comfortable, and everything is being done towards this end.

During the past year expenditure on Married Quarters included sums for increased accommodation at Woolwich, Weedon, Dunree, and Fort Monckton, while lesser items, though in the aggregate considerable, were expended in reconstructing and remodelling married quarters in every command at Home. Wherever possible, single-room quarters are being abolished, and two rooms are generally recognized as the minimum requirement of a married family, however small. The sanitary deficiencies in existing married quarters, referred to in last year's report, are again brought to notice by Sanitary Officers. The provision of suitable sanitary annexes, where such do not already exist, is, however, being rapidly proceeded with, and it is hoped that at no distant date the accommodation at all stations will have reached a satisfactory standard of comfort.

A special enquiry was undertaken by the Specialist Sanitary Officer, Eastern Area, Southern Command, into the sanitary state of the lodgings occupied by the married families of the non-commissioned officers and men in the Portsmouth Sub-District. His investigations showed that the general sanitary condition of lodging accommodation, particularly that occupied by the junior non-commissioned officers and privates, was much below that provided in modern married quarters in barracks, and that the situation of the hired premises, generally amid objectionable and insanitary surroundings in old streets, left much to be desired from a health standpoint. His principal objections to these lodgings are summarized as follows :—

- (a) Inconvenience of cooking arrangements.
- (b) Inconvenience in sink accommodation.
- (c) No suitable places for storing food.
- (d) Inconvenience in washing arrangements and also in drying clothes.
- (e) Inconvenience in getting rid of household refuse.

As a rule, he tells us, that cooking was generally carried out in the public room which, in some instances, was used as a bedroom as well, while cupboards and presses, used for the storage of food, contained wearing apparel in addition.

In many instances no sinks were provided, and waste water, &c., was got rid of either through a gully trap in the yard, or a w.c., while the washing and drying of clothes was carried out in the room used for meals and the storage of food supplies.

These conditions, though descriptive of the lodgings at Portsmouth, are generally applicable to lodgings too frequently occupied by the married families of junior non-commissioned officers and men, and though perhaps no worse than that prevalent among the poorest classes of the civil population are far from desirable for those accustomed to the healthier surroundings of barrack life. It is questionable whether, in these circumstances, the policy of issuing lodging allowances, on the present scale, in lieu of quarters is to be recommended. Necessity sometimes forces our hand, but it would appear preferable, from a sanitary point of view, that a reduced scale of accommodation in barracks, within reasonable limits, should sometimes be accepted rather than that the occupants should be forced on the lodging list.

Water Supplies.—The difficulties connected with the water supplies at Devonport, Christchurch, and Aberdeen, referred to in last year's report, have

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been more or less satisfactorily overcome in so far as the first two stations are concerned, but the conditions at Aberdeen remain unchanged, necessitating the continuance of boiling drinking water at that station. Thanks to the energetic measures adopted by the civil authorities for the removal of the sources of contamination, the necessity of boiling water in barracks at Devonport ceased to exist early in the year, and no further trouble in this respect is now anticipated.

Recent analysis of water at Christchurch shows that the method of purification adopted by the municipal authorities is proving effective, though it is to be regretted that the question of the pollution of the river Avon at Ringwood from which the supply for Christchurch is obtained has not yet been settled.

The work of deepening the wells at Sheerness and Shoeburyness is completed, and a plentiful supply of pure water is now available for the requirements of these garrisons. The wells are of considerable depth passing through the greensand into the London clay. From time to time complaints have been made as to the quality of the water supplies of several of the Forts comprising the Plymouth line of Defences, and hitherto provision has been made for boiling. It is, however, now proposed to deal with the question permanently, and to avoid if possible the necessity for boiling.

No change has as yet been effected in regard to the water supply of Glencorse. Negotiations with the Talla Water Company are in progress, meanwhile the water remains liable to pollution and necessitates provision for boiling. During the year two small sterilizers on heat exchange principles were on trial at this station, and appear to have given much satisfaction. Reports state that these sterilizers are more economical than boiling by the ordinary methods, and in view of the results obtained at Glencorse it is proposed to extend the system to other stations where drinking water requires to be boiled or sterilized.

In Ireland the shortage of water occasionally experienced at the Curragh, during periods of drought, has been met by obtaining an additional supply through deep borings, while at Bere Island, Forts Camden, Carlisle and Templebreedy arrangements are being made to further increase the supply from new sources.

The negotiations with the civil authorities at Buttevant and Birr terminated satisfactorily, and arrangements are now completed for the provision of water to the troops through the municipal mains.

The quality of the water supply at Cork is still under suspicion and frequently necessitates boiling. At Beverley, too, drinking water is boiled as the local corporation supply has not yet been installed.

A Candy's filter has been in use at Longmoor for some time, and though ineffectual in completely removing the discoloration due to iron is giving greatly improved results.

Water Closets, Latrines, Urinals, &c.—In each Command much is being done to replace the old pattern trough latrine by the later type of pedestal water closet. The introduction of the pedestal closets for barrack use was commenced some few years ago, and gradually the total substitution of the pedestal closet for the trough latrine is being effected. Towards this end much was done in the Eastern, Southern and Scottish Commands, while in the remaining Commands similar improvements though in a lesser degree, were also carried out.

Unfortunately earth closets are still in use in some of the older buildings, chiefly in the Western and Irish Commands, but it seems anomalous to find them installed in modern barracks such as those at Bulford. Their conversion into water closets in so far as funds and local exigencies will permit is being carried out, and it is hoped eventually to have them removed altogether from barracks.

The objectionable system of placing urine tubs for night use in corridors and passages between barrack rooms is being gradually abandoned. There is no doubt that the use of these tubs leads to nuisances and insanitary conditions, and it is desirable that when possible properly constructed night urinals connected with a drainage system should be provided. In some of

the older barracks, however, many difficulties present themselves, and in cases where the structural arrangements of the buildings are unsuitable, or where the main drainage pipes are distantly situated, the provision of night urinals at convenient sites entails considerable expense. In the case of the Wellington Barracks in London, for instance, the provision of night urinals is recommended by the local Principal Medical Officer, but the General Officer Commanding in his forwarding minute remarks that their provision would involve the laying down of new drains which would hardly be justified owing to the condition of the barrack. He caustically adds, "What is required are new Barracks." *Sic passim!* In Ireland a system was adopted of placing the night urine tubs on the ground floors of buildings only. By this means the spillage of urine during the transit of the tubs downstairs when full was obviated, and it was found that the system was not followed by the commitment of nuisances elsewhere in barracks. No doubt the higher educational standard of the soldier, and his instruction in sanitation, justifies us nowadays in appealing more confidently to his better feelings of decency, and to the exercise of self-restraint, than formerly; it would appear from the success of the experiment in Ireland that our trust is not always misplaced, and that he will live up to the conditions of his surroundings.

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Baths and Wash-houses.—Although a gradual improvement is taking place, year by year, in the bathing and lavatory accommodation in barracks, the standard of comfort and sanitation in this direction in many of the older buildings still falls far short of modern requirements. In some barracks the old slate baths remain in use, but in by far the greater number a sufficiency of the more modern immersion or plunge baths is provided, while the latest barrack buildings are being equipped with shower baths.

The damp, cold, cheerless condition of the lavatories and washhouses, frequently situated in the basements of old buildings, are complained of by inspecting officers, but to effect any material improvement in their state would appear impossible without dealing with the barracks as a whole—a question involving larger considerations. In the meantime, efforts are being made to attend to their more urgent minor requirements.

The supply of hot water for ablutionary purposes in barracks is now looked upon as a sanitary necessity, and in so far as funds permit hot-water installations are being extended in barrack buildings.

Strong recommendations have been put forward for the provision of suitable ablutionary accommodation for married families and for officers. The former is being dealt with by the provision of sanitary annexes to many of the older married quarters, and by the erection of suitably equipped new buildings fitted with baths, &c., while the latter, being considered of a less important nature, must await the completion of more urgent services.

Sewage Disposal.—The subject of sewage disposal was fully dealt with in the report for last year, and details were given of the different biological processes in vogue in the various barracks and camps throughout the country. Mention was made of the special difficulties which had been experienced in treating barrack sewage, both on account of its exceptional strength, and, in some cases, of the inclusion of large quantities of stable manure. The experience since gained has enabled us to overcome these troubles to some extent, and the reports from those stations where biological installations were not working altogether satisfactorily show generally that either marked improvement has been effected or that the results now obtained are sufficiently satisfactory to meet the requirements of the local authorities. The inclusion of storm water in excess and its subsequent injurious effect on installations has been met by a more complete elimination of the rainfall, and where this has not been found possible the provision of storm-overflow beds are in contemplation. In the case of Bordon East, the latter has been rendered necessary on account of the sandy nature of the soil and the abruptness of the fall of the ground—conditions which defied all ordinary precautions for rainfall elimination. At West Bordon where large quantities of rain-water collect in the spaces between the stable

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blocks, and necessarily drain into the stable drain, special provision for storm excesses are about to be provided.

The tertiary beds which were in course of construction at Blackdown and Deepcut have now been completed, and are satisfactorily effecting the desired improvement in the quality of the effluent.

At the Curragh where the purification is carried out by double contact beds followed by land treatment, the installation, which has worked well for some six years, is proving unequal to cope with the augmented flow of sewage now being supplied by the camps, and measures are about to be taken for an enlargement of the installation. The matter is in the hands of the War Department Sanitary Engineer, who has been instructed to report on the installation and farm generally.

The sewage at Chichester is passed at present with but comparatively little treatment directly into the adjoining river, but negotiations are taking place with the civil authorities for the provision of branch sewers whereby the barrack sewage may be taken into the new Municipal Drainage System. At Weedon a similar course is being followed, and it is hoped that here also the barrack and Municipal Drainage System will shortly be connected with each other.

As the outcome of a general protest on the part of the civil authorities of Belfast against the pollution of the Lough by sewage discharges, a septic tank installation with a single contact bed was erected for the treatment of the sewage from Holywood Barracks. The installation has now been in use for several months and appears to be giving satisfaction.

In the Salisbury Plain District where the soil consists of chalk covered by a thin stratum of surface soil, sewage purification has had to receive special attention in order to avoid the contamination of local water supplies. At Tidworth the pumping plant erected for the removal of the contact bed effluent from the vicinity of the Bourne was brought into use during the year, and the liquid is now being distributed at a safe distance over a wide area by a series of carefully arranged permanent carriers. At Bulford additional carriers have been provided so as to spread the effluent more widely and thus prevent the overtaxing of any particular portion of the land.

Sewage disposal at the new Cavalry School at Netheravon is carried out on a dual system—the stable drainage and the sewage of the camp being dealt with separately. The former is directly applied to the land, while the latter is passed through a septic tank succeeded by a filter bed, over which the tank effluent is sprinkled by a rotatory distributor, the effluent being subsequently conveyed to a cultivated plot of land for irrigation.

Generally speaking, the year has been marked by an almost complete absence of complaints from River and Civil authorities, in so far as the disposal of sewage from War Department properties is concerned, and it would appear that the experience gained in the management of sewage installation and the efforts which have been made to effect purification are meeting with gratifying results.

Lighting.—The lighting in barracks is bad. In the majority of barrack buildings oil is the sole illuminant, while gas is less common, and in very few instances has electric lighting been installed. Excepting at Hampton Court, practically no new electric light installations were erected during the year under review. Much, however, is being done towards improving the gas lighting in barracks, and at several stations incandescent burners were provided. Among the number may be mentioned Worcester, Warwick, Bedford, Northampton (married quarters), Burscough, Seaforth and several places in the Irish Command. At Aldershot the lighting of barracks, chiefly by oil, is reported as still unsatisfactory, and it appears anomalous to find oil being used as an illuminant in the new barracks at Tidworth, when the provision of electric lighting, where gas is not available, is considered a modern necessity in all civil buildings and institutions.

Food Supplies.—The food supply of the soldier is so carefully protected by rules and regulations governing its purchase, &c., that few complaints are heard as to the quality of the ration. The quantity, too, is ample, the

allowance being framed on a liberal scale comprising $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of fresh or preserved meat, and 1 lb. of bread per diem for each man in barracks. In addition each soldier draws 3d. a day as messing allowance which enables him to purchase groceries such as tea, coffee, sugar, butter and other extras. *United Kingdom.*

During the year an important change was effected in the scale of rations for foreign stations. It appears that a separate scale existed for nearly every Command, however small, and that while garrisons such as those of Bermuda and Jamaica received 1 lb. of meat and 1 lb. of bread only, others situated under similar climatic and economic conditions were more generously treated, being granted in addition a free grocery ration, comprising vegetables, tea, sugar, coffee, rice, &c., in varying quantities. There appeared to be no valid reason for these anomalies, and after enquiry it was determined to establish a uniform scale of grocery and vegetable ration in addition to the bread and meat ration already issued at all foreign stations, excluding only Malta and Gibraltar which are still maintained on the Home allowance.

The scale adopted is as follows:—

Tea, $\frac{5}{8}$ oz., or coffee $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.
 Sugar, 2 ozs.
 Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Pepper, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz.
 Fresh vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or dried vegetables, 2 ozs.

In nutritive value the ration is not only well above that considered by physiological experts to be essential for the bodily requirements of a man in hard work, but if considered together with the purchase value of the messing allowance granted to each soldier, is framed on a generous scale.

The quantity of the tea ration was purposely increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{5}{8}$ oz., as it was thought that the use of tea by the soldier should be encouraged with the hope that its increased consumption might be followed by a corresponding decrease in the quantity of beer and other alcoholic drinks, as well as of water, frequently obtained from contaminated sources.

The cooking in barracks is conducted on a Company, Squadron, or Battery System, whereby food is prepared, by Company, Squadron, or Battery cooks. Until recently the meals were served individually to each man, but since the development of the Restaurant System the individual rations are usually "pooled" and served to the men collectively in rooms or dining halls specially set apart for the purpose.

The principal advantages claimed for the Restaurant System are that it permits a greater variety in messing, and also obviates the objectionable and insanitary practice of using the men's dormitories for meals. It also reduces waste. In this respect attention has latterly been drawn to the large amount of bread thrown away in barracks. The soldier is seldom able to eat his complete ration of bread, and though the daily allowance cannot be regarded as excessive for the young recruit it is found by experience that this quantity is more than enough for many of the older men. Under the Restaurant System by "pooling" the ration it is reported that $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread is ample for the requirements of each soldier, and it is suggested that the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. should be replaced by an equivalent of flour, from which extras such as puddings, &c., could be provided. The proposal has been carried out experimentally at some stations, and on the whole has met with approval. Although no doubt under able catering management the change would benefit the soldier, yet on the other hand against it is the entirely sentimental objection, that the recruit having been promised a definite ration on enlistment may possibly look upon the innovation as an encroachment on his rights.

Camps.—The usual training camps were held during the summer months, when large bodies of troops comprising Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, came under canvas in each Command.

The health of the men during their training period was excellent despite the continuous inclemency of the weather conditions, and the comparative absence of infectious and other "preventable" diseases generally associated

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with camp life, speaks well for the sanitary administration of the responsible authorities. That the sanitary organization of these areas requires much care and thought may be realised from the magnitude of some of the undertakings. In the case of Salisbury Plain, for instance, no less than 38,000 troops, including Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, are reported to have been under canvas during the summer season, while in the Irish, Eastern, Scottish and other Commands, though the troops were more widely distributed the numbers dealt with were considerable. Indeed, from a sanitary standpoint, these camps are a constant source of anxiety to the local authorities, as the concentration of large groups of men withdrawn from various grades of civil life and surroundings, and suddenly placed under camp conditions in circumscribed areas, is not without its dangers to health. Experience has shown that wherever masses of men are collected together the danger of epidemic disease is always present, and the channels of infection require to be carefully guarded. Our previous records show many instances of Enteric Fever and other outbreaks attributable to the introduction of infection through "carrier" cases, and though in our present state of knowledge it may not be possible, or at least practicable, to exclude all the sources of infection, we can do much by sanitary measures to check the spread of the disease in both camps and barracks.

The localized and limited character of recent outbreaks such as those at Filleigh and Pirbright, referred to in previous pages, is a satisfactory indication of the success of the suppressive measures employed in camps, which may be grouped under the principal headings of inspection, isolation, and disinfection. That, however, the increased standard of cleanliness maintained in camps is another factor of considerable import there can be no doubt. In respect to this, all reports from Administrative and Specialist Sanitary Officers show there has been marked improvement. This result is due in some considerable measure to the adoption of a definite organized system of sanitary work based on the formation of sanitary squads for each regimental or camp unit. The squads consist partly of regimental non-commissioned officers and men, and partly of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The ordinary sanitary requirements of the camp, including refuse and excreta disposal and sanitary police duties, are attended to by the regimental non-commissioned officers and men, while the more technical sanitary work connected with water purification, &c., is carried out by non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the whole under the direction and supervision of Medical Officers. This system was largely adopted, with more or less modified personnel, in the training and manœuvre camps during last summer, and appears to have given much satisfaction. Statements by inspecting officers indicate that wherever adopted the cleanliness of the camp was maintained at a higher level, and that there was a noticeable improvement in the attention to sanitary detail. It would seem that the employment of a separate sanitary establishment as an integral part of a regimental or corps unit not only created a desire on the part of the special personnel to excel in their particular duties, but by giving official recognition to the importance of sanitary work a general interest was stimulated among all ranks in measures of disease prevention. As an indication of the growing interest displayed in sanitation, it may be mentioned that an unusually large number of devices and variety of designs of sanitary appliances for the disposal of camp refuse, &c., were brought to notice during the year. Indeed, few sanitary reports on training camps are without some reference to a new, and often-times improved, modification of existing methods; in this respect the report on the manœuvre camps in the Eastern Command is replete with original suggestions.

In Scotland a special effort was made to rouse general interest in sanitary measures among Volunteer and Yeomanry units. Memoranda containing instruction on camp sanitation, and drawing attention to the necessity for the strict observance of sanitary rules and regulations for the preservation of health were widely circulated among the troops under canvas. The formation of sanitary squads for sanitary duties was advocated, and every encouragement was given to Volunteer and Yeomanry units to establish their sanitary organization and to conduct their sanitary services on the lines

to be followed in the field. By these means considerable interest was developed among all ranks in sanitary measures, and the reports received show that the general standard of camp cleanliness reached a higher level than heretofore.

*United
Kingdom.*

Hospitals.—The continued improvement in the general health of the troops has been followed by a corresponding diminution in the number of hospital beds. In 1905 the sick accommodation in Military Hospitals at Home was reduced by 1,341, while during the year under review a further reduction of 949 beds was effected. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of many of the hospital buildings these reductions are not without considerable advantages; they allow of the wider separation of the sick and provide greater facilities for isolation, for, though the bed equipment is removed the accommodation in the majority of cases is still available. These reductions furthermore mean “ultimately a large saving on equipment, upkeep, and administration.”

The structural condition of the hospital buildings generally falls far short of modern requirements. During the year no new works, on any extensive scale (the reconstruction of Rochester Row Hospital excepted), were taken in hand, while the new buildings at Cosham for the sick of the Portsmouth garrison and the Infirmary Ward, D. Block, Netley, though virtually completed had not been handed over at the end of the year. Several new hospitals are still required, notably those for the sick of the garrisons at Pembroke Dock, Tidworth, Chatham, Fort George, Dublin, &c., while the reception stations—which form so important an element of the Hospital Centralization Scheme—for many of the smaller outlying garrisons have to be provided by alteration of the existing buildings. Some progress, however, was made in this direction by the provision of a new reception station at Bordon, and by conversion at Gosport. At Tidworth the temporary reappropriation of the barrack rooms in the Delhi Lines as a hospital was lately sanctioned pending the reconstruction of the Mooltan Barracks, the plans of which were approved some months ago. At Netley the remodelling of the ward annexes of the Royal Victoria Hospital, as recommended by the sanitary expert members of the Army Medical Advisory Board, was taken in hand, and of 65 annexes to be reconstructed, 15 have now been dealt with. Proposals have been put forward for the provision of suitable wards at Netley for the establishment of Zittmann's treatment of Syphilis, and it is hoped funds will be available to carry out the necessary structural alterations at an early date.

The increased requirements of the female nursing staff have received liberal attention during the year. The Nurses' Quarters at Millbank were completed and are now in occupation, while the provision of quarters, either as new works or as reappropriations, are in progress at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, the Military Hospital, Devonport, and the Military Hospital at the Curragh. The accommodation for the nursing staff of the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, has proved insufficient, and arrangements are being made to provide a new block of quarters and dining room separate from, but adjacent to, the hospital for the requirements of these ladies. An additional block containing Matron's rooms, nurse's rooms, servant's quarters and annexes is also being provided for the isolation hospital.

The dilapidated and generally unsatisfactory condition of the Families' Hospital at Shorncliffe was again prominently brought to notice, and the commencement of a new hospital for the requirements of the married families at that station is imminent.

Mediterranean.

V.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING AT STATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

The stations situated in and around the Mediterranean Basin form a group which from the fact that they are all subject to identical or closely similar climatic conditions may very conveniently be studied as a whole. The detailed figures for the entire group are given in Table 2. These stations are Gibraltar, Malta, Crete, Cyprus, and Egypt (Cairo and Alexandria). The first four are all islands or practically so, the last, though Continental, is so closely situated to large masses of water that it may be looked on as climatically semi-insular. These are now united in one Command under the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean.

CRETE.

The garrison of Crete is small and split up into two portions—a main body at Candia and a small detachment at Canea. The former body lives under what are practically camp conditions, the buildings they occupy being huts, which are reported as being “commodious and fairly comfortable, but in some cases falling into disrepair.” The accommodation is just sufficient in the huts occupied as barrack rooms, but in the Main Guard Hut the cubic space is only 380 cubic feet per man. The cells are very hot in summer, and being without means of warming, very cold in winter. The officers’ huts are mostly old, badly constructed, and afford scanty accommodation, most of the rooms are not provided with stoves, and some of the junior officers have to occupy E.P. tents through the greater part of the year. The sanitary arrangements are primitive but with so small a body of troops the danger on this account is not so great, supervision being more easy, than with a larger body of force.

The detachment at Canea, consisting of 3 officers and 55 to 65 men, is somewhat better accommodated in three houses, of which that occupied by the officers is well situated and arranged. The two houses occupied by the men seem to offer hardly enough accommodation for the larger number above stated, and it is considered by the Senior Medical Officer that the detachment should be kept constantly at 50 men.

In both Candia and Canea the water supply is from shallow wells and has to be boiled. Piped water supplies are available fairly close to both posts, but the expense of laying these on to barracks has been considered prohibitive.

Judged by the results, the somewhat unsatisfactory housing enjoyed by the main body, and the generally primitive arrangements of the details of sanitation, do not seem to have had any marked effect on the health of the garrison which has remained remarkably good. There has been no case of either Enteric fever or Malta fever during the year. The most important causes of inefficiency have been *Malarial fevers* and *Simple continued fever*. The former accounted for a slightly higher number of admissions than last year, but the number treated in hospital and in barracks for these diseases was very much less. Taking the two sets of figures together it may be stated that the incidence of malarial fevers in 1907 was one-half what it was in

1906, and about one-seventh of what it was in 1905. Anti-malarial measures have been prosecuted with great vigour, and it is to this fact that we may attribute the satisfactory state of affairs noted above. The camp at Candia is said to be practically free from mosquitoes. Simple continued fever showed nearly twice as many admissions this year as last, but none of the cases were of other than trivial importance and none developed at a later stage into any more serious form of fever.

Mediterranean.

There was a marked increase in *Venereal disease*, principally in gonorrhœa, but it is stated that no cases of syphilis were contracted on the Island. The fact that the regiment forming the garrison was fresh out from home, is thought to account for the increase, both in venereal disease and in simple continued fever.

MALTA.

In the report on this station for last year it was stated that the medical history of Malta is, and always has been, the history of Malta fever. From this point of view the garrison of the island has been happy in having during the year 1907, no history. The number of admissions for this disease fell to 11, as compared with 161 in 1906, and 643 in 1905. What this reduction means in actual saving to the national exchequer can hardly be over-estimated. It may be briefly stated as follows:—For every man in the garrison of Malta during the year 1905, Government lost 5 days' pay from this cause alone. In the year 1906 they lost more than 2 days' pay, in the year 1907 they lost less than one-fifth of a day's pay. In a garrison whose strength is counted in thousands, this reduction is of considerable importance. But the loss to the nation does not consist solely in loss of efficiency or money during actual sickness, the expense of invaliding is also a serious matter. In this respect, too, there has been a gratifying decrease, the invaliding for 1907 being one-tenth that of 1906, and not much more than one-twentieth that of 1905. And even this figure is too high, since the invaliding for one year must always to a certain extent be affected by the unhealthiness of the year before. In this particular instance this effect has been very apparent, since more men were sent home for change during 1907 than actually contracted the disease during that year. We have not, therefore, benefited yet to the full extent from the improvements effected in the sanitation of Malta, in respect of the incidence of Malta fever. What those improvements are it is hardly necessary to repeat. They may be summed up in a "sentence," "The prohibition of goat's milk in barracks." The reasons for this prohibition were given in last year's report, in which also the good results which have actually resulted were fore-shadowed. It only remains to be said on this point that the hopes of last year have been amply fulfilled, and we can feel confident that a continuance of preventive work on the same lines will make the present fortunate state of affairs a permanent one.

Enteric fever accounted for 15* admissions to hospital. Of these 12 were shown by bacteriological investigation to be due to infection with a bacillus of the so-called para-typhoid group. This is probably a larger proportion of these aberrant cases than has before been reported in any outbreak. The disease was in most cases attributed to causes existing outside barracks. It is stated that it is impossible for men on midnight passes to get food at the Coffee Bar in barracks after 9.30 p.m. They are therefore driven to get supper at outside places of refreshment, where the sanitary arrangements are far inferior to anything that would be tolerated in barracks. The formation of a Soldiers' Club at Valetta has been discussed and would undoubtedly meet a felt want in this direction.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of *Tubercle of the Lung*; 16 cases in all came under treatment, but as 3 of these came from Crete, there remain 13 attributable to local conditions. Of these 7 belonged to the Royal Garrison Artillery; that is more than half the

* Includes one officer.

Mediterranean.

cases came from a corps which constitutes a good deal less than one-third of the total strength of the garrison. The Sanitary Officer in his report draws attention to the fact that these men have often to sleep in casemates, and the connection between inferior ventilation and tubercular disease of the lung is so strong and close, that it is difficult not to be drawn into the conclusion that the undue prevalence of this disease among the men of this particular corps is in some way connected with their occupation of casemates. The Sanitary Officer also points out that several of the cases had complained of cough before they left Home and had been told that "Malta was a good place for weak lungs." He points out that the hot depressing climate of the summer, combined as it is with occasional dust storms, and the frequent variations of temperature which are so common in the winter, render the climate, in his opinion, a peculiarly unsuitable one for people suffering from pulmonary disease.

Simple continued fever showed a marked reduction as compared with last year. No cause of a definite nature is given to account for these cases. They are probably of, in most instances, a purely symptomatic not of a specific character. None of them even showed any signs of being aberrant cases of Malta fever, nor did they subsequently develop into that disease. There was a rather severe epidemic of diphtheria amongst the civil population, but only one case occurred amongst the troops. The only case that occurred amongst the soldiers' married families came from those occupying private quarters. There were none admitted from Government quarters.

As regards *Veneral diseases* generally there has been a slight numerical decrease in the number of admissions, with a slight increase in the numbers constantly sick. The position, therefore, in respect of these diseases may be considered stationary. The number of invalids sent home during the year was only 90, as compared with 267 in 1906. This very substantial reduction is almost entirely due to the diminution in the incidence of Malta fever, but in part also to the fact that the Military Hospital at Intarfa has been used as a sanatorium (this would not have been possible except for the fact that the reduction of cases of Malta fever set so many beds free), and also that 10 married quarters in that post had been set apart for families requiring change. As a result it has been found unnecessary to send cases home that would otherwise have needed this much more expensive form of change of air.

As regards general sanitation, there is but little to remark upon. The old earth closets are being gradually though somewhat slowly replaced by water-closets, but a good deal yet remains to be done in this direction; urine tubs which are still in use require to be abolished and proper night urinals substituted for them. A considerable improvement has been effected in the flushing arrangements for the Island generally. The Civil Government's main sewer has 500,000 gallons of sea water flushed through it daily, a procedure which has practically done away with the nuisance complained of by people living or working near the large ventilating shafts. A similar benefit will, it is to be hoped, be extended to the whole of the Island by the construction on Kemmana Hill of a large tank for the storage of sea water, which will supply sufficient water for the satisfactory flushing of all water-closets in the drained areas, a practice that is at present most inefficiently performed.

CYPRUS.

The troops in Cyprus are quartered at Polymedia and Mount Troodos, the latter being occupied only from June to October. The accommodation at the former place is furnished partly by permanent iron barracks, and partly by huts, at the latter place the detachment occupies stone barracks. The hospital at Polymedia is also of stone, but that at Mount Troodos is unsatisfactory, and "not suited for serious cases in its present condition."

The water supply at both camps is good, though as Mount Troodos is steadily becoming more popular as a health resort the quantity of water at

the latter place may in the future become rather deficient. There is apparently a good deal of wastage due to carelessness and it is suggested that this might be checked by charging a somewhat higher water rate. *Mediterranean.*

The health of the garrison was slightly better than last year, the admissions for disease being distinctly lower, while the average duration of each case of sickness was little more than one-half of what it was in 1906, showing that not only were there fewer cases, but that they were individually less severe. The most marked decrease was shown in the group of *Veneral diseases*, the admissions for which were only a little more than half those for last year. On the other hand *Malarial fevers* showed a decided increase, the admissions being nearly four times what they were in 1906. The great majority of the cases, two-thirds in fact, occurred after the early rains in November, and there was a distinct preponderance of cases amongst the signallers who were probably more exposed to the possibilities of infection during their night signalling work.

There were no cases of either Malta fever or Enteric fever during the year.

EGYPT.

The health of the troops in Egypt was on the whole distinctly better in 1907 than in the previous year, this improvement showing itself in all the ratios, viz: Admissions to Hospital, Deaths, Invaliding and Numbers Constantly Sick. As regards the last three the improvement is even greater when we consider the decade prior to 1906, the deaths for 1907 being about one-third, the invaliding two-fifths, and the numbers constantly sick about four-fifths of what these ratios were during that period. The improvement seems to have affected all corps forming the Garrison, but most markedly it would appear the Cavalry. As regards individual diseases Small-pox accounted for 3 admissions at Alexandria. Two of the patients were officers, and the third the hospital orderly attending on them. There was a very virulent outbreak of the disease amongst the Levantine population of the town, and the fact that there was no heavier incidence amongst the troops forming the garrison of Alexandria points to the efficiency and efficacy of the vaccination of the men.

Enteric fever accounted for 28 admissions in all. Of these by far the greater majority occurred at Cairo (25 cases) and the majority of these again, (16 cases) at Abbassiyeh. The unit most affected was the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards. As this battalion had but lately come out from Home and had been subjected to Enteric inoculation to the extent of roughly one-half its strength, a detailed reference to the incidence of enteric fever in the battalion seems called for, even though the earlier part of the period falls into the year 1906. The regiment arrived in October, 1906, and was quartered in Abbassiyeh Barracks outside Cairo. Between October, 1906 and October, 1907, 14 cases of enteric fever occurred in this battalion. Of these cases 13 came from amongst the 381 men who had not been inoculated, and only one from amongst the 331 men who had been inoculated. These figures are of course small, but we have the advantage in this case of being able to study the incidence of enteric fever in two bodies of men serving in the same locality and under the same conditions, distinguished from each other in no way except by the fact of their being the one of them inoculated, the other non-inoculated. Disturbing factors are therefore entirely eliminated, and the figures though small are of great value in consequence. The prospects of further success in the future from the practice of inoculation against this disease are most encouraging. No particular cause is assigned for any of the cases of this disease in Egypt, but they are generally supposed to have been contracted out of barracks. Two cases, however, occurred amongst privates of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Citadel who were nursing in the Enteric fever ward and probably contracted the disease in the execution of their duty. *Malta fever* occurred, but to a trivial extent, only two men suffering. One of these was admitted twice.

Mediterranean.

Malarial fevers were more prevalent than in the previous year, if the mere figures are regarded. There were in all 222 admissions as compared with 141 in 1906. The fallacy lies in the fact that as in the previous year, so also in that under review the disease was limited to a single regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers who gave 201 cases, and almost entirely to that portion of the regiment which had previously served in Aden and Burma. This persistence of Malarial infection is very remarkable and characteristic.

There was slightly less *Dysentery* this year than last, and the improvement was most marked at Abbassiyeh. This station accounted for more than half the total cases in Egypt during 1906, while in 1907 the proportion had fallen to less than a quarter. The type prevalent at Alexandria is noted as being severe and protracted.

Simple continued fevers show a very gratifying decrease, but no particular cause can be assigned for this fact. At present the different fevers which are classed under this head present the main unsolved problem of Tropical Pathology as far as the British soldier is concerned. Probably many factors are involved, some of them non-specific, *e.g.*, exposure to the sun, digestive disorder, and other specific, and it is these last that demand investigation. The cases are in themselves trivial but by their number contribute sensibly to the inefficiency attributable to sickness. As already stated, in the year under review they were less prevalent than usual, but in 1906 they caused a daily inefficiency considerably higher than that due to enteric fever, and not much below that due to enteric fever and malarial fevers combined.

Venereal diseases show only a slight decrease as compared with last year, but are very much below the average for the past decennium, the decrease affecting all members of this class of disease in the latter case. As compared with last year there was a most marked decrease in admissions for syphilis, to the extent of about one-third, gonorrhoea fell about one-tenth, and there was a slight rise in the admissions due to the third and least important of the group.

As regards sanitation there is little to be added to the report for 1906. The condition of barracks in Cairo remains practically unchanged, and they require large sums of money to be spent on them to bring them to an efficient state of repair, and to enable them to be kept in a good sanitary condition. The plans for the proposed new barracks at Abbassiyeh have been considered and approved, but are still being worked out in detail. Meanwhile no money can be expended on Kasr-el-Nil Barracks which will be evacuated as soon as the new barracks are completed. The floors of all barracks in Cairo are reported to want relaying, some of them being "very bad." The Citadel Barracks are old and full of bugs. The military police barracks at Alexandria are similarly infested. The remarks on the condition of the barracks in Cairo made in last year's report are as applicable now as they were then.

All the barracks in Alexandria are now on the water-sewage system, and it is hoped that those in Cairo will eventually also be linked on to the City scheme, but this has not yet gone beyond the stage of design, though it is understood that the main plan has been agreed to.

GIBRALTAR.

The general health of the troops forming the garrison of Gibraltar has at first sight not been so satisfactory during the year under review as in 1907. This is shown by an increase in all the four ratios of admissions, deaths, men invalided, and numbers constantly sick.

As regards these ratios, however, it is gratifying to note that this increase is not attributable in any marked degree to the great preventable diseases. Neither enteric fever nor Malta fever show any undue prevalence, while in the group of venereal diseases, taken as a class, the change has been in the nature of a decrease in the number of admissions and numbers constantly sick, especially in the former. The increase is mostly due to local diseases,

of which the following are the most important :—Diseases of the Nervous System, Other Organs of Special Sense, Respiratory and Digestive Systems, and Diseases of the Skin. *Mediterranean.*

Of special diseases attention may be directed first to *Enteric fever*. Sixteen cases of this disease occurred during the year, but they cannot be considered to have in any way constituted an epidemic, being of an isolated and scattered nature. Their chief interest lies in the very thorough way in which wherever possible the circumstances of each case were investigated by the Sanitary Officer with a view to ascertaining the connection, if any, that might exist between it and any latent case of disease in the same barrack room. The procedure adopted was as follows :—The blood of all the occupants in a room from which a patient was admitted, suffering from enteric fever, was examined with a view to ascertaining whether any of these men showed the characteristic reaction of agglutination. If any such were discovered, further investigations were carried to ascertain whether the man so discriminated was harbouring the bacilli of enteric fever in his system. The following analysis may be given of the cases and of the results of the investigation. Out of the total number of 16 cases 1 occurred in a private of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who had been in attendance in enteric fever cases for 5 months prior to his attack. Two occurred among men occupying adjacent married quarters, and were probably connected with each other, though no actual cause could be traced in either case. Two of the remainder were by no means typical in their nature, which seemed to point rather to a general pyæmia than enteric fever. Ten of the remaining cases were investigated on the lines above laid down. In respect of six of these, men were found in the same barrack room whose blood reacted to the test for enteric fever. Two cases came from the same barrack room, and in this room was a man who not only gave the reaction alluded to, but who was found to be harbouring in his system an organism resembling in all but a few details the bacillus of enteric fever. The resemblance is so close, or rather the points of difference are so few in number, that the Sanitary Officer indulges in the speculation that perhaps "such an organism might eventually be converted into a true specific microbe." It must be pointed out, however, that though the points of difference are few in number, and mostly of trivial importance, being the action of the germ in respect of the fermentation of certain sugars, they include one of the greatest importance, in the fact that the organism in question cannot, when injected into one of the lower animals, enable the blood of that animal to give the characteristic reaction of agglutination or sedimentation with a typical enteric fever bacillus. In the present state of our knowledge of the variability of bacteria we are not in a position to definitely adopt or discard the line of argument suggested by the Sanitary Officer. The presence of such a man in a barrack room must always be regarded as a possible source of danger, but we are not in a position at present to say that he certainly is so. The fact that so many men admitted for enteric fever seem to have been associated with men whose blood gave the reaction to enteric fever, but who showed no other symptoms of the disease, led the Sanitary Officer to further investigations directed to ascertain whether any large proportion of men existed giving this reaction in barrack rooms from which no one had been admitted for enteric fever. For this purpose the blood of every man in the St. Jago Barracks, and that of the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery in the Casemate Barracks (in all 297 men), was examined, with the result that 10 per cent. of these men were found to give the typical reaction for enteric fever. The period of year at which these observations were made was that during which enteric fever is usually prevalent in Gibraltar. A further series of observations will be made in the period during which this disease is non-existent, viz., January and February. Although the results of the above laborious and careful research have been, to a very considerable extent, negative, they are nevertheless extremely valuable as an addition to the facts already available on this most important question, and they reflect great credit on the Sanitary Officer, Major Horrocks, R.A.M.C., who carried them out.

There were two cases of *Malta fever* admitted to hospital during the year. In both of these there was sufficient evidence to prove the connection between the infection and the consumption of unsterilized or imperfectly

Mediterranean.

sterilized milk. In one case the suspected milk was actually proved to contain the specific micrococcus, and in the other it was traced to Spain where the goats are known to harbour this micro-organism.

With regard to this disease, the following remarks of the Medical Officer of Health, Major Horrocks, on its prevalence in the civil population, and the general policy to be followed in respect of goats and the sale of imported milk are of interest.

Three cases were reported. One case was a resident in Linea, and was admitted into the Colonial Hospital from the Spanish Lines. He stated that he had been in the habit of drinking unboiled cows' milk obtained from a dairy in Irish Town. The cows at the dairy in Gibraltar and at the farm in Spain were examined, and marked evidence of blood infection was found in 13 of them. Though the specific microbe was not isolated from the milk secreted at the time, yet as the milk of 5 of the cows in the dairy showed the presence of specific agglutinins, there is very little doubt that the microbe itself had been excreted in the milk, and that the cows were in a state dangerous to the public health. The cows were removed from Gibraltar and the dairy closed.

The second case was very doubtful; blood was not forwarded for examination, and the case convalesced rapidly, so it is highly improbable that the patient really suffered from Mediterranean fever.

The third case gave the usual serum reaction, and on enquiry it was found that he had been in the habit of drinking unboiled cows' milk obtained from a dairy in Irish Town. The cows at the dairy in Gibraltar and at the farm in Spain were examined, and marked evidence of blood infection was found in 13 of them. Though the specific microbe was not isolated from the milk secreted at the time, yet as the milk of 5 of the cows in the dairy showed the presence of specific agglutinins, there is very little doubt that the microbe itself had been excreted in the milk, and that the cows were in a state dangerous to the public health. The cows were removed from Gibraltar and the dairy closed.

It is gratifying to note that the goats living on the rock did not prove infective during the year under review. This result is to be attributed to administrative measures which were suggested in the report for 1906, and adopted during 1907. They are shortly as follows:—

- (1) Regular and systematic examination of all goats on the Rock. Blood and milk from each goat have been examined twice during the year. Seventeen per cent. were found to give a serum reaction with the *M. melitensis*, as compared with 14 per cent. last year. This does not necessarily indicate that there are more infected goats on the Rock now than they were in 1906.

Most of the serum reactions were only obtained with one-tenth dilution of serum, and the Specialist Sanitary Officer does not consider, after an experience of blood examinations extending over four years, that such a reaction necessarily indicates an infection of the animal. When an animal is really infected, especially if the infection is of comparatively recent date, it is found that a reaction can be obtained with a gradually increasing dilution of the serum.

In the case of most of the goats now on the Rock, the reaction has proved inconstant, appearing at one examination and disappearing at the next.

The appearance of agglutinins in the milk is a more certain sign of infection. Fortunately, only two goats were found to be excreting milk which had the power of clumping the *M. melitensis*.

After examining over 2,000 goats in Malta and Gibraltar, the Specialist Sanitary Officer believes that goats giving a milk reaction should be regarded as dangerous and at once destroyed. The excretion of the infecting microbe in milk is very irregular, and unless a daily examination of the milk of these goats is made, which is not practicable, it will be impossible to effectively safeguard the public purchasing such milk.

Prolonged observation of infected goats has shown that the disease may persist for two years at least, and the milk secreted after the birth of a kid contains an increased number of the specific microbe. This being the case, the suggestion of isolating infected goats until the disease disappears is not practicable on account of the expense entailed.

- (2) Quarantine all goats which are brought to Gibraltar until examination of the blood and milk have shown that they are free from infection.

A goat shed has been erected at the North Front where the animals can be kept until the necessary examinations have been made. During the year several goatherds applied for permission to bring goats from Malta and Spain into Gibraltar, but on being informed that the goats would have to be quarantined until they had been found free from disease, nothing more was heard from them. *Mediterranean.*

- (3) Prepare a law requiring all milk imported from Spain to be boiled before sale in Gibraltar.

This law is now in force, and several milk vendors have been fined for selling imported unboiled milk. Following on the outbreak in Irish Town, all the cows on the Rock were examined, but none of them showed any signs of infection.

WATER SUPPLY.

A considerable portion of the Sanitary Officer's report for this year is concerned with the question of water supply, which, as noted in last year's report, must, in a place like Gibraltar, always be a difficulty. The drinking water which is mainly derived from rain-water collected on roofs, and specially prepared areas, is inevitably open to contamination. The result of bacteriological examinations show that *B. coli*, the typical organism of sewage contamination, can be isolated in 10 c.c. of practically every sample of water collected on the Rock, and many specimens contain it in even 1 c.c. It is doubtful in how far one can apply, to a water collected as that in Gibraltar is, the same bacteriological standard which we apply in the case of well or spring water, and this appears to be the view held locally. "The typical *B. coli* having been found in 10 c.c. of most waters collected from roofs which have been consumed for years without apparent detriment to health, it has been the custom to pass such waters as 'fit' for drinking purposes. Waters containing *B. coli* in 0.1 c.c. has been condemned, as an inspection of the source of supply has usually shown distinct evidence of contamination by sewage in these cases. An open mind has been kept as to the presence of *B. coli* in 1 c.c. of water, the opinion formed being commonly based on the combined results of the chemical and bacteriological examinations and on the results of an inspection of the source of supply." Under ordinary circumstances, as in the case of a water supply from a well or spring, the presence of *B. coli* in 10 c.c. of water would be considered a sign of definite and serious contamination. The Sanitary Officer comes to the conclusion that "it is evident that in spite of all precautions contaminated dust gains access to most of the tanks, and this is not surprising when one considers the physical conditions which obtain in Gibraltar." As a corollary to the above statement, he formulates an extensive and carefully thought-out scheme for the filtration of all drinking water by means of installations of Berkefeld candles. An installation of this nature has been in use at the Garrison Dispensary and Casemate Barracks for the past two years, and has worked satisfactorily, and it is suggested that this installation should be taken as a model, with the modification that the various candles instead of being arranged in batteries should be enclosed each in a separate case, so that in the event of anything going wrong with the connections, the fact will at once be brought to notice by the delivery tube of the candle affected running full bore.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of the scheme put forward by the Sanitary Officer. The general principle is to have separate installations for the different barracks; intercalating pressure tanks where considered necessary. It is calculated that these installations should be sufficient to provide drinking water for the families as well as for the effective troops, the total storage capacity of the tanks being about equivalent to one year's supply for the garrison.

Water other than drinking water is supplied by the Sanitary Commissioners from wells at the North Front. This water is very saline in the summer, but in the winter is rendered less so by the percolation of water from the Rock. It is used for flushing and ablutionary purposes.

Mediterranean.

Drainage.—There have been no great changes in the general drainage system of Gibraltar. Trough latrines, which are apt to cause an intolerable nuisance at the time of flushing, are being gradually replaced by wash-down w.c.'s, but a considerable number still remain. The most important improvement during the year in the matter of sewerage has been the ventilation of the main sewer running along Europa Road from the Military Hospital to its outfall on the west side of the Rock. This sewer used to be ventilated by manholes, with ventilating covers, placed in the centre of the road. The road is narrow, and in places shut in by rocks, so that sewer gas escaping at the road level was not readily diffused, and a serious nuisance was created especially in the morning and evening.

Ventilating shafts have been erected at short intervals along the road, and the ventilating covers have been closed by plates fixed with pitch. There is no appreciable smell now in the road, and the ventilating shafts relieve the pressure of sewage gas effectually. Owing to the fall in the sewer it is probable that the shafts near the outfall act as inlets, and the shafts at the head of the sewer as outlets.

A careful examination of all the disconnecting traps connected with the sewer has been made since the road ventilators were closed, but no signs of pressure on the water seal of the traps were noticed.

Destruction of Seaweed.—Large quantities of seaweed are thrown up on the north-western beach of the North Front during westerly gales which serve as a breeding ground for flies.

Most of the seaweed is carted away, but there is usually a moist deposit left on the sand which should be got rid of.

A Horsfall "cupola" furnace has been erected on the beach, and it is hoped to burn the sweepings of seaweed daily. It is not expected that the furnace will be able to deal with the large masses thrown up during gales, but if the half-dried residue left after the main heaps have been carted away is completely destroyed, the breeding ground for flies ought to be practically abolished.

THE ROCK ABOVE THE UNCLIMBABLE FENCE.

The sanitary circumstances of the Upper Rock were described in detail in last year's report. It was pointed out that owing to the erection of new batteries, a large population was placed on the Upper Rock during mobilization and drills, but that no satisfactory arrangements had hitherto been made for the removal of foul water and excreta.

Even with the present reduced garrison some 8,000 gallons of waste water have to be removed when the batteries are manned. This amount of foul water cannot be applied with safety to the surface of the ground for many reasons.

The ideal method of removal would be a complete water-carriage system. This is at present impossible for the batteries on the "Ridge." It has, however been applied to the lower batteries, such as Jews' Cemetery, Levant, Edward VII, Genista, and Buffaderos. Foul drains have been made for each of these batteries, and connected with adjacent sewers. On the completion of the drainage system, lavatory basins, urinals, and wash-down w.c.'s were installed in protected positions. The sanitary condition of the lower batteries in the South is now all that could be desired.

For the batteries on the Ridge and in the North Division a different system has been devised.

The faecal matter is received in so-called "dry-earth" latrines of the simplest description, but instead of dry earth sawdust has been provided in covered receptacles close to the latrines, and it is applied to the faecal matter in the usual manner. The contents of the buckets are removed in air-tight drums carried on donkeys to cupola Horsfall furnaces, where the contents, mixed with cookhouse refuse, are burned. There are two furnaces in the North and one in the South, placed in convenient positions.

The importance of careful arrangements for the conservancy of this area of the Rock during mobilization is thoroughly recognized, and the following

sanitary rules were printed and issued to all Officers Commanding Batteries and posts during the annual mobilization :—

"In the North Division, urine, ablution water and waste water from cookhouses are conveyed by drains to cemented pits erected in connection with each post.

"In order to ensure the successful working of the scheme for the removal of foul fluids and excreta, the following rules should be observed :—

- "(1) Solid material such as leaves and remains of vegetables must not be placed in the drain from the cookhouse ; the waste material resulting from cooking operations must be carefully strained, the solid part remaining on the strainer being placed in the refuse-bin, and the fluid portion alone poured down the drain.
 - "(2) The floor of each cookhouse will be cleansed by hand-scrubbing daily.
 - "(3) Urinals will be washed down once a day with a bucketful of sanitary water.
 - "(4) The pits will be emptied daily by the contractor. If the cemented surface on which the drum stands during the removal of the contents of the pit becomes fouled, it must be cleansed by mopping with clean sanitary water, and a small hand scrubbing-brush used if necessary. The cemented surface must not be flushed out with sanitary water, as this practice causes foul water to run over the edge and soak into the surrounding ground.
 - "(5) Ashes and kitchen refuse will be removed to the nearest destructor by the contractor, and the ashbin thoroughly cleansed once a day.
 - "(6) Faecal material will be received in the pails placed in the closets, and sawdust should be added to the contents of the pail after each evacuation. The contents of the pail will be removed by the contractor to the nearest destructor, and the pails will be thoroughly cleansed daily.
- "If the cemented surface on which the pails stand becomes fouled with urine, it must be cleansed by hand scrubbing. On no account must the surface be sluiced down with sanitary water as this practice causes serious fouling of the adjacent ground.
- "The Commanding Officer of each post will be held responsible for the general cleanliness of cookhouse, latrines, urinals, and ablution rooms. An officer should be detailed to see that the above rules are strictly carried out."

Bathing of the Soldier.—In previous reports a description of the shower-baths created for the use of the soldier has been given.

During the year under review, additional shower-baths have been erected at South Barracks, Europa, Army Service Corps Barracks, and St. Michael's Hut. They have proved a great boon, especially during the hot weather.

When funds are available it is hoped to supply hot and cold water to the shower baths, so that they may be used freely during the winter months.

Food Supply and Cooking.—During the year the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport has visited the Regimental Institutes of the various units at uncertain times and taken samples of the articles which he then forwarded to the Specialist Sanitary Officer's laboratory for analysis. The results of the analysis have been satisfactory on the whole.

The fresh meat and bread supplied have been good. Lately there has been a tendency to view the bread made with flour received from Malta with disfavour.

In order to make a "turn over" of the wheat stored in Malta, the Army Service Corps have been requested to make use of flour from this source.

The flour received called "Semolina" is rather dark in colour, gritty to the touch, and contains from 17 to 18 per cent. of gluten. Even when mixed with 50 per cent. of ordinary white flour the bread made with it is heavy, rather dark in colour, and somewhat indigestible. It is quite unfitted for hospital use, and is disliked by the troops who have been accustomed to a white loaf of excellent quality.

Mediterranean.

The cooking has been good, and attempts are now being made to give greater variety by introducing the Restaurant system. It has worked well at Europa, and will be shortly introduced into the Royal Engineer Barracks under the management of Messrs. Dickson.

The Washing of Soldiers' Clothes.—Many of the verandahs of the married quarters having been noticed festooned with clothes, greatly to the detriment of the health of the occupants, an enquiry was made into the system employed. A report was then furnished of which the following is a summary :—

Soldiers washing for practical purposes may be divided into—(a) Company washing ; and (b) Family washing.

In most cases family washing is extremely small, and can easily be done in the modern married quarters ("A," "B" or "C" type) without giving offence. Moreover, this class of washing is usually done by the mother of the family.

Company washing, on the other hand, causes considerable offence, and is usually performed by Spanish women employed by the individual taking in the washing.

Company washing should not be permitted in quarters, and the hanging of clothes in verandahs should be prohibited.

Most units have a large washhouse in the immediate neighbourhood of the married quarters in which washing can be done under regimental supervision, and company washing can be effected there without giving offence.

When company washing is handed over to married women of the unit, the greatest care should be taken that they do not sublet it to some Spanish employée. In one or two instances it has been found that soldiers' khaki clothing, as a result of this process of subletting, has been taken into the Spanish town of Linea and washed there under most insanitary conditions.

VI.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN THE *South Africa* SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

THE health of the troops in the South African Command is again reported as exceptionally good, and it is satisfactory to note that the improvement in the state of the health of the garrison which commenced in 1904, when the high-water mark (of sickness) was reached, has been steadily continued year by year.

The improvement during 1907 was mainly due to a decline in the incidence of such diseases as dysentery, gonorrhoea, soft chancre, scabies, rheumatism, and rheumatic fever, diseases of the digestive system, skin diseases, and local injuries.

The following table indicates the relative admission and mortality rates by stations :—

Districts.	Stations.	Average Annual Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
					Admissions.	Deaths.
Transvaal ..	Pretoria	3,825	1,249	14	326·5	3·66
	Potchefstroom ..	1,516	750	6	494·7	3·96
	Standerton	1,262	608	9	481·8	7·13
	Middelburg	306	111	3	362·7	9·80
Orange River Colony and Natal.	Bloemfontein ..	2,980	1,297	8	435·2	2·68
	Harrismith	1,356	421	6	310·5	4·42
	Maritzburg	740	249	4	336·5	5·41
	Manceuvres	311	128	2	—	—
Cape Colony ..	Wynberg	1,451	698	10	481·0	6·89
	Middelburg	1,727	654	—	378·7	—
Totals .. .. .	.. .. .	15,474	6,165	62	398·4	4·01

The comparatively high admission rates at Potchefstroom, Standerton and Wynberg are attributable to the prevalence of malarial fevers among the 9th Lancers at Potchefstroom, a regiment which had recently arrived from (3476)

South Africa. India, where it was extensively infected, and to the undue prevalence of venereal diseases at Standerton and Wynberg. Middelburg, Cape Colony is singular in possessing no record of death for the year.

The high mortality rate at Middelburg, Transvaal, is accounted for by the occurrence of a relatively large number of deaths (3) in a garrison of comparatively small average annual strength. Two of the three deaths at this station were due to what may be considered accidental causes, one being the result of a drowning accident, and the other of suicide.

Among the different arms of the service the cavalry suffered most from sickness, while the Royal Engineers show the greatest freedom from attack.

Of cavalry units the 2nd Dragoon Guards enjoyed the greatest freedom from disease, while among the artillery the 91st Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Harrismith, was foremost. As a unit, the Royal Engineers show a high standard of efficiency, their admission, invaliding, and constantly sick rates being much below that of any other arm of the service in South Africa. Of infantry units, the following furnish the best records:—2nd Cameron Highlanders, 3rd Royal Fusiliers (no deaths occurred in this unit), and 2nd East Kent Regiment.

Among infectious diseases the prevalence of *Scarlet fever* is noticeable. The disease appears to have been introduced into the garrison by infection contracted on board the transport "Braemar Castle" which arrived with cases of scarlet fever on board. In spite of all preventative measures, the disease subsequently became widely distributed, and involved practically all the stations to which details from the vessel were conveyed, Potchefstroom alone giving no less than 21 admissions. In commenting on the appearance of the disease in the Transvaal and its association with the "Braemar Castle," the Specialist Sanitary Officer states that "the practice of granting furloughs to details immediately prior to embarkation favours the introduction of infectious disease. All parts of the United Kingdom are visited by furlough men and soldiers' families, and the chances of infectious disease being conveyed on board ship by persons who have been exposed to infection while on furlough is not inconsiderable. The conditions which prevail on a crowded transport are remarkably favourable to the spread of infectious disease."

The risk of infecting transports through men on furlough immediately prior to embarkation is, no doubt, considerable, but experience has shown that the danger is not sufficiently great to justify the rescindment of a privilege so greatly appreciated by all those about to proceed abroad. The climate and conditions of South Africa appear peculiarly favourable to the spread of scarlatinal infection, and a reference to the "Army Medical Department Report for 1903" shows that in that year an outbreak of this disease, originating in a somewhat similar manner, likewise assumed severe epidemic form at several of the stations—notably at Middelburg, Cape Colony, and Bloemfontein.

Influenza.—The prevalence of influenza during the year was particularly marked, the disease causing nearly twice as many admissions as in the previous year. The garrisons at Middelburg, Cape Colony, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, and Wynberg were those chiefly affected.

Enteric fever.—The total admissions for enteric fever, namely 155, were less than those for last year, although the number in proportion to the strength of the garrison is slightly higher. On the other hand, the mortality and invaliding rates show a decline.

The small percentage of mortality to those attacked (6·45) is particularly noticeable, and probably represents the lowest ever recorded for enteric fever. This exceptional rate would appear to be due to a probable change in nomenclature, whereby a number of cases of fever (paratyphoids) which in previous years were shown as simple continued fevers have now been grouped under the head of enteric. We find in the statistical returns of individual stations that of 14 total admissions for simple continued fevers 13 occurred at Maritzburg. It is hardly conceivable that Maritzburg could have enjoyed so complete a monopoly of simple continued fevers in South Africa, and, in view of past experience, there is little doubt that

many cases of continued fevers, similar in type to those at Maritzburg, occurring at other stations, have been included under enteric fever, as the disease which, perhaps above all others, presents the closest resemblance to simple continued fevers in its clinical features. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the cases of simple continued fever at Maritzburg may have been actually modified attacks of enteric, &c., and a hint to this effect appears to be thrown out by the Principal Medical Officer, South Africa, in his report, when he states:—"It is remarkable that 5 of the cases (13) at Pietermaritzburg occurred in January and 1 in February, no case of enteric fever having occurred during these months," although enteric was largely prevalent elsewhere. The following extract from the report of Major Statham, Bacteriologist at Pretoria, who has lately been employed in research work on enteric fever, and the remarks of the Specialist Sanitary Officer, Cape Colony District, certainly favour this assumption. Major Statham states:—"Although freely recognizing the protean clinical character of typhoid, and the possibility of cases of two or three days' fever, even non-febrile disease, and cases utterly unlike typhoid, being due to the *B. typhosus* or its allies, yet cases occur at Pretoria of three or four days' fever where both culture and serum tests prove negative."

"In this country where so many cases of mild fever occur, it would be advisable, I think, never to diagnose a case typhoid unless proved so bacteriologically, and to call those cases which give no positive biological or serum test—'Pyrexia of uncertain origin.'"

"As far as disinfection went, such cases could be treated as typhoid, but as clinical methods are of little use in the diagnosis of these mild pyrexias, I believe it would lead to greater accuracy in returns, especially in regard to inoculation statistics, if these cases of mild fever, which give no typhoid reaction, were frankly admitted to be of 'uncertain origin.'"

The Specialist Sanitary Officer, Cape Colony District, in commenting on the occurrence of enteric fever at Middelburg, Cape Colony, mentions that "a good many cases would probably have been returned as simple continued fever a few years ago." He states that "the disease was mild in character, and that no deaths occurred; some of the cases gave agglutinations with *B. paratyphosus* B, and either did not agglutinate with *B. typhosus* or only did so feebly."

Extremely interesting and valuable research work in connection with enteric fever is being carried out at the bacteriological laboratory at Robert's Heights, Pretoria, with the view of determining what proportion of enteric cases occurring in South Africa can be attributed to the presence of *Bacillus typhosus*. On this point Major Statham states "that attempts at culture of the typhoid bacillus were made from the urine of 60 patients convalescent from typhoid, and typhoid bacillus were isolated from the urine of 6 cases or 10 per cent. He further adds that attempts to isolate typhoid bacillus from the blood of enteric cases by simple methods were commenced towards the end of 1906, the bile methods of Kayser and Conradi being mainly used. Of 83 cultures made by the bile methods during 1907, 46 were from cases which proved subsequently to be typhoid (by bacterial isolation or serum test). From these 46 cases 28 different bacteria of the typhoid colon group were obtained. Seven of these 28 strains were other than typhoid, 3 being of the type known as paratyphoid "A," 2 paratyphoid "B," 1 unclassified, and 1 colon bacillus. Besides these 28 strains, 4 strains of the typhoid bacillus group were isolated from the urine where blood-culture methods had failed, and 3 strains were isolated from the spleen post-mortem where blood and urine had been negative. All these strains isolated from spleen and urine were typhoid bacilli. Altogether, it will be seen, 35 strains of the typhoid bacillus group have been isolated from various sources, and of these 35, 7 were atypical, i.e., 20 per cent. of the total." From these figures it is certain that a definite proportion of typhoid cases in South Africa are due to other members of the typhoid colon group than the *Bacillus typhosus*, and it is no doubt due to the presence of a relatively large number of these atypical, and milder cases, that the figures of mortality to those attacked with enteric fever are so low. For some years past the returns from South Africa have shown a small and declining mortality rate for enteric fever, and this fact perhaps more than any other promises well for

South Africa. a still further reduction in the incidence of the disease among the future garrisons of the country.

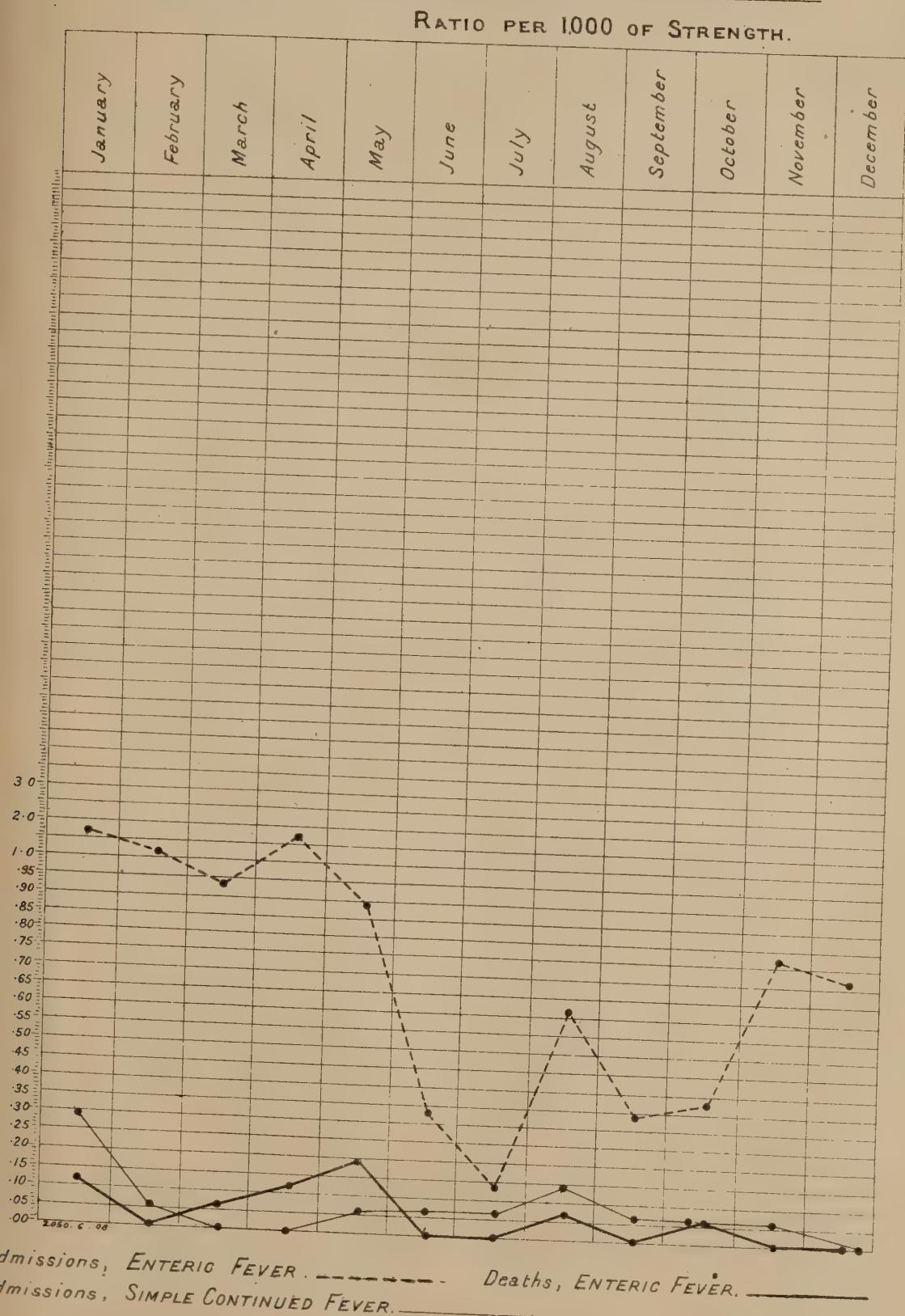
The following table shows the admissions and deaths for enteric fever at each station during each quarter of the year :—

Districts.	Stations.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Transvaal ..	Pretoria ..	25	1	19	3	6	—	17	—	67	4
	Potchefstroom	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	5	1
	Standerton ..	2	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	10	—
	Middelburg ..	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	1	7	1
Orange River Colony and Natal	Bloemfontein..	18	1	6	—	—	—	4	—	28	1
	Harrismith ..	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
	Maritzburg ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
	Manœuvres ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Cape Colony	Wynberg ..	5	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	12	—
	Middelburg ..	9	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	18	—
Total		64	3	46	5	16	1	29	1	155	10

It will be seen that no station was exempt from enteric fever during the year. Excepting Middelburg, Transvaal, which was vacated in November, Pretoria again gives the highest admission rate of any station in South Africa. Of the 67 cases admitted to hospital at Robert's Heights (Pretoria), an undue proportion was furnished by the garrison quartered in the town. This garrison (Artillery Barracks, Pretoria), with an average strength of 821, furnished 20 cases as against 47 from a strength of 3,004 quartered at Robert's Heights. The water supply is identical and the sanitary conditions do not differ materially. The greater prevalence among the town garrison is stated to be probably due to infection contracted out of barracks.

The accompanying chart indicates the general course of enteric admissions during 1907. In reading the chart, however, it should be remembered that the seasonal prevalence of enteric fever in South Africa does not conform to the calendar year; while the calendar year commences in January and terminates in December, the enteric curve generally begins to rise in late September or early October and after reaching its maximum in January or February falls to a minimum in June. The general outline in the chart, therefore, represents the termination of the 1906-07 outbreak between January and May and the commencement of the 1907-08 outbreak between September and December; the intermediate months of June, July, and

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER AMONG THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE PERIOD 1907.



August, being generally looked upon as a period during which the germs of *South Africa*. infection lie more or less dormant. In the present instance an unusual rise is shown in August for which it is difficult to account.

As a general exposition of our present knowledge of enteric fever and the lines on which measures for its prophylaxis are being followed in South Africa, the following remarks of the Specialist Sanitary Officer, Transvaal District, are of interest:—

"The extremely complex nature of the epidemiology of this disease is becoming more apparent every day, and owing mainly to the researches of German workers many of the older theories must be modified to bring them into line with present day knowledge. Only a few years ago the term typhoid or enteric fever was restricted to cases presenting a definite clinical picture of the typhoid state and presenting definite enteric lesions. The sole casual agent was then believed to be the *Bacillus typhosus abdominalis* of Eberth. We now know that the clinical symptoms and lesions, termed typhoid or enteric fever, accompany only one phase of this disease. Both typhoid and enteric symptoms and lesions may be conspicuous by their absence, while such typical and varied pathological conditions as hepatitis, sore throat, general adenitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, chole-cystitis, and localized purulent affections may all be induced by the *Bacillus typhosus*. Again, to further complicate matters, the *Bacillus typhosus* has been deposed from its position as the sole casual agent, while quite a number of bacteria allied to but distinct from the *B. typhosus* have been proved capable of producing typical typhoid symptoms with enteric lesions.

"The more important of these allied bacteria are the *B. alkaligenes faecalis*, *B. paratyphosus* A and B, the bacilli of the meat poisoning group, and even the *B. coli communis*. Hence, we are forced to the conclusion that clinical enteric fever is a group disease caused by a large number of closely allied bacteria, and that any one of these bacteria, while at one time producing the typical clinical picture of enteric fever, may at other times produce symptoms and lesions totally dissimilar; the determining factors being (1) the resistance of the individual; (2) the virulence of the germ; (3) the channel or path of infection; and (4) the number of germs introduced. Such atypical cases, the true nature of which can only be recognized by a skilled bacteriologist, must have a very important bearing on the prophylaxis of the clinical disease enteric fever. Again, it has been shown that apparently healthy individuals may harbour the *B. typhosus* and its allies for many years. There is strong reason for believing that bacilli from atypical cases of local disease and from apparently healthy 'bacilli carriers' may, under favourable conditions, again give rise to typical clinical enteric fever when reintroduced into susceptible individuals. It will thus be seen that the field of prophylaxis of enteric fever has been immensely widened by recent knowledge. To be effective, prophylaxis must include the prevention of infection from,

1. Typical cases including ambulant cases.
2. Atypical cases.
3. Bacilli carriers.
4. Bacilli during their extra corporeal existence in soil, water, milk, and food supplies and that, further, in addition to the *B. typhosus abdominalis*, the whole group of bacteria capable of producing clinical enteric fever must be dealt with.

It may be thought that the foregoing discussion is more of academic than of practical importance, but as a proof that this is not so I may mention that of 28 strains of bacilli isolated by Major Statham directly from the blood of enteric fever cases in the Military Hospital at Robert's Heights, only 21 proved to be true *B. typhosus*. The remaining 7 strains belonged to the Typhoid Colon group of Bacteria and were distributed as follows:—

<i>B. paratyphosus</i> A	...	...	...	...	3
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> B	...	...	...	...	2
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> , unclassified	...	...	...	...	1
<i>B. coli communis</i>	...	...	...	...	1
Total					7

South Africa. It will thus be seen that one-fourth or 25 per cent. of this series of cases were caused by bacilli of aberrant type, allied to but distinct from the true *B. typhosus*. The infections caused by these strains were clinically quite indistinguishable from infections caused by the true *B. typhosus*.

The problem of the prophylaxis of this disease is as complex as are its epidemiology and its bacteriology. Bacilli of this harmful group are so ubiquitous, the channels and chances of infection so many and ever present that anything like a complete stamping out of the disease is only to be attained by elaborate precautions strictly enforced, and by intelligent co-operation on the part of every individual. In the case of such diseases as malaria, yellow fever, cholera, trypanosomiasis, plague and Malta fever, investigation has in each case revealed some large preponderating ætiological feature and prevention has been correspondingly simplified. In enteric fever research has only added to the complexity of the problem, and no predominant factor has been discovered in its ætiology on which certain preventive measures can be based. We are accordingly thrown back on general principles which, while admittedly sound, lack precision. In this country for practical purposes it is safer to assume :

1. That no water or milk is fit for drinking until it has been boiled or otherwise sterilized.
2. That the protection of food supplies from dust and flies is an essential, and that scrupulous cleanliness is necessary. Uncooked vegetables from unknown sources are particularly dangerous.
3. That all febrile cases, whose nature cannot at once be determined, should be treated for preventive purposes as though they were cases of true enteric fever. Isolation and disinfection should in such cases be insisted on.
4. That the care of convalescents from the disease and of "Bacilli carriers" is very important.

Malta fever.—Two admissions for Malta fever were recorded during the year, the one at Harrismith, the other at Pretoria (Robert's Heights). In the former instance the disease appears to have been contracted locally, while in the latter the patient gave a history of service in Malta where, no doubt, he was originally infected.

A third case, though not included in the accompanying statistical tables, occurred in the person of a married woman, the wife of a soldier of the garrison, and is of scientific interest as indicating the probable transfer of infection by direct contact. The following history of the case is submitted by Major Statham :—

"Mrs. L. was admitted to Hospital on the 7th July, 1907, suffering from an undulant type of fever. Serum reactions definitely proved the case to be Malta fever. On enquiries being made as to the probable cause the following history was elicited :

"Mrs. L.'s husband had been invalided from Malta with Malta fever in 1904. After a year at home, Corporal L. and his wife came to South Africa. In June, 1907, L. was sent to hospital with fever, and his blood on examination gave a marked positive reaction with the Malta fever coccus. A month after L.'s discharge from hospital in July, Mrs. L. came into the woman's hospital with Malta fever. Mrs. L. has never been in Malta, and never drunk any except tinned milk, this latter fact was especially enquired for owing to the presence of Malta fever and infected goats in South Africa."

The accompanying table shows the prevalence of dysentery, diarrhoea and hepatic diseases (congestion, inflammation and abscess of liver) at each station :—

...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Hepatic Diseases (Congestion, Inflammation, and Abscess of Liver) at each station :—

Stations.	Dysentery.				Diarrhea.				Hepatic Diseases.				Total.			
	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Pretoria ..	19	1	5.0	.26	2	—	.5	—	5	1	1.3	.26	26	2	6.8	.52
Middelburg (T.)	1	—	3.3	—	2	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9.8	—
Standerton ..	3	—	2.4	—	14	—	11.1	—	3	1	2.4	.79	20	1	15.8	.79
Po'chefstroom ..	1	—	.7	—	15	—	9.9	—	9	—	5.9	—	25	—	16.5	—
Bloemfontein ..	25	—	8.4	—	21	—	7.0	—	20	2	6.7	.67	66	2	22.1	.67
Harrismith ..	4	—	2.9	—	11	—	8.1	—	2	—	1.5	—	17	—	12.5	—
Wynberg ..	5	—	3.4	—	7	—	4.8	—	3	—	2.1	—	15	—	10.3	—
Middelburg (C.O.)	1	—	.6	—	6	—	3.5	—	2	—	1.2	—	9	—	5.2	—
Maritzburg ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	—	2	1	2.7	1.35	3	1	4.1	1.35
Maneuves ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	59	1	3.8	.06	79	—	5.1	—	46	5	3.0	.32	184	6	11.9	.39

South Africa.

South Africa. If compared with the figures for last year we find that as a whole the above diseases show a marked decline at Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Harrismith, and Maritzburg, while there has been a small increase in their prevalence at Middleburg, Transvaal, and at Standerton. The decline at Potchefstroom is due chiefly to a decrease in dysentery, while at the other three stations, Pretoria, Harrismith, and Maritzburg, the fall is entirely attributable to the almost complete absence of diarrhoeal complaints during the year under review.

Dysentery was generally less prevalent in South Africa than in former years, and it is stated that most of the admissions recorded during the present year were recurrent attacks in men who originally contracted the disease in India.

The treatment of dysenteric cases by anti-dysenteric serum is again highly spoken of, and it is said that this serum proved of great value when other remedies were unsuccessful.

The general increase in *Hepatic diseases* is attributable to the garrison of Bloemfontein which contained two infantry regiments, recent arrivals from India, among whom these diseases were prevalent.

The comparatively large number of admissions for *Malarial fevers* is, as usual, accounted for by the arrival of infected individuals, the disease being almost entirely confined to those units which were lately transferred in the course of the ordinary annual reliefs, from India, and other malarial stations, to South Africa.

The prevalence of *erysipelas*, though showing a decline, is, a noticeable feature in the South African health returns. As a rule this disease has been chiefly prevalent at Pretoria, particularly among the troops in the Artillery Barracks, and though it is satisfactory to note that the figures indicate its almost complete absence from that station during the year under review the disease still maintains a prevalence at Bloemfontein where 10 cases were admitted to hospital.

Veneral diseases.—Venereal incidence as a whole shows a further decline, though on analysis the admission rate of syphilis indicates a small increase over the figures for last year.

The following table gives the admission rate, &c., for all forms of Venereal disease in each Military Station :—

Stations.	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
		Admissions.		
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Soft Chancre.
Pretoria	3,825	15·4	14·6	7·3
Middelburg, Transvaal ..	306	13·1	13·1	9·8
Standerton	1,262	39·6	33·3	25·4
Potchefstroom	1,516	19·8	14·5	2·0
Bloemfontein	2,980	28·2	24·2	10·7
Harrismith	1,356	8·8	14·7	5·9
Wynberg	1,451	21·4	78·6	31·0
Middelburg, Cape Colony	1,727	19·7	25·5	4·1
Maritzburg	740	41·9	37·8	6·8
Manœuvres	311	6·4	9·6	9·6
Totals	15,474	21·8	26·2	10·7

In comparing these figures with those of the previous year, the extreme prevalence of venereal diseases at Wynberg is again noticeable. Excepting Standerton only, this station shows almost twice as many admissions—in proportion to strength—as any other garrison in South Africa. Its undeniable notoriety in this respect is due to its close proximity to a large seaport town (Cape Town), where, perhaps, the lack of police supervision and the consequent greater facilities for prostitution are greater than at the up-country towns. The station return, however, provides some consolation in showing that the incidence of venereal generally is less than in the previous year, the fall being considerably affected by a decline in the admissions for syphilis.

South Africa.

The large increase of venereal admissions at Standerton was due to the presence in the town of a body of prostitutes, white and coloured, whose removal was eventually effected by disciplinary measures.

The cases of *Bilharzia hæmatobia* were again responsible for a large increase in the number of invalids sent home. The total admissions amounted to 6, of whom no less than 5 were invalided to England. The cases were evenly distributed between Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Standerton, Wynberg, and Middelburg, Cape Colony, (2 cases). It is questionable how far the invaliding or discharge of bilharzia cases is justifiable. As a rule men suffering from this disability are well able to perform their military duties, and the danger of infecting their comrades does not appear so imminent as to require their immediate removal from the service. At one time it was considered desirable to discharge all men with bilharzia, but in the light of subsequent experience our tendency now is to treat each case on its merits, and to invalid only those who on other grounds require a change to England, or render discharge from the service necessary.

Circulatory diseases.—The admissions for valvular disease of the heart and other circulatory diseases show a decline, though a slight increase is seen under the heading "Disordered Action of Heart," while the figures of invaliding for circulatory diseases as a whole compare unfavourably with those for last year.

The prevalence of heart affections such as valvular disease of heart, and disordered action of heart, among young soldiers is being made the subject of special investigation in South Africa; the results however, are not yet available.

The distribution of the cases during the year throws no light on a point as to whether the altitude of stations should be considered a causative agent in the incidence of heart affections. For instance, the figures for Wynberg situated at sea level show 11 admissions in a garrison of 1,451 average strength, while Harrismith at an elevation of 5,500 feet gave but one admission from an average strength of 1,356 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men. It is probable that the more frequent and careful examinations of young soldiers in connection with the above enquiry may be responsible for the increase in the number of admissions to hospital for disordered action of heart during the year.

Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases show a marked and satisfactory decline, the admissions for pneumonia being 42 compared with 88 during 1906, while the deaths numbered 3 only as compared with 12 for last year.

The figures for diseases of the *digestive system* are likewise satisfactory. Of these the highest number of admissions was caused by tonsillitis, most prevalent at Pretoria and Bloemfontein, inflammation of stomach and intestines, diarrhoea, caries of dentine, colic, and sore throats. There were 27 cases of hernia and 11 cases of typhilitis.

The remaining diseases call for no special comment.

South Africa.

SANITATION.

In so far as structural alterations are concerned, no marked changes have taken place in the sanitary state of the various cantonments in South Africa. Indeed, owing to a feeling of uncertainty as to a possible reduction in the strength of the garrison, the tendency has been rather to temporize over requirements, pending a settlement of the final distribution of the troops than to embark on fresh undertakings which might subsequently prove unprofitable.

New sanitary works have therefore been few in number, though the *status quo* has been well maintained.

In 1906 Barberton, as a garrison, was vacated. In November of last year (1907) the troops from Middelburg, Transvaal, were removed, while in the near future further reductions in the number of the military stations are contemplated.

The housing of the troops in hutments is generally satisfactory, although some further barrack accommodation is still required at Middelburg, Cape Colony, and an increase in the number of married quarters, both at this station and at Bloemfontein, is necessary. In addition, the demands of the sick call for new and more suitable hospital buildings at Middelburg, Cape Colony. These form the more urgent requirements of the garrison, to meet which work is already in hand, and it is hoped the provision of extra buildings as married quarters and barrack rooms at both stations will shortly be *un fait accompli*. In regard to the new hospital a temporary delay is probable.

Among new works carried out during the year the renovation and improvements in the barrack buildings at Maritzburg, following the decision to retain a permanent garrison at the station, may be noted. In addition, various alterations were effected in the married quarters at Wynberg, while the reconstruction of the drainage at the Palace and Main Barracks at Simonstown, the provision of a laundry at Noah's Ark camp at the same station, and the supply of stoves for heating the barrack rooms at Middelburg, Cape Colony, and Harrismith, are also included among items of expenditure for the year. In regard to possible future requirements, attention is drawn by the Administrative Medical Officer, Cape Colony District, to the unsatisfactory state of the barrack buildings in the Castle at Cape Town, which are described as old and infested with bugs, as also to the huts at Greenpoint, now occupied by the Army Service Corps, the latter, it may be pointed out, being relics of the camp established during the late South African war. Although structural changes were few in number, a substantial improvement in the general state of sanitation, due largely to the increased interest displayed by both officers and men of all ranks, in the methods for the prevention of disease, is reported to have taken place. This was particularly noticeable when the troops were under canvas for training and during manœuvres. The teaching of military hygiene by means of lectures and instructional classes was extensively followed throughout the year, and in a large measure the success of the sanitary organization and the general freedom of the troops from "preventable" disease, during and immediately succeeding the manœuvre period, is attributed to the training of the preceding months. It is said that some time prior to the manœuvres, troops, during their annual training, had been well grounded in sanitation in the field. Each Regiment of Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Brigade of Artillery, and Battalion of Infantry had a squad consisting of one non-commissioned officer and eight men, instructed and practically trained in subjects referred to in the "Manual of Sanitation"; the men were carefully selected; their duties were most efficiently carried out during manœuvres; all ranks became keenly interested in sanitation, and the attention given to its details proved eminently satisfactory.

South Africa.

The manœuvres took place in September and extended over a large extent of country in the Orange River Colony. The general movements of the troops during this period comprised four phases: (1) March to the camps of exercise at Kopjes and Honing Spruit; (2) Camps of exercise; (3) Manœuvres proper; (4) The return march. The cleanliness of the camps is reported to have been well maintained during all four stages, particularly during the period of standing camp when the temporary halt provided opportunities for practising more complete methods of camp conservancy and sanitation. A sanitary organization based on the principle followed in War Establishments was adopted and is favourably reported on. In regard to it, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief states:—"There can be no doubt that the recent Army Orders placing the responsibility for sanitation definitely on commanding officers, and ensuring a trained personnel for the work, have been beneficial in their effects. The former is, however, no new principle in this command. I have always held and enforced the doctrine that a commanding officer is responsible for the health of his men, and must see personally that every reasonable sanitary precaution is taken both in quarters and in the field. I am, on the whole, well content with the interest and pains taken in the matter. The special instruction given by lectures in the winter and during squadron, battery, and company training, has impressed on all ranks the importance of sanitation, and the organization of a sanitary section (squad) in each unit has proved of decided advantage."

As an indication of the high standard of cleanliness maintained in camps, the statements as to the almost complete absence of flies—the pests of camp life in tropical and sub-tropical climates—in and around camp sites formed an encouraging feature of the reports relating to these manœuvres. Several new designs of extemporized field sanitary appliances for the disposal of camp refuse, &c., were brought to notice, of which the "Harrismith" stable refuse incinerator may be quoted as an example. From the above remarks it may be gathered that sanitary education has formed an important part of the military training of the troops in South Africa during the year.

In regard to the sanitation of barracks, the principal problems which called for attention may be grouped for descriptive purposes under the following headings:—

Water Supplies.—With the sole exception of the barracks at Cape Town and Wynberg, the water supplies of all cantonments in South Africa are regarded as of indifferent quality, chiefly owing to the insufficient protection afforded to the catchment areas. Hence, boiling or sterilization of drinking water is almost universal. The means in common use are those provided by Soyer's stoves. At Maritzburg, however, a Maiche's sterilizer is installed, while at Harrismith a special system for boiling and distributing drinking water in barracks by means of a piped supply has been in use for some years. On the whole the various systems in vogue are effective, though, in some instances, the installations are reported as defective in detail, particularly in regard to the methods of storage. The occasional shortage of water experienced at the Artillery Barracks and the magazine huts at Pretoria has been met by an increase in the storage accommodation; the requirements of Robert's Heights in this respect, however, have still to be satisfied.

The water supply of Middelburg, Cape Colony, which had hitherto been looked upon as of great purity, fell under suspicion during the year. The supply is derived from three tube wells situated at a distance from and at a higher level than the camp area, most of the water being obtained from a depth of 100 feet. The lining of the wells is, however, perforated above the rock and admits of the admixture of ground water with the supply. Lately samples of water taken from the well showed signs of serious contamination, the number of organisms present being excessive and comprising such types as the *B. coli* and *B. enteridis sporogines*. It is thought that the construction of a dam on a spruit close to the wells, by preventing the free flow of ground water away from the area where the bore holes are situated, had caused the drainage from a series of disused pits containing dead frogs, human excreta, &c., to be directed into the water supply, thus leading to pollution. The sources of contamination have since been removed, though, as a further measure of security, the drinking water is being boiled.

South Africa. During the year analysis also indicated that the water supply to a portion of the garrison at Simonstown had been contaminated, and results showed that *B. coli* were frequently present in 1 c.c. of the samples. Investigations disclosed that the catchment area was liable to pollution through animal and human agencies. Steps are being taken to protect this area; meanwhile the drinking water used by the troops is being boiled.

Food Supplies.—Occasional complaints were made at Pretoria, where the bread on analysis was sometimes found too acid, and at Bloemfontein concerning the quality of various items of the rations issued to the troops, but on the whole the rations in South Africa have been uniformly good.

The condition of the bakeries generally were again unfavourably reported on; in structure and equipment they appear to fall far short of modern sanitary requirements, and it is recommended that in the interests of the health of the troops they should be placed more completely under military control. The buildings are at present the private property of the contractors who, under the conditions of their contract, can hardly be expected to risk any large expenditure in their improvements, and it is suggested that in future, where permanent garrisons are to be established, the bakeries should be constructed and owned by Government. A similar procedure is recommended in regard to the butcheries and dairies.

The supplies provided by the South African Garrison Institutes have been of good quality, and these institutes, together with mineral water factories, ice factories, soldiers' clubs, coffee bars, and canteens, run in connection with them, are stated to be excellently managed.

The provision of suitably constructed vehicles for the conveyance of rations from depôts to units has been a long-felt want. The construction of these carts is, however, now in hand, and it is hoped that they will shortly be available for use.

Sewage Disposal.—The water-carriage system of sewage disposal is largely in use in the cantonments in South Africa, although the dry-earth system is exclusively adopted at certain stations, such as Middelburg, Cape Colony, Bloemfontein, and a few small outlying posts used as musketry and signalling camps, &c. At Pretoria and some other stations, in addition to a water-carriage system, dry-earth latrines still persist to a limited extent. Where present the details of dry-earth system are well attended to.

The ventilation of the drainage system at Robert's Heights has been found defective—the matter was previously brought to notice, but owing to the claim of more pressing services, still awaits the provision of funds.

The biological treatment of sewage so far has given but fair results only, and though the installations have succeeded in disposing of the sewage inoffensively and probably safely, the quality of the effluents has fallen far short of English standards of purification. No effluent has reached such a standard of purity as that demanded before it could be turned into a potable stream. Fortunately, other means of disposal are available; the effluent from the Pretoria installation is turned into the non-potable stream, the Aapies river, and, in the case of the other installations, practically unlimited land is available to absorb the effluent. Ultimate sewage disposal cannot therefore be regarded as unsatisfactory.

During the year, the municipality of Pretoria drew attention to the indifferent quality of the effluent discharged into the Aapies river, and the municipality of Potchefstroom have suggested that there is some risk of their water supply being polluted by soakage from the military sewage farm. This has led to several conferences between the civil and military sanitary authorities. As the result of a conference held in December, 1907, a scheme has been put forward whereby any surplus storm water, which formerly would have been retained in a dam on the sewage farm until it had soaked into the ground, will now be piped under and beyond the town water furrows. This scheme, which is offered as a final solution of the difficulty, is understood to be acceptable to the civil sanitary authorities and will cost about £200.

Refuse Disposal.—Improvised incinerators for the disposal of barrack refuse and stable litter have come extensively into use in cantonments.

The waste materials are transported generally, though not invariably, in covered wagons to a dumping site where the combustible portion is burnt. A form of incinerator known as the "Harrismith" pattern is in general use for the destruction of stable litter, and appears to give much satisfaction; its merits being cheapness in cost, simplicity in structure, and efficiency in action. *South Africa.*

Housing of Natives.—The provision of suitable housing accommodation for native employees in cantonments forms one of the most difficult sanitary problems connected with the health of the troops in South Africa. At present these natives are indifferently housed in locations adjoining, if not actually within, cantonment areas. The general sanitary conditions under which they exist are below a desirable standard, and the question has arisen as to how far the War Department should accept responsibility for their accommodation. It is urged on the one hand, that the presence of these insanitary areas in the immediate vicinity of barracks is a standing danger to the health of the troops, and that the danger is real is shown by the prevalence of enteric and other infectious diseases among the native population. On the other hand, it may be held, that if we accept responsibility for the proper housing of the natives in South Africa we should be obliged to do so in other commands where the conditions of labour are similar, a procedure which not only involves a new principle but might be followed by unexpected and far-reaching results.

By careful sanitary supervision much has been done, and is being done, to mitigate the danger of the spread of infectious disease from the native population to the troops, but until the general sanitary state of these locations is placed on a better footing, particularly in regard to conditions of housing, they must remain a menace to the health of the garrisons. With reference to these points, the following comments and suggestions are quoted from the report of the Specialist Sanitary Officer, Transvaal District:—

"The present somewhat haphazard methods of housing and providing for natives leads to the multiplication of local insanitary areas in the midst of cantonments, and these must of necessity prejudicially affect the health of the troops. Under present conditions, where Government repudiates responsibility for the housing of natives, it is no uncommon occurrence to find natives who are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs, living under grossly insanitary conditions. I regard it as essential that natives employed on conservancy duties should be separately housed. Now that construction work has ceased, the available accommodation is in most instances more than ample for the number of natives in permanent Government employ, and a comparatively small expenditure is required to bring it up to the suggested standard. In some cases the existing accommodation is greatly in excess of permanent requirements, and there are instances in which in the same station the native establishment of one corps is most amply provided for, while the establishment of another corps is occupying self-built insanitary hovels. In such cases, *e.g.*, at Robert's Heights, the redistribution and moving of some of the huts is required. At Potchefstroom there are no less than five locations within a quarter of a mile of each other. Two only are required, one for conservancy establishment and one for all other natives; and for the latter the existing Royal Engineers' location furnishes ample accommodation. A small expenditure only is required to bring this location up to the standard suggested."

It is recommended:—

1. That all natives in permanent Government employ be compelled to live in suitable native locations.
2. That scales of accommodation for natives be fixed. This scale should not be less than 300 cubic feet of air space and 36 feet of floor space per head.
3. That the building be provided with an impervious floor and ample ventilation.
4. Latrine accommodation at say 5 per cent. should be provided. Where possible, latrines should be connected with the drainage.

- South Africa.* 5. Some form of simple cooking appliance should be provided.
6. Washing accommodation should be provided.
7. Scales of establishment should be authorized, say one conservancy "boy" per cent. In some rare cases it might be necessary to employ police boys and cooks. A compound manager or head boy should be authorized when the number of natives justifies such a course.
8. A sufficiency of cleaning material and utensils such as bass brooms, mops, lime wash, refuse receptacles, receptacles for drinking water, &c., should be authorized.
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VII.—ON THE HEALTH OF EUROPEAN TROOPS SERVING *India.* IN INDIA.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

The average strength of the European troops serving in India during 1907 was 69,332 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a decrease of 861 on the preceding year.

The following statement shows the sickness and mortality as compared with the previous year and the quinquennium :—

All Causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
	1901-1905.	1906.	1907.
Admissions	983·4	871·0	756·4
Constantly sick	60·79	51·47	46·38
Deaths in the Command	12·07	10·43	8·18
Invalids sent home	32·24	*28·36	*25·47

* Including 2 invalids discharged in India, the ratios are 28·39 for 1906, and 25·50 for 1907.

The health of the troops has been good, the admission, death, invaliding, and constantly sick rates being the lowest on record.

The decrease in the admission rate is observed in almost all diseases, but chiefly in venereal diseases, malarial and continued fevers.

The decrease in the number of deaths was largely accounted for by the diminished incidence of cholera, hepatic diseases, enteric fever and dysentery.

The decrease in the invaliding rate is accounted for by the good health enjoyed by the troops during the year, also to the fact that a number of convalescents were sent for change to hill stations in India instead of to England.

The average sick time to each sick soldier was 16·93 days, which is shorter than in the previous year by 1·86 days, and less than the decennial average by 8·26 days.

The Chief Causes of Sickness.—These were malarial fevers, diseases of the digestive system, injuries, and venereal affections, which accounted for 20·3, 13·7, 11·9 and 11·9 per cent. respectively (*i.e.*, 58 per cent. altogether) of the total number of admissions to hospital.

The Chief Causes of Deaths.—These were enteric fever, injuries, and hepatic diseases, which accounted for 33·9, 16·4 and 13·1 per cent. respectively of the total number of deaths.

The Chief Causes of Invaliding.—These were in order, malarial fevers (274*), debility (177*), valvular disease and disordered action of the heart (177*), diseases of the ear (115*), tuberculous diseases (110*), and venereal (97*) which together account for 54 per cent. of the total number of invalids.

* Actual figures.

India.

COMMENTS ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The most notable features connected with the health of the troops serving in India during the year under review are :—

(1) *Enteric fever*.—A decrease in the number of admissions and deaths from enteric fever from 1095 and 224 respectively in 1906, to 910 and 192 in 1907, the strength being much the same. Shown as ratios, the decrease is as follows :—

			Ratio per 1,000.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.
1906	..	..	15·6	3·19
1907	..	..	13·1	2·77
Decrease	..	..	2·5	·42

(2) *Malarial fevers*.—A decrease in the number of admissions for malarial fevers from 12,601 (or 179·5 per 1,000 of strength) in 1906 to 10,662 (or 153·8 per 1,000) in 1907.

(3) *Venereal diseases*.—A continuance of the decline in the prevalence of venereal diseases amongst soldiers, the number of admissions to hospital on this account being 27·4 per 1,000 of strength less than in the previous year, and 183·7 per 1,000 less than the decennial average.

(4) *Invaliding*.—A decrease of 225 in the number of invalids (or 2·89 per 1,000 of strength) sent home during the calendar year 1907 as compared with that of 1906.

(5) *Deaths*.—A fall in the death rate in the Command from 10·43 in 1906 to 8·18 in 1907.

The following table shows the loss to India from deaths and invaliding during the past ten years :—

Year.	Total Number of Deaths and Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000.
1898.. .. .	3,852	58·90
1899.. .. .	3,000	44·32
1900.. .. .	2,911	48·07
1901.. .. .	3,143	51·66
1902.. .. .	3,143	61·92
1903.. .. .	2,958	42·49
1904.. .. .	3,266	46·40
1905.. .. .	2,220	31·27
1906.. .. .	2,725	38·82
1907.. .. .	2,335	33·68

It will be seen that the total loss to India by deaths and invaliding during 1907 shows a decrease of 390 or 5·14 per 1,000 of strength on the previous year. The average annual loss from these causes for 1905, 1906 and 1907 has been 2,427, compared with an average annual loss of 3,122 for the preceding three years, that is a saving of about 695 soldiers a year. During the last three years there has therefore been a very decided improvement in health.

The diminution in sickness is largely due to the general measures for the prevention of disease which have been so energetically carried out in India

during recent years, but the fall in the admission rate is to some extent *India*. attributable to the out-patient system of treatment. This system was officially introduced in September, 1903, but for several years previous to this it had been the custom at many hospitals to treat trivial cases as out-patients. The number so treated during 1904 to 1907 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Average Strength.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.	Ratio per 1,000.	
				Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.
1904 ..	70,413	22,433	430·80	318·7	6·83
1905 ..	70,994	27,453	485·10	386·8	6·83
1906 ..	70,193	27,887	467·48	397·3	6·66
1907 ..	69,332	26,158	455·59	377·3	6·57

ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

The following table gives statistics, in ratio per 1,000 of strength, of the different arms of the service for 1907. For comparison similar statistics for 1906 and the decennium 1896 to 1905 are given :—

Year.	Admissions.			Constantly Sick.			Deaths.		
	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.
1896-1905	1189·9	1183·0	1170·1	76·37	71·56	73·31	17·81	17·01	13·53
1906	992·9	951·5	849·6	59·74	52·82	49·75	9·76	14·74	9·70
1907	822·5	801·5	747·9	46·98	45·96	45·85	11·57	11·20	7·12

It will be seen that the Cavalry this year had the highest admission and constantly sick and death rates. The high admission and constantly sick rates of the Cavalry are possibly due to the greater liability to injuries ; the high death rate to the greater prevalence of enteric fever amongst troops of this branch of the service than amongst Infantry. Comparison with the Royal Artillery is not made since the Corps includes both mounted and dis-mounted branches.

There are two points connected with the health of the Cavalry which are worthy of mention : these are (1) the fact that for the past five years venereal diseases have been less prevalent amongst Cavalry than Infantry ; and (2) that, as has already been mentioned, enteric fever is more prevalent amongst Cavalry than Infantry.

LOCALITY AS AFFECTING HEALTH.

Considering the extent of India, a country with a superficial area of about 1,500,000 square miles, and extending over 25 degrees of latitude, marked differences in health statistics are to be expected. The troops are exposed to every variety of climate, since they reside either in the plains at practically sea-level, exposed to excessive heat for many months in the year, or on mountain ranges in a bracing climate and breathing a rarefied atmosphere, or, again, on tablelands of varying elevations with their various meteorological conditions.

India.

To illustrate the various conditions under which the soldier lives, Cannanore may be compared with Bangalore, the former being on the Malabar coast, 15 feet above sea-level, 30 miles or so from the Western Ghats, with a tropical temperature and a rainfall of 140 inches, while the latter stands at an elevation of 3,000 feet, situated many miles from the sea-coast or any mountain ranges, with dry winds and an average annual rainfall of 25 inches only.

Or Secunderabad may be compared with Calcutta. The former being situated on high land, 1,800 feet above sea-level, in the centre of the Deccan, with its cold variable winds during the monsoon months, and with a climate which is moderately dry and changeable, while at Calcutta the troops live on the delta of the Ganges, 18 feet only above sea-level. Here the drainage is a matter of difficulty, the atmosphere is moist, the climate equable, and the mean daily range of temperature 16 degrees.

Or again, Calcutta may be compared with Ambala, which is over 1,000 feet above sea-level, has a mean daily range of temperature of 32 degrees, a dry hot summer and a cold bracing winter, conditions very different to those pertaining to Calcutta.

In Burma, too, the conditions under which the troops live vary greatly, for in Rangoon the barracks are in the vicinity of a large native city, whereas at Shwedo the native town is some miles away. The men must be less liable to sickness in the latter station than in the former, for without taking into account the marked climatic differences which exist, it should be remembered that the state of health of British troops is to a certain extent dependent upon and associated with that of the natives of the country.

MEANS BY WHICH THE HEALTHINESS OF A STATION MAY BE DETERMINED.

There are many points which must be taken into consideration in order that it may be determined whether a station is to be considered healthy or otherwise. In England the conditions under which men live in the army do not vary to any great extent when they are moved from one garrison to another.

A cantonment in India may for one or two years show few admissions for malaria. Then one of the battalions at this place is relieved by another sent from a malarious district. Immediately the number of admissions for malaria is increased, not only on account of the many infected men having their disease aroused into activity by the altered climatic conditions, but also by the infected men introducing the malarial parasites into the station, and so infecting the *Anopheles* mosquitoes which previously had been inert for the dissemination of the disease. Or the outgoing battalion, with its acclimatized and well-seasoned men, may be replaced by one from England, full of unacclimatized young men, unaccustomed to the new conditions of life, and reckless in their habits. Immediately it will be found that the enteric, simple continued fever, and venereal rates increase, and the place is at once called unhealthy, though had the former occupants of the barracks remained no such term would have been applied.

Again, the majority of troops at Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, and other places in the north are sent to the hill stations during the hot weather. On the other hand, comparatively few of the troops stationed at Secunderabad, Madras, and other garrisons in the south of India are sent to the bracing climate of the hills for the hot weather.

Again, the character of the diseases must be considered. When once a man has contracted malarial fever, he is liable to exacerbation of his ailment, and the number of "re-admissions" for the same disease materially increases the admission rate, though there might be comparatively few men affected, and no fresh infections might arise.

Notwithstanding these difficulties in forming a correct estimate of the healthiness of a place, it is possible to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the areas and stations in which certain diseases are especially prevalent. These broad differences in the incidence of the more important diseases in

certain divisions and stations may now be referred to. The diseases which may be selected on account of their importance are "fevers" (viz., Malarial fevers, Enteric fever, and Simple Continued fever) and venereal diseases. *India.*

COMPARISON OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE DIFFERENT MILITARY DIVISIONS.—The comparative prevalence of fevers in the nine Divisions, the Burma Division and the Aden Brigade, of which the East Indian Command is constituted, may be first considered. The following table shows the combined admission rates for fevers in the Divisions during each of the last four years :—

1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
Divisions.	Ratio.	Divisions.	Ratio.	Divisions.	Ratio.	Divisions.	Ratio.
Aden ...	494.5	Aden ...	335.8	Peshawar ...	775.0	Peshawar ...	462.1
Mhow ...	327.6	Peshawar ...	332.1	Aden ...	553.8	Mhow ...	314.9
Peshawar ...	266.0	Mhow ...	247.9	Mhow ...	435.4	Quetta ...	288.4
Lahore ...	265.3	Quetta ...	230.9	Quetta ...	310.1	Rawal Pindi ...	241.7
Rawal Pindi ...	214.8	Lucknow ...	218.7	Rawal Pindi ...	249.6	Burma ...	210.8
Lucknow ...	212.9	Burma ...	207.7	Burma ...	236.1	Aden ...	207.4
Burma ...	199.4	Poona ...	184.1	Lahore ...	216.5	Lahore ...	187.8
Poona ...	191.4	Meerut ...	134.8	Lucknow ...	198.3	Meerut ...	179.7
Meerut ...	171.1	Lahore ...	128.0	Meerut ...	173.0	Poona ...	159.7
Quetta ...	150.6	Secunderabad ...	114.6	Poona ...	159.6	Lucknow ...	149.0
Secunderabad ...	139.1	Rawal Pindi ...	107.8	Secunderabad ...	181.9	Secunderabad ...	103.6

This table shows that the troops in the Aden Brigade and Peshawar and Mhow Divisions generally suffer most from fevers, and those in the Secunderabad Division generally suffer least.

Table showing the admission rate for "malarial fevers" in the different Divisions :—

1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.
Aden ...	486.5	Aden ...	286.2	Peshawar ...	686.0	Peshawar ...	450.8
Mhow ...	292.0	Mhow ...	184.3	Aden ...	497.2	Mhow ...	252.6
Lahore ...	225.4	Peshawar ...	178.9	Mhow ...	349.7	Quetta ...	218.7
Peshawar ...	195.7	Poona ...	165.6	Quetta ...	207.1	Rawal Pindi ...	195.5
Rawal Pindi ...	181.7	Lucknow ...	126.5	Rawal Pindi ...	173.5	Meerut ...	156.7
Poona ...	169.2	Burma ...	124.8	Meerut ...	139.4	Aden ...	135.6
Burma ...	156.0	Quetta ...	123.8	Poona ...	134.6	Poona ...	135.4
Meerut ...	134.8	Meerut ...	102.8	Lucknow ...	126.4	Lahore ...	130.1
Lucknow ...	133.0	Secunderabad ...	77.8	Lahore ...	122.4	Burma ...	97.1
Secunderabad ...	102.0	Rawal Pindi ...	51.4	Burma ...	112.7	Lucknow ...	90.9
Quetta ...	79.0	Lahore ...	50.1	Secunderabad ...	59.4	Secunderabad ...	54.9

Table showing the admission rate for "enteric fever" in the different Divisions :—

1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.
Mhow ...	25.7	Peshawar ...	29.6	Mhow ...	28.9	Mhow ...	22.6
Secunderabad ...	22.4	Poona ...	20.7	Secunderabad ...	18.5	Secunderabad ...	18.3
Rawal Pindi ...	22.4	Rawal Pindi ...	20.6	Lucknow ...	18.0	Meerut ...	15.0
Lucknow ...	22.2	Meerut ...	20.0	Meerut ...	18.0	Rawal Pindi ...	13.6
Lahore ...	21.7	Quetta ...	16.9	Poona ...	15.8	Lahore ...	13.2
Meerut ...	20.2	Secunderabad ...	16.8	Peshawar ...	14.2	Poona ...	11.4
Quetta ...	18.9	Mhow ...	16.3	Lahore ...	14.0	Quetta ...	11.1
Poona ...	17.7	Lucknow ...	14.3	Rawal Pindi ...	11.4	Peshawar ...	9.3
Peshawar ...	12.4	Lahore ...	11.6	Quetta ...	5.4	Lucknow ...	8.5
Aden ...	7.3	Aden ...	6.3	Aden ...	1.9	Aden ...	3.6
Burma ...	3.7	Burma ...	2.4	Burma ...	1.6	Burma ...	2.6

India.

A few remarks may now be made regarding the incidence of venereal diseases in the Divisions. These diseases cause about 12 per cent. of the total number of admissions to hospital, but there is a very marked difference in their prevalence in different parts of India. Briefly, it may be stated that they are most prevalent in Burma and the Secunderabad Divisions, and least in Peshawar, Quetta, Rawal Pindi and Lahore Divisions, and the Aden Brigade. (*See the following table.*)

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.	Division.	Ratio.
Burma ...	344.5	Burma ...	206.9	Burma ...	191.1	Secunderabad	139.5
Meerut ...	251.3	Secunderabad	194.0	Secunderabad	153.9	Burma ...	139.2
Poona ...	221.2	Poona ...	182.6	Poona ...	147.0	Poona ...	115.2
Secunderabad	218.6	Lucknow ...	171.8	Lucknow ...	134.7	Lucknow ...	112.9
Mhow ...	213.3	Mhow ...	163.9	Mhow ...	127.2	Meerut ...	98.4
Lucknow ...	208.2	Meerut ...	158.6	Meerut ...	118.3	Mhow ...	70.7
Lahore ...	172.4	Lahore ...	137.9	Aden ...	84.4	Aden ...	64.6
Quetta ...	170.4	Quetta ...	120.5	Lahore ...	78.3	Rawal Pindi...	58.0
Rawal Pindi ...	119.3	Rawal Pindi ...	105.7	Rawal Pindi ...	76.8	Peshawar ...	54.9
Peshawar ...	110.4	Peshawar ...	74.1	Quetta ...	75.9	Lahore ...	51.8
Aden ...	49.0	Aden ...	50.7	Peshawar ...	64.5	Quetta ...	42.3

The stations which furnished the highest admission and death rates for all causes during 1907 are shown below.

(Excluding convalescent hill depôts and stations with an average annual strength below 500.)

Highest Admission Rate.		Highest Death Rate.	
Stations.	Ratio.	Stations.	Ratio.
1. Nowshera	1714.5	1. Agra	21.02
2. Nasirabad and Taragarh	1198.5	2. Cawnpore	18.26
3. Madras	1094.0	3. Ferozepore	15.78
4. Ferozepore	1011.3	4. Jhansi	15.66
5. Peshawar	1000.7	5. Calcutta	14.90
6. Karachi	981.1	6. Rangoon	14.66
7. Meerut	975.0	7. Allahabad and Fort ..	13.29
8. Jubbulpore	971.3	8. Ahmednagar	13.20
9. Agra	904.9	9. Kamptee and Sitabaldi	12.88
10. Rawal Pindi	882.2	10. Mhow	11.99

As regards the comparative prevalence of particular diseases in stations, it is found that the following are the ten stations* which each year (1902 to 1907) furnished the highest combined rates for fevers.

The Ten Highest Combined Admission Rates for Malarial Fevers, Enteric Fever and Simple Continued Fever.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.				
Mandalay ..	1146·6	Lahore Cantonment	599·1	Peshawar ..	440·8	Nowshera ..	981·8	Nowshera ..	647·0
Ferozepore ..	746·0	Nasirabad ..	494·5	Lahore Cantonment	417·7	Jhansi ..	926·0	Ferozepore ..	543·4
Mhow..	630·8	Aden..	489·8	Aden..	335·8	Peshawar ..	820·0	Nasirabad ..	518·6
Karachi ..	514·2	Peshawar ..	608·6	Jhansi ..	317·4	Nasirabad ..	606·1	Peshawar ..	483·5
Kirkee..	482·1	Ferozepore ..	563·7	Calcutta ..	314·1	Lahore Cantonment	502·0	Jhansi ..	434·2
Nowshera ..	461·2	Kamptee ..	506·0	Kamptee ..	301·4	Rawal Pindi..	450·4	Rawal Pindi..	327·1
Jubbulpore ..	422·3	Mhow ..	504·2	Lucknow ..	276·3	Ferozepore ..	432·3	Karachi ..	325·2
Jhansi..	407·0	Multan ..	465·5	Jubbulpore ..	271·1	Calcutta ..	355·6	Meerut ..	270·9
Peshawar ..	389·6	Belgaum ..	440·9	Karachi ..	261·7	Multan ..	311·8	Rangoon ..	263·8
Calcutta ..	388·1	Agra ..	410·8	Ferozepore ..	247·5	Muttra ..	292·7	Kamptee ..	261·8

* Excluding those with strength below 500 and hill stations and depôts.

India.

The ten stations* where fevers have been least prevalent are shown in the following table :—

The Ten Lowest Combined Admission Rates for Malarial Fevers, Enteric Fever, and Simple Continued Fever.

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.				
Madras ..	102·9	Madras ..	45·0	Madras ..	47·7	Dinapore ..	39·7	Secunderabad ..	84·9
Bombay ..	137·0	Shahjehanpur ..	114·6	Shwebo ..	73·0	Shwebo ..	61·2	Thayemyo ..	89·1
Shwebo ..	142·9	Bangalore ..	117·1	Karachi ..	102·7	Ambala ..	63·9	Bareilly ..	90·4
Secunderabad..	151·7	Sitapur ..	132·1	Bangalore ..	105·9	Jullundur ..	69·6	Belgaum ..	92·3
Bangalore ..	156·9	Fyzabad ..	136·1	Bombay ..	111·9	Cawnpore ..	78·8	Kirkee ..	95·8
Bareilly ..	166·3	Secunderabad ..	145·6	Sitapur ..	114·8	Agra ..	86·4	Madras ..	101·5
Fyzabad ..	168·5	Bareilly ..	149·1	Mandalay ..	114·9	Rawal Pindi..	86·5	Ahmednagar..	102·5
Dinapore ..	170·5	Bombay ..	159·1	Shahjehanpur ..	119·2	Kirkee ..	90·5	Cawnpore ..	111·5
Rangoon ..	178·6	Ahmednagar..	159·3	Kirkee ..	131·9	Muttra ..	94·5	Sitapur ..	118·7
Bellary ..	183·3	Calcutta ..	161·4	Secunderabad ..	141·9	Secunderabad ..	100·4	Secunderabad ..	120·9

* Excluding hills stations and depôts, and stations with strength below 500.

TABLE showing for each year, 1902-1907, the ten stations which (with strengths above 500, excluding hill stations and depôts) furnished the ten highest and the lowest admission rates for malarial fevers:—

1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.					
Highest.															
Mandalay	...	1141.7	Lahore Cantonment	1005.9	Lahore Cantonment	507.4	Calcutta	...	295.0	Jhansi	...	799.6	Nowshera	...	631.8
Ferozepore	...	717.8	Nasirabad	...	719.1	Aden	...	...	286.2	Peshawar	...	787.3	Nasirabad	...	510.9
Mhow	...	558.3	Aden	...	655.2	Nasirabad	...	...	465.4	Peshawar	...	733.4	Peshawar	...	475.0
Karachi	...	509.6	Peshawar	...	574.2	Jhansi	...	...	261.0	Nasirabad	...	585.8	Ferozepore	...	343.9
Nowshera	...	421.5	Ferozepore	...	555.6	Jhansi	...	...	245.6	Aden	...	384.9	Jhansi	...	326.7
Kirkee	...	411.9	Kamptee	...	476.7	Thayemyo	...	...	200.6	Rawal Pindi	...	353.0	Karachi	...	275.5
Jhansi	...	390.9	Mhow	...	451.7	Bellary	...	...	189.5	Muttra	...	255.6	Rawal Pindi	...	268.7
Calcutta	...	384.1	Belgaum	...	437.3	Ahmednagar	...	...	188.5	Lahore Cantonment	...	235.7	Meerut	...	260.0
Jubbulpore	...	374.6	Karachi	...	385.6	Ferozepore	...	...	178.7	Bombay	...	223.2	Bombay	...	227.3
Peshawar	...	374.4	Agra	...	384.6	Peshawar	...	...	173.9	Calcutta	...	224.8	Sialkot	...	216.4
Lowest.															
Madras	...	50.5	Madras	...	32.6	Madras	...	...	32.9	Rangoon	...	...	Thayemyo	...	18.1
Bareilly	...	61.6	Fyzabad	...	68.5	Lucknow	...	...	45.0	Ambala	...	...	Secunderabad	...	26.6
Secunderabad	...	111.5	Shapur	...	70.8	Shwebo	...	...	60.5	Rawal Pindi	...	...	Bangalore	...	27.8
Colaba	...	122.6	Shahjehanpur	...	73.3	Bangalore	...	...	72.0	Secunderabad	...	...	Ahmednagar	...	33.9
Shwebo	...	127.0	Bangalore	...	87.9	Secunderabad	...	...	91.6	Shwebo	...	...	Fyzabad	...	39.4
Fyzabad	...	139.4	Lucknow	...	104.2	Bareilly	...	...	92.6	Madras	...	...	Dinapore	...	49.9
Bangalore	...	140.9	Bareilly	...	110.0	Kirkee	...	...	92.7	Kirkee	...	...	Cawnpore	...	53.7
Rangoon	...	148.8	Secunderabad	...	117.4	Karachi	...	...	93.6	Lahore Cantonment	...	...	Belgaum	...	70.1
Dinapore	...	149.2	Thayemyo	...	130.2	Mandalay	...	...	105.1	Jullundur	...	...	Madras	...	70.5
Aden	...	161.5	Calcutta	...	146.9	Meerut	...	...	109.3	Sialkot	...	...	Shwebo	...	71.6

India.

Diseases.

India,

The more important diseases which have decreased in prevalence amongst British troops during recent years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Enteric Fever.		Dysentery.		Tubercular Diseases.		Malarial Fevers.	
	Actual Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Actual Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Actual Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Actual Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000.
1897 ...	2,050	31·8	2,215	34·3	330	5·1	23,496	364·1
1898 ...	2,375	36·3	1,945	29·8	219	3·8	28,382	434·0
1899 ...	1,392	20·6	1,720	25·4	241	3·6	16,579	244·9
1900 ...	970	15·0	1,561	25·8	225	3·7	19,445	321·1
1901 ...	776	12·8	1,294	21·3	241	4·0	18,317	299·4
1902 ...	1,012	16·7	1,233	20·4	233	3·8	15,367	253·8
1903 ...	1,366	19·6	1,133	16·3	265	3·8	17,037	244·7
1904 ...	1,384	19·7	873	12·4	212	3·1	12,112	172·0
1905 ...	1,146	16·1	936	13·2	154	2·2	7,947	111·9
1906 ...	1,095	15·6	1,068	15·2	128	1·8	12,601	179·5
1907 ...	910	13·1	818	11·7	122	1·8	10,662	153·8

The decrease in the number of admissions for malarial fevers is no doubt chiefly due to the preventive measures which have been generally adopted as a result of more accurate knowledge as to how these fevers are spread ; but other factors which to some extent account for the decrease are the out-patient system of treatment, and, as was stated in last year's report, an increased tendency to diagnose as malarial fever only those cases in which parasites are found in the blood, other cases being shown as simple continued fever.

It has been found that *influenza*, which has been so prevalent of recent years in England, has appeared in this country. The type of the disease, as would be expected in a warm climate, is not so severe as in England. With its varied symptoms, this disease is always difficult to diagnose, and it is probable that a certain number of cases of undiagnosed malarial fever, in which parasites are not to be found in the blood, on account of the use of quinine, and probably a few mild cases of enteric fever, in which none of the characteristic symptoms are present, have been shown as influenza. Next year, as the new nomenclature of diseases has been adopted, these doubtful cases will be shown as "pyrexia of uncertain origin." Enteric fever, malarial and simple continued fevers are shown side by side in the following table :—

Admission Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

Year.	Malarial Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Influenza.
1897	364·1	31·8	42·6	4·2
1898	434·0	36·3	43·8	8·6
1899	244·9	20·6	32·0	10·0
1900	321·1	16·0	24·4	3·9
1901	299·4	12·8	24·4	8·9
1902	253·8	16·7	14·0	1·8
1903	244·7	19·6	18·7	2·8
1904	172·0	19·7	23·9	5·0
1905	111·9	16·1	48·1	14·3
1906	179·5	15·6	55·8	11·5
1907	153·8	13·1	36·8	12·5

Small-pox.—There has been a marked falling off in the number of cases of small pox during the year. Of the 30 cases (one fatal) reported, 14 were stated to have been successfully revaccinated.

India.

It is impossible to say how far this reduction has been due to the stringent measures taken to ensure successful revaccination. The occurrence of 16 cases of the disease among men who had not been successfully revaccinated is noteworthy. There is always the possibility that the vaccine used may have become inert through exposure to heat. To ensure that failures shall not be due to this cause the operation of vaccination, when unsuccessful, is ordered to be repeated with a vaccine that is known by its effects to be active.

Year.	Cases of Small-pox.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
1898.. .. .	2	—
1899.. .. .	14	1
1900.. .. .	36	3
1901.. .. .	20	3
1902.. .. .	23	4
1903.. .. .	68	8
1904.. .. .	49	4
1905.. .. .	99	1
1906.. .. .	87	4
1907.. .. .	30	1

Enteric fever.—There was a very considerable fall in the amount of enteric fever, the admission rate being the lowest since 1888, and the death rate since 1885.

Years.	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
1898.. .. .	36·3	10·00
1899.. .. .	20·6	5·14
1900.. .. .	16·0	4·77
1901.. .. .	12·8	3·32
1902.. .. .	16·7	4·29
1903.. .. .	19·6	4·18
1904.. .. .	19·7	3·76
1905.. .. .	16·1	3·00
1906.. .. .	15·6	3·19
1907.. .. .	13·1	2·77

Abstract No. XX shows the incidence by stations and months, and it is worthy of note that the usual seasonal prevalence in the spring and autumn was much less marked, the cases being more evenly distributed throughout the year.

Most valuable work has been carried out during the last two years at the Central Research Institute at Kasauli. The lines of enquiry followed have been those indicated by the results obtained by Koch and others in Europe, which point to the important rôle of "bacillus-carriers" in propagating the disease, and the facts elicited at Kasauli go far towards confirming these results as regards India. While showing the importance of excluding, as far as possible, such persons from positions in which they would be liable to spread the disease, these investigations at the same time emphasize the futility of trusting to this line of prevention alone. There is, indeed, some

danger of one of those rebounds of medical opinion which, aided by the fascination of a catch-word, may withdraw attention from other necessary precautions. India.

The researches at Kasauli have shown that the discharge of bacilli in the faeces and urine is markedly intermittent, intervals as long as 80 days occurring, and that in convalescents the discharge often continues for several months, while observers in Europe have recorded cases in which it persisted for 20, 30 and even more years; and Klinger, in Germany, found 1·5 per cent. of the general population to be "carriers."

The isolation of *B. typhosus* from the blood, faeces and urine are laborious processes which can only be carried out with reliable results by trained bacteriologists. In many stations some dozens of cases of fever occur daily at certain seasons; to detect all slight cases of enteric fever among these, to examine and repeatedly re-examine the excreta of convalescents and of dozens of persons, British and native, who are concerned in handling food in kitchens, institutions, messes, bakeries, dairies and mineral-water factories, is an ideal to be aimed at, but cannot be completely achieved any more than it can in the cases of diphtheria, influenza, pneumococcus, meningococcus or cholera "carriers."

The considerable increase in the number and improvement in the equipment of military laboratories which is being carried out, will materially increase the opportunities for detecting these persons, but it cannot be hoped that all will be eliminated, and the channels by which the infection passes from the "carrier" to the fresh individual require as much as ever to be guarded.

The following cases illustrate the possibility of direct contamination of food by "bacillus-carriers":—

A small outbreak of 11 cases occurred at Kasauli, and it was found that a soldier-cook who cooked for at least 5 of the patients was passing *B. typhosus* in his stools, although he was in perfect health and had not been in hospital for more than 6 years. His blood agglutinated the *B. typhosus* in a dilution of 1-20.

In an outbreak at Muzra, in which 6 men, 2 women and 1 child were attacked, suspicion fell on the milk. A latrine existed in "fairly close proximity" to the regimental dairy, and the soldier in charge was at the time of the outbreak in hospital with "fever," which had many points suggestive of enteric fever. His blood, however, gave a negative reaction to the Widal test, but it is not stated how often it was examined, nor at what stage of the disease; nor is it certain that all those attacked took the milk.

At Quetta, out of 8 officers attacked during June, July and August, 4 were dining members of the club. The number of officers living at the club was a very small proportion of the total in the garrison, and from their ages they were not peculiarly susceptible. A similar outbreak occurred at Jubbulpore in 1906, in which 5 officers out of 14 living at the club were attacked. In these cases it was not ascertained through what channel the infection was conveyed, though water could be eliminated with certainty.

Another case in which a "carrier" may have been responsible for a small outbreak is recorded by Captain Smallman from Secunderabad. A man who had been inoculated, and had felt ill for some time, was admitted to hospital for slight fever which lasted for 8 days. On admission, his blood serum agglutinated the *B. typhosus* in a dilution of 1-100, and while in hospital the agglutinating power rose to 1-300 with a practical reaction up to 1-900. A small outbreak of enteric fever had occurred in the unit to which the man belonged a few weeks previously.

Of 87 convalescents, whose excreta were repeatedly examined, at the Central Research Institute 10 were found to have bacilli in their urine and faeces 6 weeks or more after recovery. And of a large number of healthy men examined, three, all of whom had been nursing enteric fever cases, were found to be harbouring the bacilli.

During the year 45 cases were reported to have occurred in orderlies nursing enteric fever cases, and 5 in-patients in hospital on account of other diseases.

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In June and July an outbreak of 31 cases, having all the characteristics of a water outbreak, occurred in two companies of the 1st Sherwood Foresters immediately after returning from a camp a short distance from Bangalore. The water supply at the camp was obtained from a village tank which was evidently contaminated, and on examination the water was found to contain the *B. coli* (in what amount is not stated). Although orders had been issued that the water should be boiled, it appears doubtful if this was thoroughly carried out. Another similar tank was used for bathing.

This was the only epidemic during the year in which drinking water was believed to have been the medium by which the disease was spread.

One outbreak in which milk may have been the means of spreading the poison has already been quoted. Another occurred at Agra in which 6 out of 9 men attacked were frequenters of the Soldiers' Home. Unboiled bazar milk was supplied, and from water used for washing the dairy utensils a bacillus resembling the *B. typhosus* was isolated. A lady associated with the Home was also attacked.

There seems to be no doubt that in India, speaking generally, the seasons of greatest prevalence of enteric fever correspond to the seasons of greatest prevalence of flies. In the following table the months of greatest prevalence of flies have been taken from Major Roberts' "Enteric Fever in India," omitting stations with an average strength of less than 500. The information was obtained by him from the officers commanding the station hospitals in 1904, and as it merely expresses general opinions, in some cases formed on a limited knowledge of the place, it cannot, of course, be taken as absolutely correct, but as far as it goes it shows a striking general agreement in the seasons of prevalence of enteric fever and of flies.

Months of greatest prevalence of flies (from Roberts' "Enteric Fever in India"), marked *.
The figures show the mean admission rates per 1,000 for enteric fever among British troops from 1902 to 1906 at stations with an annual average strength of 500 and over.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Peshawar ...	2	.2	.4	.6	* 3.8	* 11.2	10.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.2
Nowshera ...	—	*	—	.2	.6	.6	1.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2
Rawal Pindi...	3.2	1.6	* 1.6	* 4.6	* 7.8	10.0	4.4	3.2	3.6	* 3.4	4.8	11.4
Lahore Cantonment ...	2.0	—	*	* 1.4	2.4	2.6	1.4	* 1.2	1.0	.4	1.0	1.4
Ferozepore ...	.8	.6	.4	2.6	3.6	* .3	* .6	* .6	.2	.6	.2	1.4
Multan ...	.2	—	*	* 2.6	1.4	.6	.2	.2	—	.4	—	.2
Ambala ...	5.8	3.2	6.8	* 5.4	* 7.6	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.2	9.4	11.4
Dagshai ...	—	—	—	.8	* .6	1.6	1.2	* .4	—	—	.2	.2
Quetta ...	.8	.2	.6	1.2	1.0	4.8	7.2	6.8	11.0	5.0	11.4	2.0
Karachi ...	.6	.8	.4	* .8	* .6	* .4	.2	.2	.2	—	.6	1.2
Mhow ...	5.2	3.2	8.2	* 10.0	* 7.0	2.4	6.8	* 3.8	* 2.6	2.2	1.4	1.6
Nasirabad ...	1.2	.6	8.8	4.6	1.8	.2	*	* 3.4	* 2.0	2.4	1.6	.4
Jhawal ...	4.4	* 3.6	* 4.4	4.2	1.4	—	.6	4.2	.8	3.0	* 1.8	3.2

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Months of greatest prevalence of flies (from Roberts' "Enteric Fever in India"), marked *—*continued*.
 The figures show the mean admission rates per 1,000 for enteric fever among British troops from 1902 to 1906 at stations with an annual average strength of 500 and over.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Colahat†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamptee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ranikhet and Chauthalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chakrata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Singularly free from flies.

It is now well recognized that house-flies are bred in enormous numbers *India.* in the trenches in which night soil is deposited in India, the numbers at certain seasons in many stations being so great as to make it probable that a large proportion of the flies found about barracks come from this source. Now, a study of the incidence of enteric fever shows that stations where there are no filth-trenches, or where they are a considerable distance from barracks, are, without exception, among those having a very low admission rate. This is shown in the following table, in which the stations having no night-soil trenches, or only at a considerable distance, are marked with an asterisk; in all the remainder it is trenched seldom more than a mile away.

Table showing the average annual admission rate per 1,000 for enteric fever of British troops at all stations with a strength of 500 or over, 1903 to 1907.

*Colaba	1·8	Ferozepore	15·5
*Calcutta	3·2	Bellary	15·6
*Lebong	3·5	Quetta.. .. .	18·0
*Rangoon	4·0	Sialkot	
*Karachi	4·8	Ranikhet	18·4
*Aden.. .. .	5·0	Lahore Cantonment.. .. .	18·8
Multan	5·8	Kirkee.. .. .	18·9
Allahabad	6·4	Rawal Pindi	20·8
*Madras	7·0	Ambala	21·5
Nowshera	7·7	Secunderabad.. .. .	22·0
*Dagshai	7·9	Bangalore	23·4
Thayetmyo	8·7	Peshawar	
*Chakrata	9·3	Agra	24·5
Wellington	9·6	Jubbulpore	27·5
Bareilly	9·7	Dinapore	28·5
Ahmednagar.. .. .	11·3	Poona.. .. .	29·9
Belgaum	11·9	Mhow.. .. .	32·6
Cawnpore	12·8	Lucknow	33·1
Fyzabad		Nasirabad	34·9
Jullundur	13·3	Meerut	37·4
Dalhousie	13·5	Jhansi.. .. .	41·6
Kumpte	14·8		

The following table shows the average annual admission rate per 1,000 among British troops for enteric fever in all stations with an average strength of over 500 for each of five years, 1903 to 1907 :—

Stations with Average Annual Strength of over 500.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Peshawar	33·8	12·7	42·7	20·2	7·8
Nowshera	12·3	10·0	1·4	1·3	13·5
Rawal Pindi	23·0	29·2	23·9	15·3	12·5
Barian	2·2	33·8	6·5	10·6	11·2
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	4·3	14·1	17·4	10·9	18·0
Sialkot	32·6	29·6	7·5	1·6	18·5
Lahore Cantonment	19·0	14·8	22·1	28·0	10·1
Dalhousie	1·1	24·4	12·2	25·0	5·0
Multan	2·4	—	4·2	7·4	15·0
Ferozepore	4·6	10·8	20·2	29·5	12·4
Jullundur	—	34·7	8·9	6·8	16·2
Ambala	49·4	40·7	5·2	5·1	7·2
Dagshai	20·5	7·2	3·0	7·6	1·3
Meerut	50·4	44·9	57·3	24·5	9·8
Agra	19·9	25·2	16·6	34·8	26·0
Bareilly	8·8	10·9	10·4	7·2	11·4
Ranikhet	27·3	19·1	3·7	14·3	27·4
Chaubuttia	10·5	9·6	2·4	8·7	14·7

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Stations with Average Annual Strength of over 500.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Chakrata	4·7	6·7	8·7	5·7	10·6
Lucknow	37·7	51·6	27·8	36·0	12·2
Calcutta	2·3	2·9	3·8	3·4	3·7
Dinapore	49·7	41·7	32·8	6·6	11·6
Lehong	13·3	—	4·1	—	—
Allahabad	11·3	5·5	6·1	3·8	5·1
Cawnpore	21·3	9·2	3·8	17·7	11·2
Fyzabad	20·2	13·8	9·1	13·1	7·9
Quetta	17·2	28·2	20·5	6·7	17·6
Karachi	2·6	2·5	13·7	3·4	·8
Mhow	48·0	27·0	23·0	42·5	22·3
Kamptee	28·2	8·7	8·4	5·2	21·5
Nasirabad	121·8	21·8	4·3	20·3	5·1
Jhansi	38·7	50·1	26·8	41·2	51·1
Jubbulpore	42·1	23·0	19·0	31·9	21·5
Poona	31·4	33·8	43·2	29·2	12·1
Kirkee	6·6	39·2	24·0	15·7	9·1
Bombay (Colaba)	1·5	2·3	1·6	2·7	·9
Deolali	17·0	8·7	2·2	18·3	1·4
Ahmednagar	6·6	2·0	16·9	4·8	26·4
Belgaum	3·6	12·8	9·9	17·9	15·2
Aden.. .. .	5·4	7·3	6·3	2·3	3·6
Secunderabad	10·4	23·2	27·3	28·4	20·6
Bellary	19·6	15·9	17·6	11·0	13·9
Bangalore	18·7	31·7	17·3	20·9	28·2
Madras	11·5	6·9	3·0	6·4	7·2
Wellington	9·2	24·0	4·2	4·7	5·9
Maymyo	—	—	4·1	—	1·3
Shwebo	4·1	3·6	3·4	2·2	—
Thayetmyo	6·6	3·6	6·1	9·7	16·3
Rangoon	10·8	8·3	·9	—	—

It is to be hoped that cantonment authorities will before long become alive to the dangers of continuing to pollute hundreds of acres of land in cantonments by primitive methods of sewage disposal which may be suitable for communities of dozens, but are revolting as well as dangerous when used for communities numbering tens of thousands.

Of a very large number of examinations of blood, fæces and urine made at the Central Research Institute from typhoid cases, in only six were paratyphoid bacilli found. Of these, four were *B. paratyphosus* "A" (Brion-Kayser), and two *B. paratyphosus* "B" (Schotmuller). This proportion differs from what has been found in Europe, where the latter is far more common; but it tends to indicate that the great majority of typhoid infections in British troops in India are due to the *B. typhosus*.

The researches of the Institute further showed that urotropine cannot be relied on permanently to eliminate the bacilli from the urine.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Increasing knowledge and wider diffusion of the knowledge are enabling preventive measures to be more definitely directed towards the actual channels by which the disease is spread rather than to a somewhat haphazard process of cleaning up. It is now accepted that—

(1) The human body is the breeding-ground and store-house of the bacilli.

(2) The bacilli are contained in the urine and fæces of (a) those recognized as suffering from the disease; (b) convalescents; (c) those in whom the disease is so slight as to escape recognition; and (d) certain of those who are in close contact with persons suffering from the disease, though themselves showing no symptoms.

(3) The bacilli do not as a rule survive long outside the body, so recently *India*. passed excreta are especially dangerous.

(4) The actual channel by which the bacilli reach the fresh individual is the important gap in the chain which still, in most cases, requires to be filled.

Increased attention is being paid to the isolation of patients and convalescents. It is proposed in future to set apart one or more of the convalescent depôts in the hills solely for enteric fever convalescents, so that they will be entirely separated from other troops. Laboratory facilities will be available for making repeated examinations of their excreta, to determine when they are free from infection.

Steam disinfectors are being provided for the larger station hospitals, and a boiler for disinfecting excreta—of a pattern which has proved satisfactory—for all station hospitals. The scale of chemical disinfectants which may be used has also been revised.

In order to lessen the number of cases among nursing orderlies, as far as possible, only inoculated men are being employed, and in selecting them preference is given to those whose age and service in India render them less liable to infection. Strict disinfection of their clothing, &c., is carried out. To prevent their carrying infection they are not allowed to attend to other cases at the same time.

In order to prevent the employment of “bacillus-carriers” in any occupation entailing the handling of food, all men, British and native, whom it is intended to employ for this purpose in kitchens, messes, institutes, dairies, bakeries and mineral water factories are medically examined from time to time while so employed. The Widal test is, where indicated, used to assist in the detection of “bacillus-carriers.”

The use of volatile disinfectant solution in the latrines, though not yet officially sanctioned for all stations, has been pretty generally used, and is found to lessen very much the number of flies in the latrines, and the number bred in the trenching grounds. But the night soil from the lines of native troops and from the civil population of cantonments still forms a nidus for the breeding of flies.

The inspection of officers' messes is now a part of medical officers' duty, and especial attention is paid to the kitchens.

A large number of men received anti-typhoid inoculations during the year, the exact numbers are not known, but on the 1st March there were 6,943 inoculated men present, most of whom had been inoculated within 6 months.

TABLE showing the results of antityphoid inoculation for the period 1st March, 1906, to 28th February, 1907, for the whole of India :—

Average Number of Men Inoculated in India or Abroad.	Average Strength of Men not Inoculated.	. Cases of Enteric Fever.				Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
		Inoculated.		Not Inoculated.		Inoculated.		Not Inoculated.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
4,157	65,666	36	2	1,021	151	8·7	·48	15·55	2·3

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TABLE showing results of inoculation at Jhansi, Sialkot, Agra, Bangalore, Lucknow, Ahmednagar, Mhow and Ambala from 1st January to 30th June, 1907 :—

	Average Strength.	Number of Cases of Enteric Fever.	Number of Deaths from Enteric Fever.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Case Mortality per cent.
Not inoculated ..	12,188	181	44	14·85	24·30
Once inoculated ..	1,048	6	1	5·72	16·66
Twice inoculated ..	1,340	9	2	6·71	22·22

Seventy-one cases of enteric fever occurred in men who had been inoculated. Of these, 19 had been inoculated once only, 51 and 1 twice or more times.

The following table shows the periods between inoculation and attack :—

	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	Total.
Inoculated once only, within	16	3	—	—	—	19
Inoculated twice or more times, last within ..	52	—	—	—	—	52
Inoculated twice, within ..	51	—	—	—	—	51

The average duration of the fever was, in the inoculated, 29·49 days, those once inoculated 24·72 days, twice or more times inoculated, 21·53 days, twice inoculated within one year, 21·66 days.

The following table shows the incidence of certain complications, and the case mortality :—

	Per Cent.			
	Hæmorrhage.	Perforation.	Thrombosis.	Case Mortality.
Uninoculated ..	16·20	5·48	4·88	21·34
Once inoculated ..	10·53	5·26	—	15·79
Twice or more times inoculated ..	9·61	1·92	—	11·54
Twice inoculated within 1 year ..	9·80	1·96	—	11·76

The Standing Committee on enteric fever met in October. The following resolutions among others were passed :—

“It has been proved that a proportion of those who have suffered from enteric fever, either in a form recognized as such or so slightly as to escape recognition, and of those who have been in close contact with them harbour and excrete typhoid bacilli for considerable periods while showing no symptoms of illness. The handling of food by such persons is a great source of danger to others, and outbreaks of the disease have been definitely traced to this source. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that all men, British and native, whom it is proposed to employ in connection with food intended for British troops, in kitchens, officers' and non-commissioned

officers' messes, regimental and other institutes, Government and regimental dairies, bakeries, mineral water factories, &c., should first be medically examined to detect and prevent the employment of any who may be harbouring the infection of enteric fever. No man who has recently suffered from enteric fever should be so employed until it has been placed beyond all doubt, by repeated bacteriological examinations, that he no longer harbours the *B. typhosus*. In cases where means for carrying out these examinations are not available, such men must not be employed. Excepting those who have recently suffered from enteric fever or have been inoculated, the Widal test should, whenever possible, be applied, and all whose blood gives a positive reaction should be considered unfit for such employment. All men employed in these occupations should be inspected from time to time by a medical officer for the same purpose.

"As a considerable proportion of convalescents from enteric fever harbour and excrete typhoid bacilli, sometimes for long periods, they are a source of danger to troops. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that accommodation should be provided in the hills for isolating convalescents from enteric fever away from other troops. The places selected for this must have at their command bacteriological laboratories where cultivations from the excreta can be made daily to determine when the individuals are free from infection, also efficient means for disinfection.

"As it is found that orderlies nursing enteric fever cases suffer from the disease in considerably greater proportion than other men, and a certain number of cases occur in patients under treatment in hospital for other diseases, it is recommended that (1) all such men not protected by a previous attack of the disease should be inoculated, and the operation repeated when one year has elapsed since the previous inoculation; (2) in selecting men for such employment, preference should be given to those whose age and service in India make them less liable to infection; (3) orderlies nursing enteric fever cases should not be allowed at the same time to attend other cases.

"The present system of employing soldiers of combatant units for nursing enteric fever cases is considered a great danger. These men mix freely with their comrades, and at short intervals return to duty with their units. A certain number have been found to be harbouring the *B. typhosus* in their bodies without suffering from any symptoms of disease, but capable of spreading enteric fever to others. To avoid what may be a frequent means of spreading the disease, it is considered urgently necessary that a special corps of male nurses, whether the R.A.M.C. or men specially enlisted for India, should as soon as possible be instituted.

"The men selected would be of an age when the chance of their contracting the disease would be reduced, and being far more highly trained than the men under the present system can be, there would be less likelihood of their conveying the infection to others through neglect of proper precautions, besides which they would not be living in intimate contact with the other troops. At the same time the benefit to the sick of having trained professional nurses would be very great.

"Incidentally the proposal, if carried out, would result in setting free a corresponding number of soldiers both in peace and war for their legitimate duties, who at present are deducted from the combatant ranks."

Resolutions were also passed to provide for the better protection of bread while being distributed in barracks and for its storage there; to lessen the risk of infection of food by flies during meals, taken as they usually are in verandahs; to improve the organization and management of soldiers' institutes and clubs other than regimental institutes; and regarding certain details in the removal and disposal of sewage in cantonments.

Mediterranean fever.—Five cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Cholera.—There was no serious outbreak of cholera during the year. The three cases reported were sporadic cases, and occurred at different stations.

Dysentery and liver abscess.—Though, with some striking exceptions, there is a marked general relation between the stations in which dysentery is most prevalent and those which show the highest figures for enteric fever. The exceptions, for the most part, are places where liver abscess is also

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common, and it may be supposed that it is amoebic dysentery which accounts for most of the cases in these stations, a large proportion of those in other stations being bacillary.

Thus, of stations with a strength of 500 and over, during 1902 to 1907, Meerut, Lucknow, Mhow, Jhansi, Poona, Jubbulpore and Dinapore were all among the ten stations showing the highest admission rates for both diseases.

If this relation is due to a similarity in the channels by which the two diseases are spread, then one would expect to find a reduction in the amount of dysentery corresponding to the reduction in enteric fever which has occurred in recent years. This, in fact, has occurred, as the following table shows :—

Year.	Admission per 1,000.	
	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.
1898	36·3	29·8
1899	20·6	25·4
1900	16·0	15·8
1901	12·8	21·3
1902	16·7	20·4
1903	19·6	16·9
1904	19·7	12·6
1905	16·1	13·4
1906	15·6	15·2
1907	13·1	11·7

The following table shows the admission rates for liver abscess and dysentery for the 5 years 1903 to 1907. The admission rate for liver abscess in 1907 shows no decrease during the year, although that for dysentery has diminished considerably :—

Year.	Ratio per 1,000.			
	Liver Abscess.		Dysentery.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1903	2·4	1·31	16·3	·59
1904	2·6	1·36	12·4	·41
1905	2·1	1·17	13·2	·46
1906	2·6	1·52	15·2	·53
1907	2·4	1·01	11·7	·83

Beri-beri.—Three cases of beri-beri were reported from Aden in the month of January, and were believed to be the remnant of the outbreak that occurred the previous year.

In the Poona Division the disease was reported at Poona, Kirkee and Ahmednagar. At Poona there were 60 cases of multiple neuritis among the men of the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment. During the same period, 6 cases of beri-beri were reported at Kirkee, and 3 at Ahmednagar. Sporadic cases of multiple neuritis occurred in Poona from April to July. Later in the year it became epidemic, 21 cases being admitted from the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers in September, and 20 in October. It gradually died out in December. Two men died of acute dilatation of the heart during the outbreak. As the majority of those attacked were admittedly heavy drinkers, the disease was at first diagnosed multiple neuritis (alcoholic);

later, when it became epidemic, it was diagnosed beri-beri. Analysis of the beer failed to detect the presence of arsenic, except in quantities less than the permissible limit of one-hundredth of a grain per gallon. The theory that the disease was simple alcoholic neuritis appeared to be negated by the epidemic prevalence in certain months of the year. The disease was not due to place infection or to bungalow infection, as the cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the lines. The men were housed in well ventilated barracks. The food was good and ample, and there was no consumption of rice. Beri-beri was previously unknown in the district.

From the fact that the disease was confined to beer drinkers, it seemed probable that some toxin was introduced in a particular brew of the beer, or some fermentation produced a toxin that caused the complaint.

In addition to the above, 3 cases of beri-beri were reported at Karachi, and 1 each at Bombay, Rangoon and Barrackpore.

Malarial fevers.—The number of admissions for malaria for the year 1907 shows a decrease compared with the previous year, but this is probably due to the fact that the year 1907 was comparatively dry, the rainfall being below the average.

Owing to the fairly general administration of quinine as a prophylactic during the malarial season, it is not always possible to find the malarial parasite in cases of malarial fever, and for this reason it is probable that a certain number of cases of malaria are returned as "simple continued fever." The admission rate for simple continued fever also shows a decrease during the year 1907, as will be seen by the following table :—

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

Year.	Simple Continued Fever.	Malarial Fevers.			
		Admissions.	Deaths in the Command.	Constantly Sick.	Invaliding.
1902 ..	14.0	253.8	.69	9.25	4.05
1903 ..	18.7	244.7	.49	8.21	3.51
1904 ..	23.9	172.0	.33	6.80	3.68
1905 ..	48.1	111.9	.13	4.47	1.77
1906 ..	55.8	179.5	.30	6.56	1.94
1907 ..	36.8	153.8	.20	6.40	3.95

The next table shows the admission rate for simple continued fever and malaria, by divisions, for the years 1905 to 1907 :—

Divisions.	Admissions per 1,000 of Strength.					
	Simple Continued Fever.			Malaria.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
1st Peshawar Division ..	123.6	74.8	1.6	178.9	686.0	450.8
2nd Rawal Pindi ..	35.6	64.6	32.5	51.4	173.5	195.5
3rd Lahore ..	66.2	79.9	44.4	50.1	122.4	180.1
4th Quetta ..	90.0	97.6	58.6	123.8	207.1	218.7
5th Mhow ..	47.2	56.8	39.7	184.3	349.7	252.6
6th Poona ..	7.8	9.0	12.9	155.6	134.6	135.4
7th Meerut ..	11.9	15.4	7.8	102.8	139.4	156.7
8th Lucknow ..	77.9	53.7	49.6	126.5	126.4	90.9
9th Secunderabad,, ..	20.0	53.8	30.4	77.8	59.4	54.9
Burma ..	80.5	121.8	111.1	124.8	112.7	97.1

India.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The abolition of breeding places of mosquitoes, except on a small scale, is not practicable owing to the great expense involved. The draining of nullahs, filling up of excavations, and improvement of the surface drainage are carried out as far as funds permit.

In all malarious stations anti-malarial measures consisting of the removal of undergrowth, removal of pools of water, and killing mosquito larvæ are carried out under the supervision of medical officers and subordinates.

The administration of quinine as a prophylactic is fairly general during the malarial season.

It has in past years been the practice to bring troops back from hill stations early in October, that is, almost in the middle of the malaria season. A trial was made in 1907 of keeping them in the hills until the middle of November in the 1st Division, and until the end of October in the 2nd Division, and the results have been very satisfactory. The gain in efficiency which this means seems well worth the cost of a few weeks lost for training.

At Ferozepore Fort, which, like so many other forts, produces a far greater number of cases of malarial fever than the cantonment barracks, somewhat extensive anti-malarial operations were undertaken. The wide ditch, until this year, was undrained, overgrown with long rank grass, and had innumerable holes for the accumulation of water. A cunette has been made draining to sumps which collect the rain and drainage water from the fort, and this is pumped out by means of the fire engine. The vegetation has been removed, and the ground graded towards the cunette. Similar rank vegetation is being removed from the surrounding land, which is being levelled, and will be taken in hand by the grass farm.

Delhi Fort is another extremely malarious place, and during the last few years the troops have been moved from it during the malaria season on to the Ridge, some two miles distant. The following table shows the beneficial result of this.

FORT DELHI.

Statement showing the admissions per cent. of strength for malarial fevers :—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1906 ...	·32	—	·95	2·09	3·80	2·73	6·34	22·33	24·38	12·14*	4·86*
1907 ...	1·48	—	—	1·61	2·99	4·95	6·43	4·65*	2·74*	3·58*	4·58

* Months the troops were on the ridge.

An increased number of mosquito curtains has been sanctioned for station hospitals, viz., 25 per cent. of the number of beds at all plain stations and certain of the lower hill stations, and 5 per cent. at other stations. The square-shaped pattern has been re-introduced, as it has been found more serviceable than the bell-shaped.

Venereal diseases.—Venereal diseases, as usual, caused a large number of admissions (6,236, or 11·9 per cent. of the total number); still the admission ratio has been steadily falling for some years, and it is satisfactory to report further progress during the year under review.

Compared with 1906.—The average strength being much the same, there has been :—

- (1) A decrease of 403 admissions for syphilis.
- (2) A decrease of 636 admissions for soft chancre.
- (3) A decrease of 962 admissions for gonorrhœa.

- (4) That is a total decrease of 2,001 admissions to hospitals for all forms of venereal diseases. *India.*
 (5) A decrease of 139 cases of syphilis contracted during the year.
 (6) A decrease of 129·52 in the average number constantly sick for all forms of venereal diseases.

ADMISSION RATE.—The gradual fall in the admission rate for syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa during the last few years is shown in the following table :—

Admission Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Chancre.	All forms of Venereal Disease.
1904	49·5	96·2	54·7	200·3
1905	35·7	75·1	43·5	154·3
1906	27·7	61·1	28·6	117·3
1907	22·2	43·0	19·7	89·9

INVALIDING RATE.—There has also been a diminution in the number of invalids sent home and finally discharged the service on account of syphilis and gonorrhœa. The lowering of the invaliding rate, though mainly due to a smaller incidence of disease, is probably to some extent attributable to the more thorough and continuous treatment now carried out.

Table showing the fall in the invaliding rate for venereal diseases :—

Year.	Syphilis.				Gonorrhœa.			
	Invalids sent Home.		Invalids finally Discharged.		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids finally Discharged.	
	Actual.	Ratio.	Actual.	Ratio.	Actual.	Ratio.	Actual.	Ratio.
1897	615	9·53	359	5·56	45	·70	23	·35
1898	550	8·41	290	4·44	19	·29	17	·26
1899	423	6·25	154	2·28	18	·27	10	·15
1900	345	5·70	59	·97	35	·58	5	·08
1901	357	5·87	46	·76	23	·38	2	·03
1902	287	4·74	86	1·42	23	·38	4	·07
1903	191	2·74	71	1·02	21	·30	6	·09
1904	175	2·49	48	·68	24	·34	9	·13
1905	75	1·06	57	·80	8	·11	6	·08
1906	120	1·71	32	·46	11	·16	3	·04
1907	76	1·10	26	·38	21	·30	3	·04

It will be seen that the health of the troops serving in India has of late years been much less affected by venereal disease than was the case a few years ago ; more men are now fit for active service, a healthier body of men leaves the army year by year to enter civil life, and compete in the general labour market, and fewer men are lost to the service by invaliding. The causes of this improvement will now be considered.

CAUSES OF DECREASE.—Amongst the more important of these causes, the following may be mentioned :—

India.

1. The fact that commanding officers now realize more fully the importance of venereal disease as a cause of inefficiency, and consequently exercise to a greater extent their personal influence to induce men to lead pure healthy lives. Junior officers are encouraged to join in the games of the men, and regimental institutes are made as comfortable and attractive as possible, with the object of keeping men in barracks.

2. Lectures by a specially selected medical officer, to all units in India, pointing out the dangerous consequences of contracting the disease, have also exercised a beneficial influence, especially in the case of young soldiers recently arriving in the country.

3. The improved education of the men, and consequently a higher moral sense, together with less indulgence in alcohol, has no doubt had a considerable influence in reducing the incidence of these diseases.

4. Another factor is the more thorough treatment which is now carried out. The lavage treatment of gonorrhoea and the continuous treatment of syphilis have done much to reduce the number of admissions for relapses.

5. Possibly there is now less venereal disease throughout India, otherwise it is difficult to explain the fall in the admission rate for these diseases amongst native troops, and the smaller number of natives admitted to cantonment hospitals.

THE INFLUENCE OF LOCALITY.—It is well known that there is less venereal disease amongst both British and native troops serving in the Punjab than in other parts of India. The following table, showing the venereal disease (admission ratio), by Divisions, for the years 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 will illustrate this.

British Troops.

	Northern Command. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions.	Western Command. 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions.	Eastern Command. 7th and 8th Divisions.	Burma Division.	Secunder- abad Division.
1904	143·5	195·5	229·0	344·5	218·6
1905	116·1	155·5	165·8	206·9	194·0
1906	75·7	120·6	126·9	191·1	153·9
1907	54·7	79·7	106·1	139·2	139·5

Consequently if troops are sent to this area a low admission rate for venereal disease is to be expected.

As regards Divisions, the Peshawar Division generally shows the lowest admission rate for venereal disease. Rawal Pindi, Lahore and Quetta also show low rates, whereas troops in Burma suffer most from these diseases.

STATIONS.—Those with a strength of 200 upwards (excluding depôts and hill stations) which furnish the highest admission rates for venereal diseases during 1907 are as follows :—

Station.	Average Annual Strength.	Admission Ratio per 1,000.
Fort William	1,342	237·7
Madras	553	220·6
St. Thomas Mount	284	218·3
Meiktila	220	209·1
Bellary and Ramandroog	502	169·3
Agra	999	166·2
Shwebo	517	162·5
Colaba	1,056	152·5
Delhi	298	151·0
Meerut	1,842	149·8

Arms of the Service.—As was the case last year, the Cavalry suffered less from these diseases than the Artillery and Infantry. *India.*

Venereal Diseases. Admission Ratio per 1,000.			
Year.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.
1902 . . .	318·2	277·0	292·0
1903 . . .	221·2	241·7	269·4
1904 . . .	191·5	204·2	209·6
1905 . . .	147·8	154·1	163·4
1906 . . .	87·7	125·2	124·4
1907 . . .	69·6	90·7	95·9

CONFERENCE ON VENEREAL DISEASES.—With the object of systematizing routine in dealing with venereal diseases amongst troops in India, and formulating recommendations for the modification of the existing records of these diseases, so as to render them of greater value from a scientific point of view, specially selected medical officers from the more important stations in India were recently assembled at Ambala to discuss and obtain a consensus of opinion on these and other points. The chief recommendations made by the members of the Conference were the following :—

1. That all cases of gonorrhoea and severe cases of other forms of venereal disease, occurring at stations with hospitals of less than 75 beds, should be transferred for treatment whenever possible, to hospitals specially equipped for the purpose. The object of this recommendation is to give patients the advantage of treatment by specialists in the subject and attendance by trained orderlies.

2. That a certain number of regimental orderlies be trained to assist in carrying out the various duties connected with the treatment of venereal diseases; the number recommended for the larger stations is three permanent orderlies and three men undergoing training, the three probationers being replaced monthly by other men. It is anticipated that by this means not only will the supply of trained orderlies be ensured, but the dangers of contracting the disease will be made known to the men who work in the venereal wards, and through them to their comrades in barracks.

3. That physical drill for a specified time, morning and evening, be practised, the drill being carried out by such venereal patients as the medical officer considered would be benefited thereby.

4. The issue of regulations to ensure the regular attendance for the treatment of men on the syphilitic roll, and to prevent their temporary removal from stations during their two years' course of treatment without the knowledge of the senior medical officer concerned.

5. In addition to these and other recommendations the Conference drew up a set of rules for guidance, giving the routine to be followed on admission of a case of venereal disease, the routine in syphilis and venereal sore wards, and the methods employed in administering injections of mercury, and in dealing with syphilitic out-patients, cases of gonorrhoea, &c. It was recommended that these rules be distributed to all station hospitals in India with the object of systematizing routine and assisting junior officers. Steps are being taken to carry out as many of these recommendations as practicable, and it is hoped that their adoption will lead to a general improvement in the methods of dealing with cases of venereal disease throughout India.

India.

Hydrophobia.—The number of the British Army treated at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, during the year 1907 was as follows:—

Officers	27
Officers' wives	6
Officers' children	3
Warrant officers... ..	21
Non-commissioned officers and men	119
Soldiers' wives	0
Soldiers' children	5
Total	181

Of the 181 patients, 40 were bitten by animals proved to have had rabies, 8 by animals certified by a veterinary surgeon to have had rabies, and 133 by animals supposed to have had rabies. None of these cases developed hydrophobia.

In addition to the above, 4 non-commissioned officers and soldiers were treated at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, during 1907, and of these 1 was bitten by an animal proved to have had rabies, and 3 by animals suspected to have had the disease. None of these cases developed hydrophobia.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—Valvular disease and disordered action of the heart deserve special attention, for no less than 2,169 men have been invalided to England for these affections during the past 10 years, or an average of 217 yearly.

The care now exercised in the physical training of recruits in England will, it is hoped, soon lead to a reduction in the number of these cases. The matter is receiving attention in India, and the question has arisen as to whether the prolonged heart strain, caused by hill-climbing done by soldiers when stationed in the hills during the hot weather, may not possibly aggravate disordered action of the heart in men with a predisposition to the disease. With a view to ascertaining whether this is so, the men of several regiments stationed in the hills during the hot weather of the year under review were carefully examined. Of one regiment so examined 99 men were found to have functional disease of the heart, and 23 men of the other regiment in the same station were also found to be so affected. At another hill station no less than 74 men of one infantry regiment were also found to be suffering from this affection, and the medical officer in charge notes that when he examined the regiment about 18 months previously he found less than 10 men so affected.

From these reports it would appear that service in the hills may, to some extent be responsible for the large number of cases of disordered action of the heart amongst soldiers in India. Accordingly, orders have been issued for all units, before going to the hills, to be medically examined, and for any men found to be suffering from marked functional derangement of the heart to be kept in the plains, whilst other cases of a slighter nature are to be kept under observation in the hills and their exercise carefully graduated. In order to further enquire into the matter and obtain expert opinions in all hill stations, medical officers in charge of units in the hills have been requested to make a special examination of soldiers at the station with a view to ascertaining if functional derangements of the heart are distinctly attributable to "Khud climbing," or if there are other factors, such as excessive cigarette smoking, which contribute to it.

Suicides and self-inflicted injuries.—There were 17 cases of suicides as compared with 21 in 1906. Of these 8 were from gunshot wound, 3 from poisoning (opium, oxalic acid and sulphuric acid), 2 each from hanging and cut throat, and 1 each from drowning and fracture of the vault of skull. In all cases the verdict given was temporary insanitary.

Eighteen cases of self-inflicted injuries were admitted into hospital during the year; of these 2 ended fatally and are included under suicides. Of the remaining 16 cases, 13 were cut throat, 2 gunshot wounds, and in one the man was stated to have burnt his penis. Four men were invalided, the rest recovered and were discharged to duty.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

India.

The following table shows the number of operations performed in India during the year. Minor operations are not included :—

Operations.	Number of Cases.	Results.				Remarks.
		Completely Successful.	Improved or Relieved.	Invalidated.	Died.	
<i>Tumours—</i>						
Excision of non-malignant growths	11	10	1	—	—	
Excision of malignant new growths	1	—	—	1	—	
Removal of foreign bodies	1	1	—	—	—	
Arteries, Ligature of	1	—	—	—	1	Ligature of Femoral in a case of wound of thigh.
<i>Veins—</i>						
Varix	47	46	1	—	1*	*Death from chloroform.
Varicocele	20	20	—	—	—	
<i>Nerves—</i>						
Union of divided	1	1	—	—	—	
Stretching of a nerve	1	—	1	1	—	
<i>Bones—</i>						
For necrosis	10	6	4	4	—	
For carious bone	1	—	1	—	—	
For recent fractures	7	6	1	—	—	
For hammer toe (excision of head of phalanx) ..	22	22	—	—	—	
<i>Joints—</i>						
Removal of loose cartilage	8	8	—	—	—	
Other operations	1	1	—	—	—	
<i>Muscles, tendons, fasciæ and bursæ—</i>						
Union of divided tendon	3	3	—	—	—	
Operations on bursæ	2	2	—	—	—	
<i>Amputations—</i>						
Finger	5	5	—	—	—	
At shoulder joint	1	1	—	—	—	
Leg	2	1	—	1	1	
Thigh	2	1	—	1	1	
At hip joint	1	—	1	1	—	
Hand	1	1	—	1	—	
Forearm	1	1	—	1	—	
<i>Skull and brain—</i>						
Trephining for fractured skull	1	—	—	—	1	
Trephining for operations on the brain	1	—	1	1	—	
Trephining for mastoid disease	7	6	—	2	1	

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India.

Operations.	Number of Cases.	Results.				Remarks.
		Completely Successful.	Improved or Relieved.	Invalided.	Died.	
<i>Eye—</i>						
Iridectomy	1	1	—	—	—	
Excision of eye-ball ..	3	3	—	1	—	
For strabismus	3	3	—	—	—	
On lacrymal gland	2	1	1	1	—	
On face and mouth	2	—	2	1	—	
<i>Larynx—</i>						
Tracheotomy	2	2	—	—	—	
Other operations	2	—	2	2	—	
<i>Thorax—</i>						
Drainage of pleural cavity with excision of rib, for empyema ..	8	3	2	2	3*	*One died from enteric fever.
<i>Abdomen—</i>						
Excision of appendix ..	25	21	2	2	2	
Intestinal obstruction ..	2	1	—	1	—	
Laparotomy for other causes	18	3	6	3	9	
Hernia (radical cure) ..	53	53	—	—	—	
Abscess of liver	149	57	28	28	64	
<i>Rectum and anus—</i>						
Fistula in ano	11	9	—	2	—	
Hæmorrhoids	55	54	—	1	—	
Other rectal operations..	1	1	—	—	—	
<i>Bladder and Urethra—</i>						
Perineal section.. ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Suprapubic cystotomy ..	1	—	—	—	1†	†A case of fracture of the pelvis.
<i>Male generative organs—</i>						
Radical cure of hydrocele	5	5	—	1	—	
Castration	7	6	1	1	—	

In last year's report it was mentioned that operating rooms had been sanctioned for the more important station hospitals, and that many had already been established. During 1907 some first-class operating rooms have been supplied with such additional surgical instruments as were required to bring them up to date, and the remainder will shortly be so. All station and section hospitals have been supplied with sterilizers. Aseptic furniture for operating rooms has been ordered from England, and it is hoped that this will be received and issued shortly. In addition to the above, it may be mentioned that a portable X-ray apparatus has been supplied to each Division, and is maintained at a station which is most conveniently and centrally situated, and at which specialists in operative surgery and skiagraphy are stationed. It may be remarked that all specialists in skiagraphy in India, before being given an appointment as such, are required to undergo a special course of instruction at Dehra Dun, to enable them to become acquainted with the apparatus used in India and its working under field service conditions.

The result of the increased facilities for performing surgical operations is becoming more and more apparent every year, and many soldiers who a few years ago would have been invalided to England for affections which are curable by operation are now successfully operated on and saved to the army in India. For instance, during 1907 radical cure of hernia was performed on 53 men as compared with 28 the previous year; the appendix was removed in 25 cases, 22 cases of hammer toe and 8 of loose cartilage of the knee joint were operated on in 1907, as compared with 13 cases of removal of the appendix, 3 of hammer toe, and 1 of loose cartilage in 1906, and twice as many laparotomies were performed in 1907 as in the previous year. *India.*

INVALIDING.—Last year's report brought to notice the fact that an abnormal amount of invaliding had taken place during the decennium 1896 to 1905, as compared with 1886 to 1895. It was shown that, on an average, 518 more men had been invalided yearly during the former period than the latter. As regards 1906, it was recorded that 485 more men had been sent to England as invalids during that year than in 1905, and a still further increase was expected during 1907. This further increase therefore being anticipated, enquiry into the cause was necessary with a view to the adoption of measures by which the number might be lessened, if possible, without prejudice to the health of the troops, and to ascertain if men were being sent home when recovery might reasonably be expected in India.

The disturbances on the North-west Frontier and the South African War undoubtedly increased the invaliding rate to a certain extent, but not sufficiently to explain the matter. Moreover, marked increases took place during years when there was no war. Malarial fever occurs in regular epidemic form generally according to the amount of rainfall, and malaria is *par excellence*, a disease which leaves behind it *sequelæ* most readily cured by change of climate; but, on searching records, it is found that though this disease was exceptionally prevalent in Northern India in 1906, there was no marked increase in the number of men invalided for this cause, indeed, only 10 more men were invalided under this heading than in the previous year. Again, the largest number of invalids was from the 9th (Secunderabad) Division in Southern India, where there was least malaria. General debility, caused by long residence in parts of India where climate exerts a debilitating effect upon the system has been, as would be expected, one of the fruitful causes for sending men to their native home. This will be seen from the following table, which also shows the increase or decrease which has taken place under certain diseases during recent years:—

India.

Table showing the actual number of cases invalided to England for different diseases during the years 1898 to 1906:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Syphilis	550	423	343	357	287	191	175	75	120
Malarial fevers	485	246	190	418	245	244	259	126	136
Valvular disease of heart and disordered action of the heart	220	193	200	194	264	211	317	171	222
Debility	182	196	216	303	286	213	189	151	255
Tubercle of lung	106	71	94	86	85	91	223	116	91
Dysentery	127	97	67	58	55	59	85	37	59
Insanes	60	81	76	100	77	78	115	65	64
Local injuries	84	65	60	73	56	62	71	51	66
Rheumatism (including gout, osteo arthritis, &c.)	68	60	78	54	70	53	44	48	40
Enteric fever	65	53	36	52	45	46	93	52	115
Diseases of the nervous system other than epilepsy and mental	38	39	32	52	64	59	56	43	59
Perforation of membrana tympani	41	35	38	48	44	34	45	36	51
Diseases of respiratory system	38	39	48	35	43	28	64	24	39
Epilepsy	86	34	33	39	45	34	53	38	42
Abscess of liver	31	34	27	31	44	46	51	49	67
Hepatitis	33	35	25	37	34	32	51	14	36
Diseases of the eye other than amblyopia and errors of refraction	12	35	29	27	23	32	40	29	29
Diseases of the digestive system other than hepatitis, abscess of liver, hernia, and caries of teeth	72	71	68	61	65	80	80	51	56
Bilharzia hæmatobia	—	—	—	—	4	158	71	23	10
Diseases of the ear other than perforation of the membrana tympani	31	34	30	27	36	32	39	28	38
Diseases of the circulatory system other than valvular disease of heart and disordered action of heart and varix	13	18	19	20	25	32	26	23	32
Hernia	15	27	30	32	22	15	43	19	15
Myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism, and amblyopia	9	14	15	19	17	20	35	19	23
Gonorrhœa	19	18	35	23	23	21	24	8	11
Varix	23	15	22	23	43	15	9	5	13
Caries of teeth	2	14	14	21	28	6	38	14	38
Beri-beri	1	1	—	16	21	4	17	25	60
Anæmia	19	15	20	11	10	5	3	8	5
Total	2,580	2,137	2,020	2,390	2,254	2,062	2,506	1,506	1,991

ACTION TAKEN TO REDUCE THE INVALIDING RATE.—Definite action was taken in August, 1907, to obviate the necessity of sending men to England as invalids who could be well dealt with in India. Orders were issued to ensure medical boards recommending for transfer to England only such cases as were not likely to recover in India. Also medical officers were directed to satisfy themselves prior to the departure of invalids from the station they were still in such a state of health that it was necessary they should be sent home. Orders were further issued directing that soldiers not sufficiently incapacitated to warrant their despatch to England as invalids, yet who are unfit to take part in camps of exercise and manœuvres, should be sent for the winter months to hill stations selected according to the Division in which the men happened to be serving. The stations allotted for the reception of these debilitated men are given below, and at these places careful attention to food, clothing and other particulars, is insisted upon.

Hill Stations.	Elevation above Sea-level (feet).	Remarks.
Kasauli	5,971	{ For 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions ; from Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Delhi and Roorkee in the 7th Division.
Dagshai	5,982	
Ranikhet	5,983	{ For Bareilly, Shajehanpur, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore and Jhansi.
Naini Tal	6,400	
Lebong	6,000	For all stations in Presidency Brigade and Burma.
Mount Abu	3,960	{ For all stations in 5th Division, Jhansi excepted.
Pachmarhi	3,481	
Purandhar	4,564	{ For 6th Division.
Khandalla	2,000	
Colaba	—	{ For 9th Division.
Wellington	6,160	

As regards the 4th Division it has been recommended that men might, in the first instance, be interchanged between Quetta, at a height of 5,511 feet, and Karachi, at sea-level.

RESULT OF THE ABOVE ACTION.—The more general use of hill stations for the treatment of invalids and convalescents has been too recently introduced to admit of any detailed statement being made as to how far the men so transferred have been benefited by the change, but from some reports received up to date it would appear that health has been considerably improved in a large majority of cases. For instance, the medical officer in charge of Mount Abu writes :—

“ With but few exceptions the convalescents sent here improved rapidly in health after arrival.”

“ Twenty-two men arrived during the latter part of the year from stations in the plains ; all had been recommended by medical boards for change here instead of being invalided to England. The cases were very varied in character, and all, with the exception of one case of disordered action of the heart, have improved in a most remarkable manner, some having already almost quite recovered. This procedure is being adopted for the first time, and in my opinion its continuance is fully justified by the results already obtained.”

At this station a scheme of duties (divided into four scales) has been instituted for invalids and convalescents ; every man is inspected weekly by a medical officer who decides what duties the man is fit for ; the scheme has worked very satisfactorily. The medical officer in charge at Lebong writes that all invalids sent there from Burma did well, excepting one case of congestion of the liver, who was accordingly sent to England for change. The medical officer in charge at Kasauli writes that, out of a grand total of 140 invalids and convalescents sent to Kasauli (at the time of writing) during

India.

the winter months, "30 had been brought forward for invaliding to England, and it is judged (in the absence of any documentary evidence) that 70 other cases would ordinarily have been so proposed. The majority of cases of malarial infection and debility after enteric fever and other diseases convalesced with remarkable rapidity, quickly gaining weight, colour and strength."

As this method of dealing with invalids was only recently adopted it was not to be expected that there would be any marked decrease in the number of invalids sent to England during the year 1907; but it may be mentioned in passing, that there has been a decrease of 1,147 in the number sent during the trooping season 1907 to 1908, as compared with that of 1906 to 1907.

Trooping Season.	Number of Invalids sent to England.
1906-1907	2,178
1907-1908	1,031

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR INVALIDS.—Mention was made in last year's Report of the fact that a scheme was under consideration for improving the arrangements made for the transit and embarkation of invalids. To discuss details and further elaborate the scheme, a committee was again assembled at Army Head-quarters, India, this year; the recommendations made by this committee may be briefly summarized as follows:—The committee was of opinion that, for the proper conveyance of invalids, hospital ships and trains are essential. In the absence of such means of conveyance, the committee recommends that the s.s. "Plassy" be fitted to accommodate more cot cases, and be provided with hospital cooking arrangements; also that improvised trains, as used in South Africa, with through communication, should be adapted from present rolling stock. In order to find room for the extra cots on the "Plassy," some slight alterations will be necessary. The question is being enquired into, and should the above be found to be practicable, the whole of the cot cases could, it is hoped, be sent home on the "Plassy."

If the cot accommodation on the "Plassy" be increased, and, *a fortiori*, if a special hospital ship be provided, the committee considers that the fixed hospital accommodation on ordinary transports might be diminished.

If the above be carried out, the committee recommends that the "Plassy" proceed from Bombay to Karachi on her homeward voyage to pick up invalids from the north and north-west of India.

As regards hospital trains, the committee recommends that the bulk of the male invalids be sent by the "Plassy," or other specially equipped hospital ship, and for this purpose three special hospital trains, to be termed respectively the "Northern," "Eastern" and "Southern," should be provided, all invalids (except insanes) allotted to the hospital ship being despatched by these trains. Pending the provision of specially equipped corridor trains for the conveyance of invalids, the committee recommends the use of ordinary first-class carriages for specially serious cases, and second-class for "cot" cases, according to lying-down accommodation in each carriage, ordinary cases being accommodated in trains, in the same way as healthy troops.

Details regarding route of trains, personnel, provision of and equipment of kitchen van, &c., were given by the committee. It was also recommended that an embarkation medical officer be appointed at Bombay and Karachi. This latter recommendation has been carried out, and the other recommendations made are under consideration.

OFFICERS.

India.

The following table gives statistics for officers for the past ten years :—

Year.	Ratio of Sickness.	Death Ratio.	Invaliding Ratio.
1896-1900	849·5	17·25	70·72
1901-1905	779·4	11·52	60·01
1906	727·4	17·54	62·08
1907	633·4	7·71	55·35

There was a marked increase in the death rate from 8·73 and 9·08 in 1904 and 1905 respectively, to 17·54 in 1906; it is satisfactory to note that for 1907 the death rate has fallen to 7·71, and that the health of officers generally has shown improvement.

A comparison of the admission and death rates of officers serving in the United Kingdom and India is shown below :—

Year.	Admission Ratio.		Death Ratio.	
	United Kingdom.	India.	United Kingdom.	India.
1898 ..	313·5	870·8	3·74	20·46
1899 ..	318·8	767·8	4·62	13·03
1900 ..	332·6	812·9	4·00	14·61
1901 ..	347·3	830·5	4·52	11·12
1902 ..	361·9	818·2	5·03	16·05
1903 ..	308·3	811·1	3·74	13·39
1904 ..	281·4	767·7	5·17	8·73
1905 ..	277·4	689·3	2·39	9·08
1906 ..	290·0	727·4	2·70	17·54
1907 ..	299·8	633·4	4·33	7·71

The following table compares the health of officers and men :—

Year.	Admission rate.		Invalids sent home		Death rate.	
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.
1898	870·8	1454·2	67·85	39·45	20·46	19·45
1899	767·8	1148·7	66·56	31·57	13·63	12·75
1900	812·9	1143·2	78·65	33·46	14·61	14·62
1901	830·5	1104·3	72·81	39·28	11·12	12·38
1902	818·2	1078·4	74·05	37·23	16·05	14·68
1903	811·1	1035·5	42·49	29·62	13·39	12·78
1904	767·7	897·0	61·57	35·59	8·73	10·81
1905	689·3	833·6	53·15	21·21	9·08	10·06
1906	728·1	871·0	62·08	28·36	17·54	10·43
1907	633·4	756·4	55·35	25·47	7·71	8·18

The high invaliding rate amongst officers tends to lower the death rate, but a lessening of the death rate on this account is to some extent counterbalanced by the influence of age, for a number of officers are over thirty-five years of age, and consequently have a higher death rate. Another factor which tends to counterbalance the lowering of the death rate due to invaliding is the greater incidence of enteric fever amongst officers.

India.

Enteric fever. Ratios per 1,000 of strength—

Year.	Men.		Officers.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1898	36·3	10·00	40·9	8·08
1899	20·6	5·14	28·8	5·24
1900	16·0	4·77	21·9	5·06
1901	12·8	3·32	17·8	5·00
1902	16·7	4·29	30·6	6·21
1903	19·6	4·18	24·9	3·70
1904	19·7	3·76	20·5	2·62
1905	16·1	3·00	21·6	2·59
1906	15·6	3·19	35·5	6·30
1907	13·1	2·77	19·1	1·36

WOMEN.

There was a considerable improvement in the health of the women in 1907 as compared with the previous year. The admission and death rates for all causes have shown little variation during the last ten years; the rates are, however, lower than for the decennium 1889 to 1898.

Year.	Women—Admission and Death Rates.	
	Admission Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1889-1898	807·7	16·46
1899.. .. .	670·2	14·55
1900.. .. .	801·6	17·54
1901.. .. .	714·5	12·83
1902.. .. .	799·6	14·87
1903.. .. .	758·9	14·18
1904.. .. .	697·2	12·42
1905.. .. .	646·8	10·96
1906.. .. .	757·8	12·24
1907.. .. .	557·6	6·58

The chief causes of admission to hospital were debility, malarial fevers, and diseases peculiar to women; of these, debility caused 42·37 per cent. of the total sickness, and malarial fevers 9·00 per cent.

There were altogether 23 deaths during the year, as against 42 in the previous year. These were:—

Enteric fever	6
Cholera	1
Dysentery	1
Ague	2
Septicæmia puerperal	3
Tubercle of lung	1
Other general diseases	2
Circulatory diseases... .. .	4
Digestive	2
Sudden death after delivery	1

23

There were 2 cases of cholera and 5 of small-pox; the average annual *India*. number of cases of small-pox during the previous 10 years was 9.

Enteric fever caused 31 admissions; the admission ratio for this disease shows little change year by year, but that for simple continued fever shows a marked decrease during the year under report. This is shown in the following table:—

Admission rate for enteric fever and simple continued fever among women compared with men—

Year.	Enteric Fever.		Simple Continued Fever.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1903	19·6	8·6	18·7	9·7
1904	19·7	8·7	23·9	7·5
1905	16·1	8·6	48·1	18·7
1906	15·6	7·3	55·8	19·8
1907	13·1	8·9	36·8	9·4

The admission rates for dysentery and malarial fevers show a decrease during the year.

Admission rates for dysentery and malarial fevers among women compared with men—

Year.	Dysentery.		Malarial Fevers.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1898	29·8	19·6	434·0	158·8
1899	25·4	20·7	244·9	123·2
1900	25·8	16·9	321·1	167·2
1901	21·3	13·2	299·4	129·7
1902	20·4	17·2	253·8	153·8
1903	16·3	20·1	244·7	117·6
1904	12·4	4·3	172·0	78·3
1905	13·2	12·4	111·9	51·0
1906	15·2	10·5	179·5	67·9
1907	11·7	8·3	153·8	59·2

CHILDREN.

The health of the children was better than in 1906.

Year.	All Causes.	
	Admission Ratio.	Death Ratio.
1903.. ..	494·5	36·99
1904.. ..	452·1	36·87
1905.. ..	405·9	33·80
1906.. ..	469·0	44·72
1907.. ..	368·3	32·35

India.

The chief causes of sickness were diarrhoea (12·0 per cent. of total admissions), malarial fevers (11·8 per cent.), debility (11·1), bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia (9·9), eruptive fevers (6·8), and continued fevers (5·5).

The total number of deaths which occurred was 174; out of this number, diarrhoea was accountable for 31, immaturity at birth, 25, convulsions for 14, and respiratory affections for 15.

The admission rates for small-pox, measles, enteric fever, dysentery, and respiratory diseases for the years 1903 to 1907 are shown below :—

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Respiratory Diseases.
1903 ..	·6	31·0	5·3	10·9	58·2
1904 ..	1·4	15·9	6·4	9·9	50·6
1905 ..	1·7	2·3	5·0	6·2	55·7
1906 ..	·9	27·1	5·6	9·4	42·7
1907 ..	·6	16·9	5·9	7·3	40·3

VISION OF THIRD-CLASS SHOTS.

The following table shows the result of the examination, during 1907, of the vision of the third-class shots of seven British Infantry regiments stationed in India, the object being for specialists in ophthalmology to order spectacles in cases in which they had little doubt that the supply would result in an improvement in shooting, it being anticipated that, with careful selection on the part of the Ophthalmologist, some third-class shots would have their vision so far improved as to render them capable of becoming 2nd or 1st class shots.

Number of Third Class Shots seen.	Class of Vision.								Number of Cases in which Spectacles were Ordered.
	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{0}{16}$	$\frac{0}{20}$	$\frac{0}{24}$	$\frac{0}{30}$	$\frac{0}{40}$	
84	50	7	9	8	7	1	2		15

Of those with defective vision, 9 were cases of hypermetropia, 6 of hypermetropic astigmatism, 3 of myopia, 3 of myopic astigmatism, and 5 of mixed astigmatism. Two men were found to be suffering from corneal opacities, 1 from nystagmus, and 1 from squint. The result of the issue of glasses to the men with defective vision is not yet known.

GENERAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE
IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the measures for the prevention of special diseases which have already been mentioned, the following have been in progress during the year :—

1.—*Sanitary Supervision and Instruction.*

In place of the 4 Command Sanitary Officers, 10 Divisional Sanitary Officers have been appointed, 1 for each of the 9 Divisions, and 1 for Burma. These officers, who must hold registrable diplomas in Public Health, devote their whole time to the appointments, and each is provided

with a laboratory. In addition to hygienic work, they undertake clinical laboratory examinations for the hospitals at Divisional head-quarters, and certain other neighbouring stations. *India.*

Arrangements have been made that, wherever possible, a sub-committee of the cantonment committee shall be appointed to supervise the sanitary condition of buildings and their surroundings in cantonments. All plans of sites for proposed new buildings and additions to existing ones will be submitted to these sub-committees, and all new dwellings intended for occupation by Europeans will be inspected by them. The sub-committees will ordinarily be composed of the cantonment magistrate, garrison engineer, medical officer in charge of the cantonment hospital or sanitary officer, and a representative of the house owners being a member of the cantonment committee.

Orders have been issued that from the 1st October, 1908, Lieutenants of the British Service will be required to pass an examination in sanitation before being promoted to the rank of Captain, as required by the home regulations. This will not at present apply to the Indian Army.—From the same date instruction of regimental officers in sanitation will be carried out by annual courses of lectures delivered by medical officers; and squadron and company officers will instruct their non-commissioned officers and men, as laid down in Army Orders. For the present, courses of lectures are delivered annually by medical officers to officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

2. Food and Water Supplies.

A Government of India Circular dealing with the provision and maintenance of pure water supplies at railway stations has been issued by the Railway Board to all railway authorities, who have been requested to circulate it widely among responsible officials.

Orders have also been issued with the concurrence of the Railway Board for the sanitary inspection of railway refreshment rooms and their surroundings, as far as food and water supplies are concerned, at all railway stations, where it is considered necessary in connection with the health of the troops.

A box for storing groceries in barrack kitchens has been designed and brought to the notice of commanding officers with a view to its being introduced regimentally.

3. Sewage and Refuse.

New type plans of latrines and urinaries for British troops have been sanctioned; both are provided with impermeable floors. The latrine is arranged for the use of a solution of a disinfectant in the pans and for cleaning them, instead of earth as used at present. This system is not, however, yet sanctioned for all stations.

The urinary is made with slate facings to the walls and partitions with a drain on the floor. This will replace the trough pattern at present in use.

A means of connecting the outlet pipes of kitchen sinks and urinaries with the receptacles has been sanctioned. This allows of the receptacle being closed, and prevents the access of flies to the contents of the receptacles.

The use of a solution of a volatile disinfectant or kerosine oil in the latrine pans instead of earth has been extended to most barracks and hospitals, and it is proposed to install a sewerage system with biological treatment and disposal of the effluent on land in connection with a new set of barracks and hospital now being built. This will be the first installation of the kind in Indian barracks.

An improved pattern of rubbish cart with a lid has been approved, and is being introduced as funds become available.

Instructions regarding the more frequent removal and better disposal of stable litter from the lines of mounted corps have been issued.

4. Disinfection.

The scale of authorized disinfectants has been revised, omitting crude carbolic acid, a substance of very uncertain composition, and the chemicals

India.

for generating chlorine gas, and substituting saponified cresol which will be of a definite bactericidal strength.

5. *Army Schools.*

Sanction has been given for the improved lighting of school-rooms as funds become available. The principles to be observed are :—

- (1) The principal lighting should come from the left of the scholars, and when possible from the north; subsidiary lighting to be by clerestory windows.
- (2) Whenever possible buildings are to be built east and west, and when this is done verandah roofs and sunshades are to be omitted on the north.
- (3) The total glass area is never to be less than one-tenth the floor area. Areas under verandah roofs or shades to be taken as seven-tenths of actual area.
- (4) The under surfaces of verandah roofs covering windows and of sunshades are to be painted white.

The type of school books and atlases have been enquired into, and those in which the type is too small are being replaced by more suitable ones.

Orders have been issued that children whose eyesight appears to the teachers to be defective shall be sent for medical examination, so that suitable glasses may be prescribed.

New patterns of adjustable desks have been approved, and will be introduced as funds become available.

6. *Hospitals.*

A new type plan of family hospital has been drawn up, and several new hospitals, now under construction, are being built according to it. The plan allows of better accommodation for lying-in cases, for isolating infectious cases occurring in the hospital and for out-patients. The administrative parts have been added to, and details of construction and fittings have been brought up to date.

A Warren's cooking range is being provided for the station hospital at Secunderabad in place of the "chulas" authorized for all hospitals. Similar ranges have proved a success at Quetta station hospital, and are being used in a number of barracks. If further trial confirms this, it is proposed that these ranges shall replace the somewhat primitive arrangements at present used.

VIII.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS SERVING IN
BERMUDA, JAMAICA, WESTERN AFRICA, MAURITIUS,
CEYLON, SOUTH CHINA, NORTH CHINA, AND STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

THE fifth group of stations into which the Army has for the purposes of this Report been divided consists of those stations which from their small individual size and their scattered distribution are not capable of conveying any useful epidemiological information, individually or collectively.

This group may be divided into sub-groups, as follows :—The Atlantic sub-group, or West Indian Islands ; the West African sub-group, including the West Coast of Africa ; the Indian Ocean sub-group, comprising Ceylon and Mauritius ; and the Further Eastern sub-group, comprising the Straits Settlements, South China and North China ; and it is under these sub-groups that it is proposed to consider them. To begin with the Atlantic sub-group. This comprises two islands, viz., Bermuda and Jamaica.

JAMAICA.

The ratios for Admissions to Hospital, Deaths, and Invaliding were higher in 1907 than in 1905 (the last year for which statistics are available) and also higher than in the preceding decade, while the numbers constantly sick were decidedly less. The cause of the increase in the first ratios was the great Earthquake on the 14th January. This not only was the direct cause of the death of 2 officers and 7 of other ranks, and of a considerable number of injuries, but also indirectly through the ensuing exposure and hardship of an increase in continued and malarial fevers, and also in diseases of the digestive system.

The class of "*other continued fevers*" accounted for 60 admissions to hospital. This number includes various types of continued fever in which no malarial parasite could be found. The cause of many of these fevers is obscure, most cases do not last more than 10 days, some only 5 days. The attack often comes on suddenly with a very high temperature (103° to 104° F.); pains in the back and limbs are very severe, and frontal headache, gastric disturbance and vomiting occur in many cases and abdominal pain in some. The attack is followed by great prostration. The perspiration so typical of malarial fevers does not occur. Some of these cases are attributed by the Senior Medical Officer to intestinal intoxication from bacterial poisons, developed by some of the bacilli of the Coli group, and he suggests the name "*paratyphoid fever*" as being a suitable name for these cases. They do not, however, correspond very closely to the cases one is accustomed to associate with the presence of the paratyphoid strain of the Coli group, which as a rule are more apt to simulate true enteric fever. Drugs, including quinine appear to have no influence in the course of the fever.

The non-European troops also suffered from a similar increased incidence of continued fevers, and it is probable that some general cause, directly or indirectly connected with the earthquake was at the root of the matter.

Malarial fevers were more prevalent than in 1905, but if we take the figures for the seven years prior to that year we shall see that 1907 was on the whole about 30 per cent. below the average in respect of admissions for malarial fevers. What increase did show itself was common to both European and non-European troops, and equally with that in continued fevers, may be attributed to the exposure subsequent to the earthquake.

Venereal diseases showed a marked decrease in all three forms. The total decrease in admissions as compared with those of 1905 was equivalent to about one-half as regards syphilis, three-fifths as regards gonorrhoea, and almost 100 per cent. as regards the third member of the group. This improvement cannot be looked on as being otherwise than most gratifying.

The only other important cause of inefficiency was *Diseases of the digestive system* also directly attributable to the earthquake, and the exposure subsequent to and consequent on that catastrophe. To this we may add 6 cases of *dysentery* which were absent in 1905, and not common in the years preceding that date. The non-European troops also suffered relatively severely from this cause.

The chief sanitary problem of the year was connected with repairing the damage done by the earthquake. At Up Park Camp practically none of the buildings escaped damage, while many were completely ruined, the hospital amongst them being utterly destroyed by fire. As a result of this the troops had to be placed under canvas for a considerable portion of the year. In the meantime the Engineer authorities have been actively engaged in erecting huts for the accommodation of troops, patterns for which were sanctioned and forwarded out to the island directly news as to the widespread destruction that had occurred were received at home. Already 16 barrack huts, each capable of accommodating 4 non-commissioned officers and 24 Europeans (or 38 non-Europeans), and 5 hospital huts to accommodate each 100 patients, have been erected with a very large number of accessory buildings. The officers' quarters have still to be erected, and also the married quarters, but the latter are in process of construction. All married families were sent home after the earthquake, there being no accommodation left suitable for them. The buildings are being constructed of reinforced concrete, wood and "eternite" (an American asbestos composition) and are as far as can be foreseen both earthquake and fireproof.

Fortunately the water supply and drainage systems were to a large extent uninjured. As regards the water supply, however, there have been several grave objections raised to the present source, in connection with the question of supplying germ-proof filters for the barracks at Up Park Camp. The supply in question is derived from the Hope Water Works of the Kingston General Commissioners, which is taken off from the Hope River one mile below Gordon Town. This last is a straggling village built along the river banks and containing, it would appear, a large number of livery stables. The municipal water is filtered in sand filter beds, but it has been proved on more than one occasion that the water as delivered in barracks shows signs of sewage pollution. The presence of the large village referred to above in the close vicinity of and up-stream from the intake is an obvious and serious danger. In view of this fact and also the fact that the filtration has been proved to be at times at least inadequate, several alternative courses have been suggested. One favoured by the Special Sanitary Officer is to sterilize the water by boiling or "pinking" whenever water-borne disease is known to prevail in the neighbourhood, another which the Senior Medical Officer suggests is to install batteries of germ-proof filters. The third alternative which is still under consideration is to make a deep boring in the neighbourhood of Up Park Camp itself and draw water from the deep strata. An experimental boring has been directed to be made, and until this has been done the question must be considered *sub-judice*.

BERMUDA.

The general health of the troops in Bermuda was, on the whole, not so good as in the previous year, as shown by the increased number of admis-

sions to hospital which went up one-fifth, and the numbers constantly sick which increased by one-sixth. This increase seems to have been very largely due to an outbreak of *influenza*, which caused about one-eighth of the total admissions for the year, and also to a very marked increase in the more serious forms of *venereal disease*. There was no marked prevalence of preventable epidemic disease.

Enteric fever was responsible for 14 admissions, including women and children. This disease has been particularly prevalent in the city of Hamilton which adjoins Prospect Camp, in which 9 of the 11 cases occurred. The remaining 2 were at Watford, none being admitted from St. George's or from Warwick Camp. This last post has been free from this disease now for three years in succession. The disease was limited almost entirely to the last 4 months of the year, which accounted for 10 out of the 14 cases, 6 occurring in December alone. The outbreak is distinctly attributable to insanitary conditions prevailing in the town of Hamilton. The methods adopted for the removal of sewage in this place are three:—(1) Water carriage. This is installed in the better class hotels and houses only. (2) The Pit System. In this a deep pit is dug and a latrine seat fitted on to it. The accumulated ordure is removed at intervals. No dry earth is used, and as there is seldom a lid to the seat it is obvious that free access is allowed to flies. (3) The pail system. This is in use in some places, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining dry earth has been recognized as dangerous, and is going to be abolished. Enteric fever is particularly prevalent amongst the civil population, and a large number of mild cases go undetected. Flies swarm throughout the autumn months in the various stores and hotels in the town, and little or no care is taken to prevent them from contaminating food stuffs. In the year under review we have super-added to these conditions which may be looked on as permanent, an especial heavy incidence of enteric fever in the civil population, the outbreak being, according to the Medical Officer of Health, the worst for the last ten years. In addition to this, a new and unacclimatized regiment arrived in the island at the beginning of the most unhealthy season. Considering all these things, it is a matter for congratulation that more cases of the disease did not occur. As a matter of fact, there were the same number of cases in the garrison (including cases amongst officers, women and children) as in 1906, viz., 14, and considerably less than in 1905 (27) and in 1904 (67). This satisfactory result has been due to the rigid enforcement of sanitary precautions. All cases reporting sick, with a temperature of over 99° Fahr., were detained, and if their temperature remained up their clothes were disinfected. In case a man was admitted to hospital with enteric fever, all the men in the same barrack room were seen daily for 11 days, and in the meantime not allowed to frequent the canteen. In connection with the deep-pit system of excreta disposal, the Medical Officer of Health has promised to do all in his power to have these pits provided with automatic lids, and kept as dark as possible with a view to preventing the access of flies to them.

The outbreak of *influenza* already referred to occurred in the months of July and August, coinciding with a similar outbreak in Hamilton. The cases presented no particular points of interest.

An interesting point is the occurrence of the disease *beri-beri*. Three cases occurred at Warwick Camp during the year, affecting men of the Hampshire Regiment. Only one was of such severity as to entail the invaliding of the patient; the other two recovered to permit of their accompanying their regiment to South Africa.

The Sanitary Officer says, "It is difficult to account for the occurrence of this disease. The camp is situated by the sea, and is in occupation for nine months by successive companies for musketry. The men occupy tents with concrete floors, and there is no overcrowding. In 1902 cases of *beri-beri* occurred among the Boer prisoners, and in December of this year a sailing vessel with cases on board called at Bermuda from the Gulf of Mexico.⁵ The occurrence of *beri-beri* in Bermuda is of interest since this disease, though not actually limited to any part of the globe, is more generally associated with the Far East, that is to say, Japan and the Malay Peninsula. After the occurrence of the second case, the camp was shifted further to the

east for a month, and it has been recommended that the camp be left unoccupied for a week after a company has left to permit of the ground being aired and "sunned." The presence of permanent cookhouses and other huts on the present site would render its permanent abandonment a matter for serious consideration. Soon after the arrival of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in the island, an outbreak of *diarrhœa*, affecting all ranks, occurred in the regiment. The majority of the cases were slight, but some persisted and became dysenteric in their character. No fatal cases occurred. This disorder locally known as "Bermudians" commonly affects new comers in the summer months, and is variously attributed to the consumption of slightly decomposed fish, or to some ingredient chemical or bacterial of the water.

Water Supply.—The drinking water in the island is entirely derived from the rainfall. The roofs and specially made surfaces form the collecting areas. The water is stored in tanks of stone or iron.

No particular shortage of water has been experienced during the year, but the reserve tanks were drawn upon during the late summer months.

Early in the year all the tanks in the Command were inspected by the Sanitary Officer, and a report was submitted with a view to rendering them mosquito proof. The *Stegomyia* forms a large percentage of the Bermuda mosquitoes, and in view of the continual outbreaks of Yellow fever in the West Indian Islands it was felt that something should be done to safeguard the health of the troops here, in the event of the disease appearing in the islands. A possibility which, though remote (no case having occurred in the past 40 years), does exist in connection with the very considerable amount of direct trade between Bermuda and the West Indian Islands.

On inspection it was found that many of the tanks were insufficiently ventilated, and it was determined that a period of three years only should elapse between each cleansing.

Night Urinals.—These have been introduced into one of the barrack blocks, and have been of the greatest benefit. They are still, after six months' use, quite free from smell, and there has been no fouling of the verandah. It is hoped that the success of this experiment may lead to an introduction of these urinals throughout this and other Commands.

SIERRA LEONE.

Since the evacuation of St. Helena, Sierra Leone remains the only station occupied by European troops in this part of the world. The only diseases which are of real importance in Sierra Leone are malarial fevers. Enteric fever may be said to be practically unknown as in so many other stations where a high temperature and considerable humidity of the atmosphere are present, and dysentery is rare. *Malarial fevers* accounted for half the total admissions to hospital, and also for roughly half the invaliding and half the average number constantly sick. This ratio has been fairly constant even when the sick rate has been much higher than it is at present. Thus, in the decade 1897 to 1906, though the average total admissions per 1,000 were more than half as high again as in 1907, the proportion borne by malarial fevers to the total amount of sickness was almost identical with what it is now. This points to a general improvement all along the line, and not merely in the case of one disease. Malarial fevers have not in fact decreased quite so much as the other more general causes of inefficiency, counting by the number of admissions to hospital. The cause of this is probably that these diseases lend themselves less readily to treatment in barracks than do other ailments, owing to the danger of infection passing by means of the mosquito to healthy men in the same barrack room. The improvement in malarial fevers dates from 1902. At the beginning of the next year mosquito curtains were issued to the troops, and since then there has been a steady decrease in the prevalence of these diseases. During the past three years the number of cases has been fairly stationary, and the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that we have got down to the irreducible minimum of cases.

His arguments are based on the relative position of the barracks occupied by the European troops at Sierra Leone, viz., Tower Hill and Mount Auriel and their surroundings. The following extracts from his report are of interest :—

“*Tower Hill.*—Tower Hill may be regarded as a small *non-malarial oasis* in the midst of a densely populated and highly malarious tropical town of about 40,000 inhabitants, consisting of a mixed native population, and a sprinkling of Europeans.

“This opinion is based on the fact that neither the members of the 1899 Expedition, any of my predecessors, nor myself have ever been able to find one *Anopheles* mosquito at Tower Hill Barracks. Further, every case of malarial fever occurring among the troops at Tower Hill can always be traced to some highly probable source of infection outside, usually in the town.

“This absolute freedom of Tower Hill from *Anopheles* demonstrates the value of :—

“*First.*—The cleared zone of grass-covered slope, varying in width from 250 to 500 or 600 yards only, which completely encircles the barracks, built centrally on the ridge-shaped summit about 200 feet above the nearest native houses.

“*Second.*—The ordinary military standard of surface drainage, conservancy and ventilation.

“*Third.*—The encouraging fact which should be of interest to those engaged in West African Anti-Malarial Sanitation, viz. :—The prevalent *Anopheles* mosquito (*P. Costalis*), who is responsible for most of the fever on this coast, is so domesticated and localized in its habits, that it will not apparently take the trouble to cross this comparatively narrow zone of 250 yards.

“*Mount Auriel (including Kortright)* on the other hand cannot be regarded as free from endemic malaria, and thus differs from Tower Hill. It also differs strikingly in its topographical features by reason of its much greater altitude, the extreme steepness and very rocky nature of the ground, the close proximity of the bush and certain mountain torrents. Owing to these features, *M. Funesta*, a typically bush (*Anopheles*) mosquito which breeds in rock holes, tree holes, or empty tins concealed by undergrowth (representing, as far as this mosquito is concerned, so many rock holes), can still be found there.

“In addition, there are certain remediable conditions, such as defective conservancy by the native contractors, holes in trees, want of sufficient bush clearance, and efficient surface drainage.

“Great improvements, however, have been effected this year under the new Sanitary Organization mentioned later, and in the direction of bush clearance. But the rock holes in the bed of mountain torrents, &c., are irremediable without enormous labour and expense.

“The new Sanitary Cadre picked up close on 80,000 tins in the adjacent bush. *Anopheles* larvæ have been found in these tins. Several hundred tree holes have also been cement-filled. Mosquito nets have been recently issued to the West Indian Regiment now at Auriel. It is probable, however, that this will not have any very marked effect on their malarial rate since, as I am informed, nearly one-third of the regiment have permanent passes, and many have wives and families in Freetown. If it were possible to find quarters for the latter at Auriel (or Kortright) they could be brought under sanitary control, and a great improvement would be effected. The difficulty is the very limited nature of the site available, and the fact of the gradual disbandment of these troops.

“*Conclusions.*—Having now discussed the differences in the Malarial Topography of Mount Auriel and Tower Hill, we are in a position to criticize the striking drop which occurred in the European rate from 1902 and onwards, and to draw therefrom certain conclusions.

“It is essential to bear in mind two points :—

1. The bulk of the European troops lived at Auriel until the end of 1905.

2. Early in 1903 they were supplied with mosquito nets.

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"The drop, therefore, represents the elimination of the endemic infection at Mount Auriel, by nets.

"When the European troops moved to Tower Hill in December, 1905, a malarial free barracks, no further reduction was observed, nor can it be expected. In fact, we might expect a slight rise, owing to the fact that the town is in such a very easy distance of Tower Hill compared to the long and arduous climb to Mount Auriel Barracks.

"We may be said, therefore, to have reached the 'irreducible minimum,' as far as European troops are concerned; which is dependent entirely on the endemic index of Freetown. To eliminate this form of infection it would be necessary to confine every man to barracks during the whole of his tour, after say 6 or 7 p.m., which is of course impracticable.

"There only remain then, as feasible, education, and lastly, action by the Municipal and Civil Government Authorities. *Combined action by the War Office and the Colonial Office is strongly urged, as the only final solution of this question*, which affects what is proportionately the most expensive foreign station in the Army Annual Estimates.

"Referring to recent statements regarding the prevalence of malaria in Sierra Leone, Professor Ross recently stated at the International Congress of Hygiene, September, 1907, at Berlin, that when he visited Sierra Leone in 1899 with the Malaria Expedition, under the auspices of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the Government was most fully advised as to the exact methods that might be followed (*see* Memoir No. 11, 1900), and that it was considered a practically easy task for the authorities. It was in fact chiefly a matter of simple surface drainage and hole filling. He estimated that £20,000 would have paid for exsiccation of the whole town, and £500 a-year for maintenance. All that actually happened was that one man was employed treating the pools with kerosene, but his services were dispensed with later.

"Dr. Prout in his Annual Report for 1904, states 'the City Council will not authorize the purchase of a further supply of crude kerosene.'

"In 1905, a clause was included in the new Sanitary Ordinance making it a punishable offence to have collections of water containing mosquito larvæ in a yard. This was referred to recently by Dr. Prout at Exeter, at the British Medical Association (Tropical Section), August, 1907, as a law which ought to be extended to other colonies, and strictly enforced.

"The Commissioner of Police informs me that he has never yet heard of a prosecution under this clause.

"Dr. Prout in all his Reports refers to the 'great abomination of Freetown, is its foul system of cesspits.' I do not think that anyone will disagree with this statement, which also has considerable bearing on the malarial question.

"In 1906, a sum of £2,223 appears to have been spent in repairs to streets and laying down concrete surface drains.

"A complete segregation area with bungalows and a mountain railway has also been created, within the last three years, which is a great boon to a limited number of Civil Government officials, costing, I have been informed, over £100,000, including a mountain railway which is run at a loss. This is no solution of the question of Freetown, and probably has retarded progress there.

"The Finances of the colony I believe are prosperous, showing £20,000 surplus last year. Recently about £50,000 was allotted for road construction in the Protectorate and £1,200 was spent in making a recreation ground and cycle track for Freetown.

"Want of progress in the anti-malarial sanitation of Freetown is undoubtedly due to the fact that the Municipal Control is entirely in the hands of the Native Creoles themselves, whose inertia and industrial inefficiency are an index of many decades of malarial saturation and chronic ill-health. A huge infant mortality probably resulted in some degree of immunity of the survivors, amongst what is probably a declining population.

"However, now that plague has broken out at Accra, Gold Coast Colony, it is probable that its advent at Sierra Leone, sooner or later, will stimulate sanitation and thus prove a blessing in disguise."

Blackwater fever.—There were 3 cases of Blackwater fever among the European troops, with no deaths. The West Indian troops had 6 cases and 1 death.

The following interesting information as to the mortality from this disease in the past three years at Sierra Leone is furnished by the Sanitary Officer :— 37 cases in all have come under observation in the last three years, of which 3 died, or about 8 per cent. This compares very favourably with the percentages observed elsewhere, being one-half the best previously recorded by Stendel in German East Africa and only one-fifth of that given by Koch for the same locality. Drugs were not found of any use to produce any good effect, but the normal saline injections were always apparently of use. There were no other diseases that occurred during the year of sufficient interest to merit special remark.

Sanitary organization.—The new Regimental Sanitary Organization was started in May of this year. Instructions were issued to meet local requirements, and attention was specially directed to anti-malarial measures. Sanitary sections were given demonstrations at the Laboratory, concerning the breeding of mosquitoes, the building of destructors, and the prevention of flies, &c. The greatest scope was found at Mount Auriel (including Kortright) occupied by the West India Regiment, where over 80,000 empty tins were collected from adjacent undergrowth, and several hundreds of tree holes were cement filled.

CEYLON.

The stations in the Indian Ocean sub-group consist of Ceylon and Mauritius. In the former it is difficult to compare the current year with those that have preceded it owing to the fact that at the end of 1906 the British regiment was replaced by a Native regiment, the 75th Carnatic Infantry. The strength of British troops being thus reduced from 1,125 to 206 it is of course impossible to make any useful statistical comparison. The health of the men left behind, mostly Royal Garrison Artillery, was on the whole very good. There was no *Enteric fever*, only 4 cases of *Malarial fever*, and 2 of *Dysentery*. There were rather a large number of admissions from diseases of the digestive system, especially of a hepatic nature and one of these, suffering from inflammation and congestion of the liver, died, the only death attributable to disease during the year. There was a certain amount of cholera in the civil population, and a carefully thought-out list of rules was drawn up by the Sanitary Officer in anticipation of its spreading to the troops, a contingency that fortunately did not arise. There were no sanitary changes of importance during the year, with the exception of certain structural alterations in barracks necessary to adapt these for the use of native troops.

MAURITIUS.

The garrison of Mauritius was distributed as in the previous year. Again this year the most important cause of disability has been malarial fever. The following remarks of the Senior Medical Officer give a good view of the situation :—

"The main point of interest as regards malaria is the shifting of the centre of infection from Port Louis to Vacoas. Up to 1906 the great majority of cases of malaria occurring at Vacoas and Curepipe were traced to a previous period of residence at Port Louis.

"In 1907 it was soon apparent that many cases were being locally contracted and the number of first attacks admitted from that station amounted to 21 in May. The cause undoubtedly was the presence of a severe epidemic malarial fever on a large marshy and undrained area just outside military limits, about 850 yards from the nearest barrack-rooms.

"In this area the *Anopheles Mauritanius* was found to breed in some numbers in the cold as well as the hot season.

"So serious did the situation seem to the writer that in June, 1907, he made a strong representation to the officer commanding the troops for a

special grant of money to be applied for from Imperial funds to assist the Colonial Government and get this area drained before the hot and wet weather set in. This representation does not appear to have been acted on, the reply from the Colonial Government being 'that the works would be finished in 1907.' It was pointed out that failing the completion of these works by the time mentioned there could be little doubt of a severe outbreak of malarial fever among the troops at Vacoas. By December, 1907, the works had progressed but little but the point they had reached in June, and late in December, 1907, it was found fresh primary cases began to come in.

"But it was not till the year 1907 was over that the full affects of the delay were seen, and during the present month (January) the epidemic has assumed most serious dimensions, over 60 cases, nearly all of virulent type (malignant tertian) having been already admitted (20th January, 1908).

"A further request was made early in January for the grant formerly asked for, with what result is not known.

"At Curepipe, too, all the necessary factors for a severe outbreak are present. The wet weather of November and December, 1907, has left the marshy land surrounding the barracks in a specially suitable condition for the breeding of Anopheles, the larvæ of which are found in nearly every little stream or marsh in large numbers, while the adult has been common for some months in barracks and hospital, infinitely more so in fact than in Vacoas where they are found with difficulty. With the collection of serious cases from other stations in the hospital wards at Curepipe and the fact that primary cases have been recently observed in this station, there can be little doubt that sooner or later an outbreak is to be expected there, and a request has been put forward for a considerable sum to be expended on drainage immediately.

"There is no doubt in the minds of the Royal Army Medical Corps Officers at present in Mauritius that infection by the malaria parasite takes place at Curepipe as in Vacoas and Port Louis—certainly up to now in smaller numbers than at other stations—but twelve months ago it was difficult to find undoubted cases of similar infection in Vacoas, where now the cases are widespread.

"The following table shows the total number of first attacks and relapses referred to each station for the year:—

Port Louis.		Vacoas.		Curepipe.	
First attacks.	Relapses.	First attacks.	Relapses.	First attacks.	Relapses.
19	27	104	58	11	17

or 134 first attacks and 102 relapses, giving a ratio to strength of 131·50 per 1,000 for first attacks and 100·10 per 1,000 for relapses.

"May gave the greatest number of cases, 34, and February the lowest number, 3.

"May, June, and July gave 105 cases and the other nine months 131, and, of the 105 cases in the three months referred to, 76 came from Vacoas alone, of which 49 were first attacks and 27 relapses.

"The connection with the rainfall was fairly marked, viz., the admission rate of any given month depends greatly on the rainfall a month previous.

"In January, at Vacoas, there was little rain, 4 inches, and the admissions for February were the lowest of the year, viz., 2. In February 9 inches fell and admissions went up in March to 11. In March 10 inches fell and the admissions went to 13 in April. In April 13 inches fell, and in May, June, and July, the admissions went up to 24, 24, and 28, respectively. A drop in

the rainfall to 5 inches in May did not affect the admissions till August when they fell to 13.

"In August, the rainfall was only .5 of an inch, and in this case the diminished rainfall was not followed by a fall in admissions in September, the numbers going up to 22 that month, but this was chiefly due to cases incurred on manœuvres held early in September.

"A drop in the rainfall for October was followed by a drop in admissions for November, and a great increase in the rainfall for December to 26 inches has been followed in the month of January, 1908, by a very serious rise of admissions from 9 in December to 64 for January, 1908.

"The type of fever in 1907 was principally benign tertian."

The prevalence of these fevers among the civil population has attracted the notice of the Colonial Office, and in the autumn of the year under review Major Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S., was sent out to report specially on the cause of this disease in Mauritius, Major Fowler, R.A.M.C., being associated with him to represent the War Office. These officers are preparing a report which should shortly appear. It is understood that in their opinion the prevention of malaria in Mauritius presents no insurmountable difficulties, and in fact consists in the main here, as elsewhere, of organization and a careful attention to details. The mistake is too constantly made that anti-malarial measures must necessarily be on a large scale and of a costly nature. That such wide-reaching operations are often, and in fact in the present case itself actually, necessary is true, but till these can be carried out and the money for their efficient execution found, much can be done in a small way to remedy minor evils. In the present case much is being done on these lines, and already good effects are confidently expected.

There were 6 cases of enteric fever during the year, of a sporadic nature. No interest attaches to these of an epidemiological nature. The other diseases of the year under review do not merit special mention.

CHINA.

The British troops in China are stationed at Hong Kong in the south, and at Pekin and Tientsin in the north.

The garrison of Hong Kong averaged 1,461 men during 1907, and the total inefficiency due to sickness showed a slight but distinct improvement as compared with 1906, and a marked and very considerable improvement, of almost 30 per cent., as compared with the past decade. The two most important causes of inefficiency in this station are *malarial fevers* and *venereal diseases* which both in the past year and also in the past decade have between them been answerable for more than half the total sick rate.

As regards the climate, Hong Kong may be said to be definitely a depressing station. The death rate is for soldiers nearly 8 per 1,000, and though that for civilians of all ages is only 17 per 1,000, it must be remembered that the age of the population is generally that of adults at or near the prime of life. Old, even elderly people are rare, and the death rate is further reduced by the fact that so many cases survive to die in England. Insurance companies take the view that prolonged residence in Hong Kong reduces the "Probable Duration of Life" by five years. This depressing effect is shown by the increased liability of the soldier after some time spent in this station to local and general septicæmic conditions such as boils, whitlows, &c., with a tendency to suppuration in any wound, all of which symptoms point to depressed vitality generally. In one respect, however, Hong Kong possesses a superiority over other tropical stations, and that is in the comparative scarcity of severe intestinal diseases, and the ease with which local epidemics, if they occur, can be controlled. This is attributed by the Sanitary Officer to the scarcity of flies, and the excellence of the drinking water. Native Indian troops seem to stand the climate worse than British troops, and suffer from a cachectic condition that presents features linking it on the one hand with pernicious anemia, and on the other hand with scurvy. The Sanitary Officer considers that the origin of this dyscrasia is dietetic in its nature, and connected with a deficiency of fresh vegetables and fresh milk. The latter owing to the fact that the Chinese themselves

never drink it, looking on it as an excrement and not a secretion, is very expensive. In addition to the above general ill-health, Hindoo troops seem to be unduly susceptible to tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. It may be mentioned that the native regiments at present stationed here are recruited almost entirely from Rajputana, a district which possesses a climate markedly different from that of Hong Kong. It would be interesting to see whether the climate would affect the sepoy of Tamil regiments in the same way and to the same extent. There were 5 admissions for enteric fever during the year, a number rather higher than the average. The disease was imported in 3 cases, and in the rest attributed, and probably with reason, to eating uncooked vegetables.

The same cause is given for 7 cases of dysentery. These were all due to the *Amoeba Dysenteriae*, and were of a severe nature, 4 having to be invalided home. The sale of vegetables in barracks by native hawkers has been prohibited, but in spite of this these men manage to smuggle them in occasionally.

Malarial fevers accounted for 287 out of the 1,000 odd admissions to hospital, or well over a quarter of the total.

Malaria.—There were 287 admissions for malaria during the year, as compared with 480 of the year before. Of these 147 were diagnosed by the microscope as remittent fever.

A large proportion of these cases were re-admissions, very few men were infected in the barracks situated in the city of Victoria, where the surface drainage is excellent, but the vast majority of infections occurred in the autumn and summer camps whilst the men were at musketry or field training. On several occasions the malaria admissions from these camps have reached 50 per cent. of the strength of a unit, and the medical authorities have had to recommend their return to headquarters.

On a few occasions when camp sites have been selected well away from native villages and on elevated exposed situations, the health of the troops has been fair, even in the summer; but speaking generally, the whole of the low-lying ground around Hong Kong and in the New Territory is uniformly malarial between June and December.

Mosquito nets have been tried in camp, but it is not possible to sling eight of them in one tent, besides, the men get bitten before turning in. Experiments with prophylactic doses of quinine in varying amounts were also tried, the best results were obtained with daily 5-grain doses, carried on for a fortnight after the men had returned from camp. This, however, was not infallible.

The Garrison Artillery stationed at isolated forts, notably Lyemum, also suffer considerably from malaria; and surface drainage work is being steadily pushed forward to improve this condition. One of the most satisfactory preventatives was found to be fumigation of barrack rooms where several cases had developed. This killed off the infected mosquitoes resting under beds, behind cupboards, &c.

It is an interesting observation that Blackwater fever, which is held by many to be merely malaria aggravated by too large dosage of quinine, is unknown in the colony, though the dosage of quinine given in cases of malaria is often considerable. Mosquito curtains are issued to all European troops, as well as to women and children. As a rule the men willingly avail themselves of their protection, and disciplinary measures in this respect are unnecessary. Considerable attention has been directed during the year to the ill effects of allowing coolie labourers to camp near barracks whilst engaged in building operations. The majority of coolies have large "ague spleens," and they undoubtedly infect a district where they are massed together. Representations have, therefore, been made to the Engineers with view to making the contractors provide accommodation for their men right away from barracks.

As may be seen from the abstract, the number of cases of malaria per 1,000 strength of troops was lower this year than it has ever been before. This is not due to climatic conditions, as the health statistics of the civil population show a large increase of the disease among men. I think the reduction is mainly due to the destruction of larvæ with kerosene, and the drainage of the soil around the barracks.

I think that the prevalence of malaria among native troops this year was a factor in the general debility of some of the companies. The number of cases of malaria among native troops, instead of decreasing, as it did with the European soldiers as compared with the year before, more than doubled, being 1,082, as against 405 the previous year. Like the Europeans, the disease was almost always first contracted in camp, and it was abundantly proved during the autumn field training that the proximity of Chinese workmen or villages to a camp site was the most potent cause of fever.

Venereal disease.—There were 143 admissions per 1,000 strength for the three chief venereal diseases during the year. This ratio is higher than for almost any other British station, but lower than it has ever been in Hong Kong before. The prevalence of this group of diseases is attributed to the practice of infected women, especially Japanese, debarred by stringent laws from continuing to ply their trade in their own country, migrating to Hong Kong, also to the large number of sailors visiting the port.

The decrease set in when the "Contagious Disease Prevention Act" was introduced here. The decline in numbers was also favoured by the more sober habits of the men, and improved treatment in hospital, lessening the number of relapses, and infection of healthy women.

Water supply.—The water for the various barracks in the city radius is obtained from the mains of the town water supply. It is of the upland surface variety, the catchment areas, being the heights above the town; they are guarded from all possible source of contamination. Before distribution, the water is passed through modern sand and pebble filter beds, the flow not exceeding three inches an hour. The water is examined monthly and has never been found to contain more than a trace of chlorides or organic ammonia. The degree of hardness is about 4 parts per 100,000. This water may be consumed unboiled or unfiltered. The best proof of its purity is the fact that intestinal diseases among the troops are sporadic in origin.

The troops are allowed 20 gallons per head per diem, though in the dry season the water has to be cut off during certain hours of the day to prevent waste.

Clothing.—Europeans in Hong Kong are peculiarly subject to colic and abdominal chill, brought on as a rule by exposure of the body after profuse perspiration. Two suits of pyjamas are therefore issued to the men every year, which acts very well in preventing these chills, besides insuring a change of clothing every night. A third puttee is also issued to be worn round the waist of the trousers in place of a cholera belt. This keeps the abdomen from chills, but prevents free ventilation between the clothes and the body. The regulation grey flannel shirt is a most unsuitable garment for the climate, as its coarse texture is very liable to produce prickly heat and boils. Khaki drill is worn almost all the year round.

Drainage.—Up to last year the earth closet system of sewage disposal was fairly general throughout barracks and quarters, though trough closets were placed in some of the older barracks. In Murray Barracks pedestal water-closets have lately been installed. The great drawback to the earth system here, besides the usual objections as to flies, odour, scavenging, &c. is the impossibility to obtain proper nitrifying black earth on the island, coarse sand having to be used. Water-closets are very satisfactory, provided a sufficiently large storage cistern is provided. Otherwise there is liable to be inconvenience when the water is turned off in the dry weather. The "separate system" is invariably employed, as the island is subject to heavy and violent rains, which make the combined system impossible. Water carriage is at present impossible at the Peak Barracks, as there are no sewers on the higher levels.

Mosquito Destruction.—Experiments were made to find a cheap substitute for kerosene to destroy mosquito larvæ in drain gratings and small collections of water. It was found that Jeyes' fluid would do the work of ten times the amount of kerosene, moreover, kerosene evaporated within three

days in the hot weather, whereas Jeyes' fluid remained effective until the rains commenced and washed it away. Both fluids are the same price by bulk, and kerosene issued for the destruction of larvæ is apt to be put to other uses in barracks. The varieties of *Anopheles* mosquitoes observed in Hong Kong so far are :—

Anopheles sinensis.
Anopheles maculatus.
Anopheles minimus.

The last named is perhaps the most dangerous, as they are so small as sometimes to get through a mosquito net.

The invaliding rate was lower this year than in 1907, and in reality much lower than the bare figures indicate. Thus, in 1906, 74 men were invalided home, while in 1907 only 68 had to be so disposed of. But of these 68, 15 or nearly one-quarter were invalided for *bilharzia hæmatobia*, imported by them from South Africa. These cases cannot therefore be fairly laid to the charge of Hong Kong, and it is for consideration whether more care might not be exercised when troops are moved from South Africa, where the disease in question is endemic, to ascertain whether any of the men harbour the parasite to which it is due or not. It is also a question whether the invaliding home of all cases of *bilharzia* is absolutely necessary. There is no evidence that the disease is more likely to undergo spontaneous cure in the climate of Great Britain than elsewhere, and there is also no evidence that it can be propagated in South China.

The health of the troops in North China (average strength 507) was by no means satisfactory during the year 1907. These troops are, as already stated, divided between Tientsin and Pekin, at which latter place the Legation Guard is stationed. The increased figures for the year show it to have been the most unhealthy of any since this station was occupied. The increased ill health was almost entirely due to an outbreak of enteric fever at Tientsin, and a great increase in malarial fevers at the same place. There were 15 admissions for *enteric fever* at Tientsin, all of them being of a severe nature. The disease was limited to the detachment of the Middlesex Regiment, in the vicinity of whose barracks building operations, undertaken with a view to extending the accommodation, were begun early in July. These operations necessitated the constant presence of numerous Chinese coolies in the vicinity of barracks, and a considerable amount of soil excavation as well. The health of the troops began to get unsatisfactory about the end of July, and as it continued to remain so steps were taken in September to evacuate the barracks and to move the men out into camp. A small party of 8 to 10 men was left behind to perform guard duties, and out of this small body 3 fresh cases were admitted. The detachment returned to barracks in November and two fresh cases were admitted after this. The return of the troops was accelerated by the onset of inclement weather and a severe storm which demolished several of the tents. There can be no doubt that the cause of the disease was the presence of a large number of coolies working close to barracks. Anyone conversant with the habits of this class will easily understand how readily the conditions, inseparable from excavation of earth and building operations, would assist towards soil pollution. The increase in *malarial fevers*, which gave three times as many admissions as in the previous year, is attributed to the same cause. The excavations probably permitted the formation of small puddles and the consequent breeding of mosquitoes.

The Senior Medical Officer comments on the fact that until recent years both enteric fever and malarial fevers were of rare occurrence, the latter being only seen in men who had contracted the infection previously in India or elsewhere. In this connection it may be stated that the Health Officer for the native city of Tientsin reports that "The past year (1907) has been a particularly unhealthy one among the native population of Tientsin and the surrounding districts. Zymotic diseases were prevalent and in the autumn a serious outbreak of cholera occurred." One case of cholera and one of choleraic diarrhœa occurred amongst the troops in the month of September, both proving fatal. The disease was probably contracted in Chinese houses.

There were no important sanitary changes during the year. The most important new construction was a new hospital at Pekin. This is a two-storied building facing south, with a verandah to each storey. The upper storey consists of a general ward of 8 beds, a venereal ward of 6 beds, a special ward, and a ward for officers, each of 2 beds. On this floor also are the operating theatre and the patients' dining and recreation room. On the ground floor are the various offices and the barrack room for the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The building seems commodious and well arranged.

Venereal diseases show a slight improvement as compared with 1906, the admissions having fallen 30 per cent., while when compared with the average for the last four years the improvement is marked by a fall of over 75 per cent. This is the only redeeming feature in an otherwise unfortunate year.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The health of the troops at Singapore showed distinct improvement as compared with last year, and an even greater improvement when a period of five years is taken. The total inefficiency from sickness in 1907 has been little more than half that which it was in 1903 and the number of deaths shows an equal reduction, though compared with last year this ratio has increased. The reduction in total inefficiency is due, as pointed out in last year's report, to a reduction in the amount of malaria. Thus the admissions from this cause have been in the year just past only one-tenth of what they were in 1903, and less than two-thirds of what they were in 1906. This reduction is attributed in part to the discontinuance of the practice followed up to July, 1906, of treating cases suffering from malarial fever in barracks. This latter practice naturally permitted of the infection of healthy men from those already suffering from the disease. In addition to the isolation of these patients, which their admission to hospital facilitated, quinine was administered on two evenings weekly to all patients for one or two months after their discharge from hospital.

A considerable extent of jungle has been cut down or uprooted, several pools of water, disused wells, and some small swamps have been filled with earth, and some mosquito proof water-cisterns have been provided. As last year, there has been a certain amount of *Dysentery*, but this has been far more prevalent amongst the Indian troops at Alexandra Barracks than amongst the Europeans. The same remarks as have been made when speaking of the native troops at Hong Kong are applicable here. Debility and disease of the digestive system, dietetic in origin, and probably connected with a deficiency of green vegetables are very prevalent.

As regards European troops, the only other important cause of inefficiency besides malarial fevers has been venereal diseases which were responsible for one-quarter of the total admissions to hospital.

IX.—ON THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

The numbers of men who in the course of the year travelled to or from Great Britain, inwards and outwards, and on inter-colonial voyages was markedly less than last year. The decrease is most marked in the case of inter-colonial voyages where the numbers concerned are less than one-half what they were in 1906. The other figures are also affected but to a less degree.

There was no important outbreak of disease on board ship during the year, and the admissions to hospital during the different voyages has therefore, as usually is the case, the imprint of the port of embarkation, being due to disease contracted before sailing, not to conditions incident on board ship life.

Taken in respect to the total number of admissions for disease or injury, the voyages outwards showed a larger number of admissions than the inter-colonial voyages, and these again a higher ratio than those homewards. Taking the number of deaths into consideration the voyages homewards show a lower figure than the voyages outwards. The inter-colonial voyages showing the highest rate mortality. The figures are, however, so small, there being only four deaths altogether on board ship, that little can be gained by this comparison. It should be noted, however, that two deaths out of the four, namely, one death on an outward voyage, and one on an inter-colonial voyage, were due to alcoholism. Though these figures are too small for use in the current year, it is interesting to look back on previous years, and the relation of the different classes of voyage in respect of morbidity and mortality. As regards morbidity, in the 17 years (1889-1906) the inter-colonial voyages have on 13 occasions been the most unhealthy of all. The cause of this unhealthiness has been that troops passing across the sea from one foreign station to another are liable to attack by both of the two great non-fatal causes of admission to hospital, viz., venereal diseases and malarial fevers. Men leaving home for the first time are liable only to the former from want of self restraint, while men returning home with the teaching of 7 years' discipline in the Army suffer mostly from the latter, the result of climatic exposure. It is noticeable that in the two years (1900 and 1901) in which voyages outwards showed a higher ratio of admissions than either of the two other classes of voyage, this excess was due to a great incidence of diseases of the respiratory system, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, amongst the troops going out to South Africa. While on the two occasions on which the voyage homewards held the premier place this seems to have been due to a considerable incidence of venereal disease combined with other causes acting together more markedly than usual. On the whole, looking only to admissions, the voyage homewards is healthier than the voyage outwards, but this is due to the fact already stated that the chief cause of disability in the time expired man is malarial fever, which can very well be treated while the man remains out of hospital, whereas the principal disease on the voyage outwards is venereal disease which has more often to be admitted to hospital with a view to safeguarding the comrades of the infected man. As regards mortality, the voyage homewards has almost always given the highest figures. The cause of this is the occurrence of enteric fever and other diseases of tropical climates, to which on occasion pneumonia has been added. Exceptionally high ratios in 1892 and 1894 were due to outbreaks of pneumonia superadded to the more usual causes of death, while the third highest mortality of the years since 1899 was due to enteric fever amongst troops returning from South Africa, in 1901. On one occasion only has the outward voyage taken the first place in mortality, and that was in 1900 and was attributed to pneumonia following on influenza, amongst troops going to South Africa. On the whole there has been a very gratifying diminution in the morbidity and mortality on board ship during the past 18 years, affecting all three classes of voyage. Thus if we take the quinquennia 1890-94 and 1903-07, being the first

and last of the period in question, we shall find that as regards the voyages outwards the admissions have fallen by 21 per cent., the deaths by more than 50 per cent. On voyages homewards admissions have fallen 33 per cent., and deaths by more than 60 per cent. On inter-colonial voyages the admissions have fallen by nearly 40 per cent., and the deaths by 30 per cent. The principal diseases on the voyages outwards in 1907 (with the exception of course of venereal diseases which always cause the largest number of admissions as already stated), were measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and influenza, all of which occurred and helped to raise the admission rate, but caused no mortality. On voyages homewards there is a marked reduction in malarial fevers which give the lowest number of admissions of the past quinquennium, being less than half the number attributed to this cause in 1906. A similarly low rate for these fevers is noted in the inter-colonial class of voyage. In fact the reason that the number of admissions on voyages outwards was in 1907 higher than the number on either of the other two classes of voyage was not that the ratio was abnormally high, but the fact that owing to the great diminution in malarial fevers the admissions on voyages between foreign stations and homewards were abnormally low. As a matter of fact the ratio of admissions on voyages outwards, as well on those belonging to the other two classes, were the lowest on record since 1890.

TABLE I.

United
Kingdom.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS,
NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed
in the UNITED KINGDOM during the YEAR 1907.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier 8·99 days.
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness... 20·54 „

Average Strength		In Annual Returns .. 107,760	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
		Including Men Detached.. 118,521				
Diseases.						
General Diseases.						
Cow-pox			368	—	—	12·52
Chicken-pox.. .. .			4	—	—	·27
Measles			240	—	—	16·50
Rubella			42	—	—	2·06
Scarlet Fever			186	4	—	23·67
Influenza			1,964	2	—	66·32
Mumps			65	—	—	3·42
Diphtheria			42	2	—	3·68
Cerebro-spinal Fever			7	4	—	·51
Simple Continued Fever			41	—	—	1·31
Enteric Fever			72	13	—	14·74
Malta Fever.. .. .			4	—	1	·66
Epidemic Diarrhœa.. .. .			25	—	—	·24
Dysentery			49	2	1	5·26
Ague			749	—	3	26·61
Remittent Fever			4	1	—	·11
Erysipelas			32	—	—	1·74
Pyæmia			5	1	—	·51
Septicæmia			6	4	—	·56
Tetanus			1	1	—	—
Tubercle			44	5	24	6·79
„ of Lung			221	43	177	28·33
Syphilis			2,554	2	30	279·65
Gonorrhœa			3,965	—	20	362·06
Soft Chancre.. .. .			1,224	—	—	94·33
Glanders			1	1	—	·17
Kala-Azar			2	2	—	·67
Bilharzia Hæmatobia			20	—	9	1·77
Tænia Solium			27	—	—	·73
Carried forward			11,964	87	265	955·19

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength { In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached.. 118,521				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.							
Brought forward				11,964	87	265	955·19
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>							
Tenia Mediocanellata				1	—	—	·03
Echinococcus Hominis				1	—	—	·13
Oxyuris Vermicularis				1	—	—	·03
Pediculus Capitis				2	—	—	·08
„ Vestimenti				10	—	—	·17
Phthirius Inguinalis				159	—	—	2·83
Scabies				1,952	—	—	58·75
Ringworm				96	—	—	3·48
Favus				1	—	—	·07
Microsporon Furfur				8	—	—	·37
Scurvy				2	—	—	·13
Alcoholism				119	2	1	4·02
Delirium Tremens				—	1	—	·04
Rheumatic Fever				95	1	8	15·42
Rheumatism				1,251	1	31	90·25
Gout				21	—	—	·90
Osteoarthritis				7	—	2	·39
Cyst				82	—	1	4·07
New Growth, Non-malignant				189	3	7	13·31
„ Malignant				10	4	6	1·46
Anæmia				48	3	4	6·20
Idiopathic Anæmia				2	—	1	·40
Purpura				1	—	—	·02
Leucocythæmia				2	2	—	·15
Hodgkin's Disease				1	—	—	·12
Hæmophilia				1	—	—	·02
Diabetes Mellitus				8	2	5	1·02
„ Insipidus				3	—	1	·34
Congenital Malformations				11	—	4	·71
Debility				644	1	90	37·13
Total				16,702	107	426	1,197·23
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System...</i>							
(Nervous.)							
Neuritis				47	—	9	4·56
Myelitis				6	—	3	1·79
Degeneration of Spinal Cord				10	—	16	1·82
Inflammation of Membranes of the Brain				11	10	1	·50
„ of Brain				1	—	—	·08
Abscess				5	6	—	·15
Carried forward				80	16	29	8·90

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached., 118,521	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
Brought forward			80	16	29	8.90
Diseases of the Nervous System—contd. (Nervous—contd.)						
Sclerosis of Brain			1	—	1	.10
Hæmorrhage of Brain			6	6	—	.21
Congestion of Brain			2	—	—	.05
Apoplexy			1	2	—	.01
Paralysis			21	—	7	2.31
Paraplegia			2	—	—	.16
Hemiplegia			5	1	3	.95
Local Paralysis			3	—	—	.52
Incomplete Paralysis			3	—	1	.44
Tremor			1	—	—	.54
Chorea			10	—	7	1.41
Spasm of Muscles			1	—	—	.03
Torticollis			6	—	1	.17
Epilepsy			142	2	100	12.21
Vertigo			23	—	3	.84
Headache			37	—	—	1.15
Neuralgia			213	—	7	7.75
Facial Hemiatrophy			—	—	—	.15
Hysteria			10	—	2	.70
Aphasia			1	—	—	.01
Stammering			2	—	2	.02
Nervous Weakness			40	—	14	3.19
Total			615	27	177	41.82
(Mental.)						
Idiocy.. ..			1	—	1	.23
Mania			11	—	12	1.35
Melancholia			33	—	28	4.50
Dementia			12	—	9	1.68
Mental Stupor			15	—	8	1.70
General Paralysis of the Insane			3	—	2	.14
Delusional Insanity.. ..			16	—	16	2.29
Total			91	—	76	11.89
Diseases of the Eye.						
Conjunctivitis			446	—	5	16.70
„ Granular			19	—	1	1.00
Keratitis			24	—	1	2.69
„ Ulcerative.. ..			64	—	1	4.01
Opacity of Cornea			4	—	2	.37
Carried forward			557	—	10	24.77

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 118,521					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			557	—	10	24·77
<i>Diseases of the Eye—contd.</i>						
Scleritis			3	—	1	·30
Staphyloma			2	—	—	·07
Iritis			49	—	1	4·87
Mydriasis			1	—	—	·18
Choroiditis			7	—	1	·27
Glaucoma			1	—	—	·15
Optic Neuritis			5	—	—	·69
Atrophy of Optic Nerve			5	—	5	·10
Hæmorrhage of Retina			3	—	2	·51
Detachment			4	—	—	·43
Lenticular Cataract			7	—	2	·59
Capsula			—	—	1	—
Dislocation of Lens			1	—	—	·09
Hæmorrhage of Vitreous Humour			1	—	1	·04
Opacities			1	—	—	·06
Amblyopia			8	—	3	·49
Amaurosis			1	—	1	·23
Musæ Volitantes			1	—	—	·03
Ametropia			71	—	27	2·39
Myopia			22	—	7	1·73
Hypermetropia			10	—	10	·67
Astigmatism			24	—	9	1·17
Anisometropia			1	—	—	·02
Disorders of Accommodation			1	—	—	·03
Asthenopia			1	—	—	·02
Squint			4	—	1	·14
Nystagmus			2	—	1	·15
Stricture and Obliteration of Puncta			1	—	1	·03
Chronic Dacryo-cystitis			1	—	—	·01
Abscess of Lacrymal Sac			3	—	—	·06
Epiphora			4	—	—	·40
Blepharitis Marginalis			53	—	—	2·14
Stye			33	—	—	·60
Abscess of Eyelids			1	—	—	·02
Echymosis			1	—	—	·02
Ectropion			2	—	—	·09
Oedema of Eyelids			1	—	—	·01
Blepharospasm			1	—	—	·05
Ptosis			1	—	—	·03
Total			895	—	84	43·65

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	{ In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached.. 118,521	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>						
Inflammation of External Meatus.. ..	279	1	6	13	86	
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus	15	—	—	—	34	
Inflammation of Middle Ear	163	—	30	11	41	
" of Tympanum	10	—	1	—	47	
" of Membrana Tympani	19	—	2	1	00	
" " Tympanum, Suppura- tive.. ..	5	—	—	—	31	
Perforation of Membrana Tympani	115	—	31	9	38	
Tinnitus	1	—	1	—	24	
Deafness	33	—	13	2	25	
Total.. ..	640	1	84	39	26	
<i>Diseases of the Nose.</i>						
Rhinitis	52	—	1	1	68	
Coryza	4	—	—	—	14	
Inflammation of Framework	4	—	—	—	20	
Diseases of Septum.. ..	9	—	1	—	81	
Epistaxis	20	—	—	—	48	
Inflammation of Accessory Sinuses	2	—	—	—	15	
" Naso-Pharynx	17	—	—	—	52	
Total.. ..	108	—	2	3	98	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>						
Pericarditis	2	1	—	—	34	
Endocarditis.. ..	3	2	1	—	14	
Valvular Disease of Heart	290	18	204	26	34	
Degeneration of Heart	3	3	2	—	32	
" " Fatty	1	—	—	—	04	
Hypertrophy	4	—	1	—	35	
Dilatation	14	3	3	1	38	
Aneurysm	1	—	—	—	15	
Angina Pectoris	5	1	2	—	32	
Syncope	7	2	—	—	24	
Disordered Action of Heart	532	—	80	35	68	
Arteritis	—	—	—	—	02	
Dilatation of Arteries	1	—	—	—	04	
Aneurysm (arteries)	13	14	8	2	65	
Rupture of Artery	—	2	—	—	—	
Obstruction of Arteries	2	1	—	—	09	
Carried forward	878	47	301	68	10	

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con-stantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 118,521					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			878	47	301	68·10
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System—contd.</i>						
Embolism			1	—	—	·21
Raynaud's Disease			1	—	—	·28
Phlebitis			19	—	3	1·74
Obstruction of Veins			4	—	1	·20
Thrombosis			33	1	18	2·33
Varix.. .. .			170	—	29	12·43
Total			1,106	48	352	85·34
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Laryngitis			136	—	2	6·13
Bronchitis			1,100	7	11	43·88
„ Catarrhal			1,289	—	—	42·09
Dilatation of Bronchi			2	—	1	·26
Spasmodic Asthma			30	—	11	2·22
Congestion of Lung			3	—	—	·10
Hæmoptysis			23	2	3	2·56
Pneumonia			393	54	2	37·10
Broncho-pneumonia			10	4	—	·52
Abscess of Lung			1	1	—	·03
Chronic Interstitial Inflammation			3	—	1	·35
Phthisis			11	3	6	1·06
Emphysema			5	—	1	·28
Pleurisy			226	2	4	23·43
Empyema			12	—	5	2·44
Adhesions of the Pleura			3	—	1	·12
Total			3,247	73	48	162·57
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
Inflammation of Lips			1*	—	—	·04
Stomatitis			21	—	—	·64
Ulceration of Mouth			3	—	—	·19
Caries of Dentine			136	—	58	5·79
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum			103	—	—	3·01
Abscess			265	—	—	6·80
Inflammation of Gums			2	—	—	·02
Suppuration of Periosteum			8	—	1	·59
Ulceration of Gums.. .. .			1	—	—	·02
Carried forward			540	—	59	17·10
(3476)						L

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 118,521					
Diseases.						
Brought forward			540	—	59	17·10
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>						
Necrosis of Alveoli			3	—	—	·25
Hypertrophy.. .. .			2	—	—	·14
Inflammation of Tongue			9	—	—	·22
Ulceration of Tongue			1	—	—	·22
Sore Throat			1,222	—	—	30·46
Ulceration of Palate and Fauces			8	—	—	·42
Tonsillitis			2,865	—	1	83·80
" Follicular			667	—	—	20·07
Quinsy			10	—	—	·35
Hypertrophy of Tonsils			19	—	—	·62
Inflammation of Salivary Glands.. .. .			8	—	—	·45
Salivary Fistula			—	—	—	·06
Inflammation of Pharynx			28	—	—	·85
" Stomach			216	—	2	9·56
Ulceration of Stomach			16	3	6	1·86
Hæmatemesis			10	—	1	1·21
Dilatation of Stomach			8	—	4	1·07
Indigestion			543	—	1	14·86
Gastralgia			2	—	—	·03
Inflammation of Intestines			103	1	—	10·81
Enteritis			108	2	—	7·04
Typhilitis			74	3	1	6·39
Colitis			7	—	—	·19
Ulceration of Intestines			6	1	—	·45
Gangrene			1	—	—	·12
Hæmorrhage			2	1	—	·06
Concretions			1	—	—	·04
Fæcal Accumulations			1	1	—	·07
Sprue			1	—	1	·08
Hernia			456	—	28	47·37
Volvulus			2	1	—	·21
Obstruction of Intestines			2	—	—	·21
Constipation			84	—	—	2·29
Colic.. .. .			408	—	—	10·12
Diarrhœa			340	—	—	7·68
Enteralgia			1	—	—	·01
Proctitis			3	—	—	·11
Periproctitis			21	—	—	1·70
Ulceration of Rectum			1	—	—	·03
Fissure of the Anus			10	—	—	·46
Fistula in Ano			38	—	2	3·46
Prolapse of Rectum.. .. .			4	—	2	·43
Piles			251	—	—	13·94
Carried forward			8,102	13	108	296·87

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	{	In Annual Returns .. 107,760		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
		Including Men Detached.. 118,521					
Diseases.							
Brought forward				8,102	13	108	296·87
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>							
Pruritus Ani.. .. .				3	—	—	·20
Hepatitis				91	7	11	8·80
Abscess of Liver				28	7	3	4·40
Cirrhosis „				6	—	—	·29
Perihepatitis.. .. .				5	—	—	·21
Congestion of Liver				55	—	—	3·33
Hypertrophy „				1	—	—	·16
Jaundice				111	—	—	6·54
Inflammation of Gall Bladder and Duct.. .. .				12	—	—	1·18
Calculi				4	—	—	·33
Biliary Colic.. .. .				1	—	—	·01
Inflammation of the Pancreas				—	—	1	·70
Peritonitis				14	6	—	1·50
Adhesions of Peritonæum				5	—	1	·79
Total				8,438	33	124	325·31
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>							
Hypertrophy of Spleen				—	—	1	·11
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands				338	—	1	29·79
Suppuration „				20	—	—	2·66
Hypertrophy „				3	—	1	·09
Inflammation of Lymphatics				11	—	—	·68
Total				372	—	3	33·33
<i>Diseases of the Thyroid Body.</i>							
Inflammation				1	—	—	·01
Hypertrophy				1	—	—	·09
Goitre				8	—	4	1·43
Total				10	—	4	1·53
<i>Diseases Supra Renal Capsules.</i>							
Addison's Disease				1	1	—	·09
Total				1	1	—	·09

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	{ In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached.. 118,521		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.						
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>						
Acute Nephritis			56	7	6	8·13
Bright's Disease			49	12	27	6·09
Abscess of Kidney			5	1	1	·95
Pyonephrosis			—	—	—	·40
Pyelitis			1	—	—	·16
Movable Kidney			3	—	1	·34
Calculus in Kidney			3	—	—	·12
" Ureter			2	—	—	·14
Nephralgia			6	—	1	·46
Glycosuria			1	—	—	·07
Suppression of Urine			1	—	—	·01
Hæmaturia			16	—	1	1·22
Hæmoglobinuria			—	—	—	·08
Albuminuria			21	—	—	1·43
Lithuria			1	—	—	·05
Phosphaturia			2	—	—	·06
Cystitis			23	—	1	1·55
Calculus			2	—	2	·25
Retention of Urine			3	—	—	·33
Incontinence of Urine			94	—	14	5·38
Total			289	20	54	27·17
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>						
Urethritis			4	—	—	·07
Gleet			1	—	—	·01
Stricture of Urethra			50	—	2	3·78
Urethral Fistula			3	—	1	·29
Inflammation of the Prostate			3	—	—	·33
Posthitis			1	—	—	·01
Edema			1	—	—	·01
Phimosi			42	—	—	2·70
Paraphimosis			24	—	—	1·21
Balanitis			217	—	—	8·11
Ulcer of Penis			5	—	—	·15
Abscess of Scrotum			1	—	—	·04
Hydrocele of the Spermatic Cord			35	—	1	2·68
Hæmatocele			2	—	—	·37
Varicocele			139	—	2	9·35
Hæmatocele of the Tunica Vaginalis			1	—	—	·41
Hydrocele			17	—	—	·79
Orchitis			254	—	4	14·44
Epididymitis			16	—	—	·91
Spermatorrhœa			—	—	1	—
Total			816	—	11	45·66

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
	Including Men Detached.. 118,521					
Diseases.						
<i>Diseases of the Male Breast.</i>						
Inflammation of the Male Breast.. ..		8	—	—	50	
Hypertrophy		2	—	—	13	
Total.. ..		10	—	—	63	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>						
Otitis		23	—	1	1.59	
Periostitis		22	—	1	1.60	
Caries of Bone		6	—	1	1.69	
Necrosis of Bone		14	—	2	1.52	
Inflammation of Joint		927	—	22	49.16	
Senile Degeneration of Cartilage		1	—	—	.17	
Ankylosis		11	—	8	.87	
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage		77	—	14	7.91	
Loose Body		6	—	1	.33	
Relaxation of Ligaments		3	—	1	.10	
Dislocation of Joint		1	—	—	.06	
Knock-knee		2	—	2	.04	
Caries of Spine		7	—	4	2.57	
Psoas, and other Abscesses		2	—	—	.53	
Posterior Curvature of Spine		4	—	3	.26	
Lateral		2	—	2	.04	
Atrophy of Muscle		3	—	3	.28	
Spontaneous Rupture		1	—	—	.04	
Myalgia		243	—	—	7.45	
Contraction of Fasciæ		1	—	—	.13	
Inflammation of Tendons		4	—	—	.38	
Adhesion		3	—	2	.08	
Contraction		27	—	12	2.23	
Inflammation of Sheaths of Tendons		10	—	—	.43	
Thecal Abscess		1	—	—	.04	
Ganglion		10	—	—	.58	
Inflammation of Bursæ		45	—	—	2.05	
Abscess of Bursæ		2	—	—	.09	
Bunion		15	—	3	.60	
Bursal Cyst		6	—	—	.60	
Club Foot		4	—	6	.27	
Flat Foot		38	—	22	1.76	
Hallux valgus		32	—	5	2.05	
Hammer Toe		50	—	3	2.96	
Total.. ..		1,603	—	118	90.46	

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached.. 118,521		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Constantly Sick.
	Diseases.					
<i>Diseases of the Connective Tissue.</i>						
Inflammation of Connective Tissue			910	—	—	35.46
Abscess of Connective Tissue			1,077	—	—	48.56
Edema			4	—	1	.11
Emphysema			1	—	—	.11
Undue Formation of Fat			1	—	—	.08
Total.. ..			1,993	—	1	84.32
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>						
Erythema			29	—	—	.88
Roseola			2	—	—	.02
Pityriasis Rosea			4	—	—	.14
Urticaria			67	—	—	1.60
Eczema			838	—	3	42.66
Impetigo			204	—	—	9.62
Pityriasis Rubra			5	1	—	.15
Prurigo			2	—	—	.02
Lichen			13	—	—	.57
Psoriasis			133	—	5	11.00
Sudamina			1	—	—	.02
Herpes			41	—	—	1.31
Zona			26	—	—	.74
Pemphigus			1	—	—	.06
Dermatitis Herpetiformis			4	—	—	.16
Acne			31	—	—	1.86
Gutta Rosea.. ..			1	—	—	.05
Sycosis			38	—	—	3.07
Seborrhœa			15	—	—	.65
Chloasma			1	—	—	.02
Alopecia			5	—	—	.63
Area			4	—	—	.10
Chilblain			1	—	—	.03
Ulcer.. ..			230	—	3	14.63
Cicatrices			8	—	2	.24
Boil			1,066	—	—	31.11
Carbuncle			63	—	—	2.10
Whitlow			228	—	—	8.23
Onychia			210	—	—	10.24
Corn			55	—	1	1.87
Cheloid			2	—	—	.03
Wen			9	—	—	.45
Molluscum Contagiosum			1	—	—	.04
Hyperidrosis			1	—	—	.02
Lupus			3	—	1	.26
Mycosis Fungoides.. ..			1	—	—	.07
Total.. ..			3,343	1	15	144.65

TABLE I—continued.

United
Kingdom.

Average Strength	In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached.. 118,521	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
General Injuries.						
Burns and Scalds	2	—	—	03		
Heat-stroke	5	—	1	13		
Sun-stroke	8	—	—	41		
Effects of Cold	3	—	—	05		
Multiple injury	8	2	2	1 10		
Suffocation from submersion	1	14	—	01		
Shock	1	1	—	01		
Total.. .. .	23	22	3	1 74		
Local Injuries.						
Burns and Scalds	98	—	—	5 31		
Abrasion	330	—	—	9 52		
Contusion	1,692	—	6	58 71		
Wound	1,540	—	11	64 52		
of Neck (self-inflicted)	11	9	—	91		
Wound, Gunshot	22	9	6	2 07		
Strain or Sprain	1,731	—	2	60 05		
Dislocation	112	—	5	5 81		
Rupture of Soft Parts	2	—	—	13		
Fracture	717	2	46	76 90		
Compression of a Nerve	1	—	—	13		
Rupture of Kidney.. .. .	1	1	—	2 50		
of Muscle.. .. .	9	—	2	46		
of Tendons	1	—	1	67		
Wound	1	—	—	03		
Effects of Irritants or Corrosives.. .. .	1	—	—	01		
Contusion of Skull	1	—	1	02		
Fracture	12	10	3	1 92		
Concussion of Brain	93	4	6	5 10		
Laceration	—	—	—	14		
Chemical Injury to Eye	3	—	—	18		
Sub-conjunctival Hemorrhage of Eye	1	—	—	01		
Contusion of Eyeball	2	—	1	10		
Foreign Body in Cornea	2	—	—	05		
in Eyeball	1	—	1	02		
Wound of Eyeball	5	—	3	93		
Concussion of the Spinal Cord	5	—	2	96		
Compression	1	—	—	10		
Contusion of the Abdomen	1	—	—	03		
Foreign Bodies in the Alimentary Canal	1	—	—	03		
Wound of Testicle	1	—	—	12		
Rupture of the Urethra	2	—	—	44		
Carried forward	6,400	35	96	297 88		
(3476)				L 4		

United
Kingdom.

TABLE I—continued.

Average Strength	{ In Annual Returns .. 107,760 Including Men Detached,. 118,521	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number Con- stantly Sick.
		Brought forward	6,400	35	96	297·58
		<i>Local Injuries—contd.</i>				
		Fracture of Pelvic Bone	1	—	1	·03
		Wound, Upper Extremities	4	—	—	·10
		„ of Joint	1	—	—	·13
		Separation of Epiphyses, Upper Extremities	4	—	—	·21
		Fracture of the Humerus	1	—	—	—
		Internal Derangement of Joints	14	—	4	·74
		Wound, Lower Extremities	1	—	—	·12
		Fracture of Femur	—	—	1	·04
		Separation of Epiphyses, Lower Extremities	1	—	—	·08
		Dislocation of the Fibula	1	—	1	·44
		Blisters of Feet	90	—	—	2·43
		Effects of presence of Foreign Bodies	31	—	—	1·38
		Total.. ..	6,549	35	103	303·58
		<i>Poisons.</i>				
		Poisonous Fungi	1	—	—	·01
		Carbolic Acid	—	1	—	—
		Chloroform	1	1	—	—
		Sulphonol	1	—	—	·33
		Decayed and Poisonous Food	12	—	—	·55
		Coal Gas	—	1	—	—
		Snake Bite	2	—	—	·09
		Mosquito Bite	1	—	—	·01
		Precise Agent unknown	—	1	—	—
		Total.. ..	18	4	—	·99
		No Appreciable Disease	323	—	—	10·22
		General Total	47,197	372	1,685	2,655·42

TABLE II.

Mediterranean.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED, and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in the MEDITERRANEAN AREA, during the YEAR 1907.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier ... 12·74 days.

Average Duration of each Case of Sickness ... 24·36 „

Average Strength, 15,611.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.	
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.		
General Diseases.								
Small-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Cow-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Chicken-pox	3	—	—	—	—	—	·19	
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	·13	
Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	—	—	—	1·28	
Dengue	7	—	—	—	—	—	·32	
Influenza	65	—	—	—	—	—	2·35	
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Diphtheria	3	1	—	1	—	—	·43	
Simple Continued Fever	548	—	—	—	—	—	16·63	
Enteric Fever	58	5	—	5	6	—	16·72	
Malta „	16	1	—	1	15	4	3·71	
Dysentery	49	3	—	3	3	—	5·99	
Ague	308	1	—	1	—	—	9·49	
Remittent Fever	7	—	—	—	—	—	·31	
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	·38	
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	·32	
Tubercle	3	1	—	1	2	1	·45	
„ of Lung	36	3	—	3	32	31	6·02	
Syphilis	282	—	—	—	7	4	36·78	
Gonorrhœa	1,131	—	—	—	6	2	113·53	
Soft Chancre	533	—	—	—	—	—	54·19	
Bilharzia Hæmatobia	1	—	—	—	1	—	·09	
Tania Solium	7	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Phthirus Inguinalis	20	—	—	—	—	—	·32	
Culex Anxifer	2	—	—	—	—	—	·12	
Scabies	91	—	—	—	—	—	3·58	
Ringworm	6	—	—	—	—	—	·22	
Microsporon Furfur	1	—	—	—	—	—	·07	
Alcoholism	38	—	—	—	—	—	1·65	
Delirium Tremens	2	1	—	1	—	—	·04	
Rheumatic Fever	20	—	—	—	3	1	4·02	
Rheumatism	139	—	—	—	5	4	9·04	
Gout	2	—	—	—	—	—	·07	
Carried forward.. .. .	3,399	16	—	16	81	47	288·70	

Mediterranean.

TABLE II--continued.

Average Strength, 15,611.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		3,399	16	—	16	81	47	288.70
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>								
Osteoarthritis		1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Cyst		18	—	—	—	—	—	.77
New Growth, Non-Malignant		61	—	—	—	1	—	3.93
" Malignant		1	1	—	1	—	—	.03
Anæmia		14	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
Diabetes Insipidus		—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Debility		121	—	—	—	18	8*	9.13
Total		3,615	17	—	17	100	56	303.73
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>								
(Nervous.)								
Neuritis		10	1	—	1	1	—	1.19
Degeneration of Spinal Cord		1	—	—	—	1	—	.13
Inflammation of Membrane of Brain		1	1	—	1	—	—	.19
Hæmorrhage		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Inflammation of Brain		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Abscess of Brain		2	2	—	2	—	—	.05
Associated Nuclear Paralysis		1	1	—	1	—	—	.01
Paralysis		—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Paraplegia		2	—	—	—	—	—	.12
Monoplegia		1	—	—	—	1	—	.18
Local Paralysis		3	—	—	—	—	—	.33
Incomplete Paralysis		2	—	—	—	—	—	.34
Chorea		2	—	—	—	—	—	.38
Epilepsy		13	—	—	—	5	5	1.54
Vertigo		2	—	—	—	1	1	.14
Headache		9	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Anæsthesia		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Neuralgia		29	—	—	—	—	—	1.13
Nervous Weakness		11	—	—	—	3	2	1.07
Total		92	5	—	5	12	10	7.05
(Mental.)								
Idiocy		—	—	—	—	1	1	.15
Mania		2	—	—	—	2	2	.62
Melancholia		14	—	—	—	11	11	3.28
Dementia		6	—	—	—	5	6	1.45
Delusional Insanity		5	—	—	—	1	1	1.36
Total		27	—	—	—	20	21	6.86

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 15,611.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- stantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>								
Conjunctivitis	62	—	—	—	—	—	2.28	
" Granular	8	—	—	—	—	—	.63	
Keratitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	.39	
" Ulcerative	6	—	—	—	—	—	.42	
Opacity of Cornea.. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	.11	
Iritis	12	—	—	—	2	—	1.75	
Choroiditis	3	—	—	—	2	1	.65	
Retinitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	.21	
Detachment of Retina	1	—	—	—	—	—	.39	
Dislocation of Lens	2	—	—	—	1	1	.23	
Hyalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.19	
Opacities of the Vitreous.. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Ametropia	14	—	—	—	11	6	.75	
Myopia	5	—	—	—	—	1	.13	
Hypermetropia	11	—	—	—	1	3	.50	
Astigmatism	16	—	—	—	2	4	1.09	
Presbyopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.08	
Asthenopia	3	—	—	—	—	—	.19	
Squint	4	—	—	—	1	—	.30	
Inflammation of Lachrymal Gland	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Chronic Dacryo-cystitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.52	
Obstruction of Nasal Duct	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Blepharitis Marginalis	5	—	—	—	—	—	.13	
Stye	5	—	—	—	—	—	.07	
Ptosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.03	
Total	171	—	—	—	21	18	11.11	
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>								
Inflammation of External Meatus	120	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	
Abscess of External Meatus	3	—	—	—	—	—	.08	
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus	2	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Inflammation of Middle Ear	6	—	—	—	—	—	.65	
" Tymp.	29	—	—	—	9	—	3.06	
" Membrana Tympani	3	—	—	—	—	2	.39	
Perforation of Membrana Tympani	36	—	—	—	8	1	3.41	
Deafness	7	—	—	—	2	2	.67	
Total	206	—	—	—	19	5	13.06	
<i>Disease of the Nose.</i>								
Rhinitis	9	—	—	—	2	—	.74	
Diseases of Septum	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Epistaxis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.07	
Inflammation of Accessory Sinuses	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
" Naso Pharynx	8	—	—	—	—	—	.26	
Total	20	—	—	—	2	—	1.17	

*Mediterranean.*TABLE II—*continued.*

Average Strength, 15,611.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- standy Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>								
Pericarditis	5	—	—	—	2	—	.92	
Adherent Pericardium	1	—	—	—	—	—	.19	
Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Valvular Disease of Heart	31	4	—	4	21	23	4.67	
Degeneration	1	—	—	—	—	—	.20	
Fatty Degeneration	2	1	—	1	1	1	.10	
Hypertrophy of Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Dilatation	2	1	—	1	—	—	.24	
Syncope	3	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Disordered Action of Heart	77	—	—	—	11	3	7.83	
Arteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.32	
Aneurysm (Arteries)	2	2	—	2	1	1	.27	
" of Aorta	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Phlebitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	.19	
Thrombosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	.14	
Varix	20	—	—	—	1	1	1.54	
Total	152	9	—	9	38	29	16.73	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>								
Laryngitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	.08	
Œdema of Larynx	1	1	—	1	—	—	.01	
Tracheitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	.10	
Bronchitis	128	—	—	—	3	1	7.22	
" Catarrhal	106	—	—	—	—	—	4.80	
Spasmodic Asthma	3	—	—	—	1	—	.11	
Congestion of Lung	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Hæmoptysis	4	1	—	1	—	—	.41	
Pneumonia	38	5	—	5	—	—	4.60	
Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.12	
Abscess of Lung	2	2	—	2	—	—	.35	
Empyema	2	1	—	1	—	—	.42	
Pleurisy	35	—	—	—	1	—	2.86	
Total	324	10	—	10	5	1	21.14	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>								
Inflammation of Lips	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Stomatitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Caries of Dentine	28	—	—	—	2	—	1.12	
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum	15	—	—	—	—	—	.38	
Carried forward	46	—	—	—	2	—	1.57	

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 15,611.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
	Brought forward	46	—	—	—	2	—	1·57
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>								
	Abscess of Dental Periosteum	38	—	—	—	—	—	·58
	Suppuration of Gums	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Impaction of Teeth	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
	Sore Throat	121	—	—	—	—	—	3·60
	Ulceration of Throat	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	Tonsillitis	397	—	—	—	—	—	11·41
	" Follicular	2	—	—	—	—	—	·03
	Hypertrophy of Tonsils	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Inflammation of Pharynx	3	—	—	—	—	—	·08
	" of Stomach	86	1	—	1	1	—	3·56
	Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
	Dilatation of Stomach	3	—	—	—	—	—	·13
	Indigestion	125	—	—	—	—	—	4·56
	Enteritis	21	—	—	—	1	—	·98
	Typhlitis	20	—	—	—	1	—	2·84
	Colitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	·28
	Ulceration of Intestines	2	1	—	1	1	—	·14
	Hernia	31	—	—	—	2	—	4·64
	Stricture of Intestines	1	—	—	—	—	—	·10
	Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	·11
	Constipation	31	—	—	—	1	—	·91
	Colic	108	—	—	—	—	—	2·22
	Diarrhœa	142	—	—	—	—	—	3·42
	Abscess of Rectum	4	—	—	—	—	—	·23
	Fissure of the Anus	2	—	—	—	—	—	·14
	Fistula in Ano	5	—	—	—	—	—	·67
	Piles	30	—	—	—	—	—	1·47
	Hepatitis	21	—	—	—	—	—	1·24
	Abscess of Liver	7	—	—	—	1	—	1·34
	Perihepatitis	3	—	—	—	1	—	·19
	Congestion	2	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Jaundice	39	—	—	—	1	—	2·42
	Inflammation of Gall, Bladder and Duct	1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
	Total	1,301	2	—	2	12	—	49·11
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>								
	Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands ..	59	—	—	—	—	—	3·02
	Suppuration	2	—	—	—	1	1	2·08
	Inflammation of Lymphatics	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	Total	63	—	—	—	1	1	5·12

*Mediter-
ranean.*TABLE II—*continued.*

Average Strength, 15,611.					Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- stantly Sick.
Diseases.						In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Thyroid Body.</i>											
Goitre	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Total	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>											
Acute Nephritis	..	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	.78
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	3	1	—	1	1	2	.30
Movable Kidney	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Hæmaturia	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.30
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphaturia	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.08
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.15
Irritability of Bladder	..	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Retention of Urine	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Incontinence of Urine	..	..	..	..	9	—	—	—	2	1	.69
Total	..	..	..	..	35	1	—	1	3	3	2.43
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>											
Urethritis	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	9	—	—	—	—	—	.62
Phimosis	..	..	..	..	6	—	—	—	—	—	.33
Paraphimosis	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.24
Balanitis	..	..	..	..	63	—	—	—	—	—	2.02
Abscess of Scrotum	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Hydrocele of Spermatic Cord	..	..	..	..	5	—	—	—	1	—	1.29
Varicocele	..	..	..	..	10	—	—	—	—	—	.79
Hydrocele of Tunica Vaginalis	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.25
Orchitis	..	..	..	..	41	—	—	—	—	—	2.39
Epididymitis	..	..	..	..	13	—	—	—	—	—	.65
Spermatorrhœa	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Total	..	..	..	..	157	—	—	—	1	—	8.72
<i>Diseases of the Male Breast.</i>											
Inflammation of Male Breast	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Total	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Disease.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- stantly Sick.
		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>							
Otitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	40
Periostitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Necrosis of Bone	1	—	—	—	1	—	25
Inflammation of Joint	130	—	—	—	2	1	7 33
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage	8	—	—	—	—	—	91
Lateral Curvature.	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
Inflammation of Muscles.	3	—	—	—	—	—	24
Myalgia	44	—	—	—	—	—	1 48
Thecal Abscess	3	—	—	—	—	—	08
Ganglion	2	—	—	—	—	—	06
Inflammation of Bursa	9	—	—	—	—	—	47
Bunion	2	—	—	—	1	1	06
Flat Foot	9	—	—	—	2	2	60
Deformities of Great Toe	11	—	—	—	1	—	87
Total	232	—	—	—	7	4	13 51
<i>Diseases of the Connective Tissue.</i>							
Inflammation of Connective Tissue	138	—	—	—	—	—	6 22
Abscess of Connective Tissue	211	—	—	—	—	—	9 59
Edema	5	—	—	—	—	—	18
Total	354	—	—	—	—	—	15 09
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>							
Erythema	5	—	—	—	—	—	87
Urticaria	12	—	—	—	—	—	55
Prickly Heat	3	—	—	—	—	—	08
Eczema	87	—	—	—	—	—	4 62
Impetigo	93	—	—	—	—	—	5 39
Pityriasis Rubra	1	—	—	—	—	—	05
Prurigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	08
Lichen	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
Psoriasis	20	—	—	—	—	—	1 57
Sudamina	3	—	—	—	—	—	09
Herpes	7	—	—	—	—	—	34
Zona	2	—	—	—	—	—	05
Dermatitis Herpetiformis.	3	—	—	—	—	—	22
Acne	1	—	—	—	—	—	19
Sycosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
Seborrhœa	2	—	—	—	—	—	04
Carried forward.	246	—	—	—	—	—	14 01

Mediterranean.

TABLE II—continued.

Average Strength, 15,611.					Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- Average Number stantly Sick.
Diseases.						In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
Brought forward					246	—	—	—	—	—	14.01
<i>Diseases of the Skin—contd.</i>											
Uleer					43	—	—	—	2	—	3.32
Cicatrices					1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Boil					104	—	—	—	1	—	3.39
Carbuncle					7	—	—	—	—	—	.27
Whitlow					38	—	—	—	—	—	1.58
Onychia					27	—	—	—	1	—	1.16
Corn					4	—	—	—	1	—	.14
Wen					6	—	—	—	—	—	.26
Hyperidrosis					2	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Total					478	—	—	—	5	—	24.18
<i>General Injuries.</i>											
Burns and Scalds					1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Heatstroke					18	—	—	—	—	—	1.03
Sunstroke					2	1	—	1	—	—	.04
Multiple Injury					6	2	—	2	—	1	.82
Suffocation from Submersion					—	11	—	11	—	—	—
Total					27	14	—	14	—	1	1.93
<i>Local Injuries.</i>											
Burns and Scalds					14	—	—	—	—	—	.75
Abrasion					45	—	—	—	—	—	1.60
Contusion					169	—	—	—	—	—	6.44
Wound					225	—	—	—	—	—	9.17
" Gunshot					3	1	—	1	—	1	.42
" of Neck					6	—	—	—	—	—	.48
Strain or Sprain					171	—	—	—	4	3	6.80
Dislocation					27	—	—	—	—	—	1.51
" of Spine					—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fracture					146	—	—	—	3	—	12.02
Contusion of Nerves					1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Rupture of Artery					1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
" Veins					1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Contusion of Kidney					1	—	—	—	—	—	.08
Strain of Muscle					1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Carried forward					811	2	—	2	7	4	39.40

TABLE II—continued.

Mediterranean.

Average Strength, 15,611. Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- stantly Sick.
		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	811	2	—	2	7	4	39·40
<i>Local Injuries—contd.</i>							
Rupture of Muscle from Muscular Action ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Strain of Tendon and their Sheath ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Fracture of Skull	1	1	—	1	—	—	·10
Wound	1	1	—	1	—	—	·02
Concussion of Brain	6	—	—	—	—	—	·30
Laceration	1	—	—	—	—	—	·18
Contusion of Eyeball	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Foreign Body in Conjunctiva	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
„ „ Eyeball	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Rupture of Membrana Tympani ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Concussion of Spinal Cord	1	—	—	—	—	—	·27
Compression of Spinal Cord without Fracture or Dislocation ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rupture of Duodenum with Contusion of Parietes ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Rupture of Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Blisters of Feet	3	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Effects of presence of Foreign Bodies ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Total	834	6	—	6	7	4	40·86
<i>Poisons.</i>							
Cocaine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Decayed and Poisonous Food	3	1	—	1	—	—	·11
Chloroform Vapour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	5	3	—	3	—	—	·11
No Appreciable Disease	69	—	—	—	—	—	1·87
GRAND TOTAL	8,164	67	—	67	253	153	544·79

TABLE III.

South Africa. Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in the SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND during the YEAR 1907.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier ... 9.41 days.
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness ... 23.62 „

Diseases.	Average Strength, 15,474.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Chicken-pox		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Measles		1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Rubella		2	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Scarlet Fever		52	—	—	—	—	—	7.70
Influenza		209	—	—	—	—	—	10.71
Whooping Cough		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Diphtheria		2	—	—	—	—	—	.17
Simple Continued Fever		14	—	—	—	—	—	.38
Enteric Fever		155	10	—	10	5	1	29.93
Malta Fever		2	1	—	1	—	—	.22
Dysentery		62	1	—	1	4	—	6.45
Ague		305	—	—	—	5	—	13.68
Remittent Fever		5	—	—	—	—	—	.39
Erysipelas		14	—	—	—	—	—	4.60
Pyæmia		—	—	—	—	1	—	.62
Tubercle		5	—	—	—	4	2	1.19
" of Lung		17	5	—	5	12	*10	5.88
Syphilis		337	1	—	1	14	3	34.96
Gonorrhœa		405	—	—	—	—	—	31.07
Soft Chancre		166	—	—	—	—	—	14.17
Bilharzia Hæmatobia		6	—	—	—	5	—	1.23
Tænia Solium		6	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Phthirus Inguinalis		56	—	—	—	—	—	1.97
Scabies		70	—	—	—	—	—	2.42
Ringworm		4	—	—	—	—	—	.22
Tinea Versicolor		1	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Alcoholism		17	1	—	1	—	—	.50
Rheumatic Fever		16	—	—	—	10	2	2.95
Carried forward.. .. .		1,931	19	—	19	60	18	171.91

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	1,931	19	—	19	60	18	171·91
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>							
Rheumatism	188	—	—	—	9	1	14·16
Cyst	3	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Sebaceous Cyst	13	—	—	—	—	—	·53
Non-malignant New Growth	17	—	—	—	—	—	1·44
Anæmia	6	—	—	—	—	—	·48
Diabetes Mellitus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ Insipidus	1	—	—	—	1	—	·48
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	·05
Debility	118	1	—	1	15	2	7·55
Total	2,279	20	—	20	87	21	196·65
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>							
(Nervous.)							
Neuritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Inflammation Membrane of Spinal Cord	1	—	—	—	—	—	1·08
Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	·17
Hæmorrhage of Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	1	1	·10
Degeneration „	1	—	—	—	1	2	·02
Hæmorrhage of Brain	1	—	—	—	2	1	·85
Paralysis	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Hemiplegia	4	—	—	—	3	—	·45
Chorea	2	—	—	—	1	—	·24
Torticollis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Epilepsy	14	—	—	—	12	5	2·84
Vertigo	6	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Headache	5	—	—	—	—	—	·32
Neuralgia	14	—	—	—	—	—	·42
Nervous Weakness	2	—	—	—	1	2	·85
Total	55	—	1	1	21	14	7·81
(Mental.)							
Mania	3	—	—	—	3	3	·29
Melancholia	7	—	—	—	7	7	1·64
Mental Stupor	2	—	—	—	1	1	·68
General Paralysis of Insane	1	—	—	—	1	1	·29
Delusional Insanity	4	—	—	—	3	—	·55
Total	17	—	—	—	15	12	3·45

*South Africa.*TABLE III—*continued.*

Average Strength, 15,474.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>							
Conjunctivitis	42	—	—	—	1	2	2.25
Keratitis	5	—	—	—	4	3	1.31
„ Ulcerative	6	—	—	—	—	—	.31
Iritis	6	—	—	—	—	—	.41
Optic Neuritis	2	—	—	—	1	—	.06
Retinitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.14
Lenticular Cataract	—	—	—	—	—	—	.15
Panophthalmitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.16
Amblyopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Myopia	19	—	—	—	3	—	.97
Hypermetropia	3	—	—	—	—	1	.11
Astigmatism	4	—	—	—	2	—	.12
Presbyopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.16
Asthenopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Squint	2	—	—	—	—	—	.25
Chronic Dacryo-cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Abscess of Lachrymal Sac	1	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Blepharitis Marginalis	3	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Abscess of Eyelid	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Total	100	—	—	—	11	6	6.83
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>							
Inflammation of External Meatus	32	—	—	—	—	—	1.53
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus	2	—	—	—	1	—	.04
Inflammation of Middle Ear	8	—	—	—	—	2	.30
„ of Mastoid Cells	—	1	—	1	—	—	.05
Perforation of Membrana Tympani	14	—	—	—	—	1	.70
Deafness	6	—	—	—	4	2	.63
Total	62	1	—	1	5	5	3.25
<i>Diseases of the Nose.</i>							
Rhinitis	25	—	—	—	1	—	.57
Perforation of Septum	—	—	—	—	—	—	.00
Epistaxis	8	—	—	—	—	—	.27
Inflammation of Frontal Sinuses	1	—	—	—	—	—	.08
„ of Naso Pharynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Hypertrophy of Pharyngeal Tonsil	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Total	37	—	—	—	1	—	1.03

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>							
Endocarditis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	17	3	—	3	14	9	2.48
Dilatation of Heart	1	3	—	3	—	—	.04
Hypertrophy of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Disordered Action of Heart	73	—	—	—	20	6	7.60
Dilatation of Artery	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Aneurysm	1	1	—	1	—	—	.01
Obstruction by a Clot	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Phlebitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.22
Thrombosis.. .. .	8	—	—	—	5	1	.76
Varix	14	—	—	—	2	1	.98
Total	119	8	—	8	41	18	12.15
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>							
Laryngitis	19	—	—	—	1	1	1.01
Aphonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Bronchitis	45	—	—	—	—	2	1.11
" Catarrhal	157	1	—	1	1	—	6.40
Hæmoptysis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.32
Pneumonia.. .. .	42	3	—	3	—	—	4.53
Broncho-pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	.27
Chronic Interstitial Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	.09
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Pleurisy	19	—	—	—	—	—	1.16
Empyema	—	—	—	—	1	—	.03
Total	288	4	—	4	3	3	15.00
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>							
Stomatitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	.11
Caries of Dentine	84	—	—	—	9	6	3.41
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum	14	—	—	—	—	—	.24
Abscess of Dental Periosteum	43	—	—	—	—	—	1.63
Suppuration of Gums	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Inflammation of Tongue	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Ulceration	2	—	—	—	—	—	.15
Sore Throat	60	—	—	—	—	—	2.74
Tonsillitis	461	—	—	—	—	—	16.23
Hypertrophy of Tonsils	4	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Carried forward.. .. .	674	—	—	—	9	6	24.66

South Africa.

TABLE III—continued.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		674	—	—	—	9	6	24.66
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>								
Inflammation of Pharynx		4	—	—	—	—	—	.26
Stricture of Esophagus		—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach		148	1	—	1	1	1	5.64
Hæmatemesis		1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Dilatation of Stomach		2	—	—	—	1	—	.04
Indigestion		48	—	—	—	—	—	.95
Enteritis		137	1	—	1	—	—	5.11
Typhilitis		11	1	—	1	1	—	.80
Colitis		20	—	—	—	—	—	.35
Hernia		27	—	—	—	1	—	3.70
Constipation		33	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Colic		63	—	—	—	—	—	1.06
Diarrhœa		84	—	—	—	—	—	1.82
Inflammation of Rectum		1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Abscess of Rectum		6	—	—	—	—	—	.77
Fissure of the Anus		3	—	—	—	—	—	.12
Fistula in Ano		5	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Piles		43	—	—	—	—	—	1.74
Hepatitis		30	—	—	—	1	—	3.61
Abscess of Liver		14	5	—	5	5	—	1.79
Congestion		2	—	—	—	—	—	.09
Jaundice		12	—	—	—	—	—	.81
Peritonitis		3	1	—	1	—	—	.04
Total		1,371	9	—	9	19	8	54.51
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>								
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands ..		34	—	—	—	—	—	2.59
„ Lymphatics		4	—	—	—	—	—	.13
Total		38	—	—	—	—	—	2.72
<i>Diseases of the Thyroid Body.</i>								
Goitre		1	—	—	—	1	1	.11
Total		1	—	—	—	1	1	.11

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>								
Nephritis, Acute	7	—	—	—	2	1	·22	
Bright's Disease	3	1	—	1	2	1	·01	
Abscess of Kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	·01	
Pyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	·42	
Calculus in Kidney	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Hæmaturia.. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Lithuria	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Cystitis	4	—	—	—	2	—	·80	
Irritability of Bladder	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Retention of Urine	2	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Incontinence „	5	—	—	—	—	2	·12	
Total	27	2	—	2	7	5	1·77	
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>								
Urethritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Stricture of Urethra	12	1	—	1	1	1	·49	
Phimosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Paraphimosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Balanitis	10	—	—	—	—	—	·20	
Hydrocele	3	—	—	—	—	—	·24	
Hæmatocele	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Varicocele	8	—	—	—	—	—	·27	
Hydrocele Tunica Vaginalis	2	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Orchitis	32	—	—	—	—	—	1·88	
Epididymitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Total	76	1	—	1	1	1	3·43	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>								
Ostitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Periostitis	9	—	—	—	—	—	·45	
Caries	1	—	—	—	—	—	·20	
Necrosis	5	—	—	—	1	—	·33	
Osteitis Deformans	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Inflammation of Joints	113	—	—	—	—	1	6·75	
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage	11	—	—	—	3	2	1·31	
Lumbar Abscess	1	—	—	—	1	—	·29	
Myalgia	29	—	—	—	—	—	1·17	
Contraction of Tendons	1	—	—	—	—	—	·13	
Carried forward.. .. .	171	—	—	—	5	4	10·65	

South Africa.

TABLE III—continued.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		171	—	—	—	5	4	10·65
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion—contd.</i>								
Ganglion		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Inflammation of Bursæ		7	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Club Foot		2	—	—	—	2	1	·04
Flat „		3	—	—	—	1	1	·17
Deformities of Great Toe.. ..		14	—	—	—	—	—	·79
Total		198	—	—	—	8	6	11·87
<i>Diseases of the Connective Tissue.</i>								
Inflammation of Connective Tissue ..		174	—	—	—	2	1	6·87
Abscess of Connective Tissue		107	—	—	—	—	—	4·47
Œdema		1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Emphysema		1	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Total		283	—	—	—	2	1	11·49
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>								
Erythema		7	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Pityriasis Rosea		1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Urticaria		17	—	—	—	—	—	·42
Prickly Heat		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Eczema		36	—	—	—	—	—	1·44
Impetigo		8	—	—	—	—	—	·35
Pityriasis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Lichen		1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Psoriasis		16	—	—	—	—	—	1·03
Herpes		4	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Zona		4	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Dermatitis Herpetiformis.. ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Sycosis		5	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Seborrhœa		1	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Ulcer		27	—	—	—	—	—	1·31
Boil		65	—	—	—	—	—	1·91
Carbuncle		8	—	—	—	—	—	·27
Whitlow		16	—	—	—	—	—	·57
Onychia		26	—	—	—	—	—	·91
Corn.. .. .		6	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Total		251	—	—	—	—	—	9·37

TABLE III—continued.

South Africa.

Average Strength, 15,474.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Numbers sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>General Injuries.</i>							
Burns and Scalds	4	—	—	—	—	—	·31
Heatstroke	7	—	—	—	—	—	·23
Sunstroke	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Effects of Heat	9	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Lightning-stroke	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Multiple Injury	1	—	—	—	—	—	·31
Suffocation from Submersion	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
" " Plugging of Air Passages	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	22	7	—	7	—	—	1·07
<i>Local Injuries.</i>							
Burns and Scalds	18	—	—	—	—	—	·66
Abrasion	23	—	—	—	—	—	·86
Contusion	220	—	—	—	4	—	10·13
Wound	226	—	—	—	—	4	14·17
" Gunshot (one self-inflicted)	7	3	—	3	2	—	·45
" Cut Wrist (self-inflicted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	·18
Sprain	208	—	—	—	—	—	8·96
Dislocation	28	—	—	—	1	—	2·20
Fracture	106	—	—	—	6	3	12·81
Rupture of Secreting Glands and Internal Viscera	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
" Muscle	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Fracture of Skull	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wound of Skull with Fracture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
" " (self-inflicted)	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Concussion of Brain	13	1	—	1	1	—	·93
Fracture of Lower Jaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Sub-conjunctival Hemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Foreign Body in Conjunctiva	6	—	—	—	1	—	·19
" " Eyeball	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Wound of Eyeball	2	—	—	—	2	—	·30
" " (sight destroyed)	—	—	—	—	1	—	·02
" Neck (self-inflicted)	3	2	—	2	—	—	·36
Contusion of Abdomen with Rupture of Muscle	1	—	—	—	—	—	·16
" Testicle	1	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Fracture of Clavicle	2	—	—	—	—	—	·09
" Radius	3	—	—	—	—	—	·20
" both bones of Forearm	4	—	—	—	—	—	·23
Carried forward.. .. .	877	10	—	10	18	7	53·26

*South Africa.*TABLE III—*continued.*

Average Strength, 15,474.				Deaths.				Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases				Admissions into Hospital.	In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Numbers sent Home,	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	..	..	..	877	10	—	10	18	7	53.26
<i>Local Injuries—contd.</i>										
Fracture of Metacarpus	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	.17
Internal Derangement of Joint	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	.01
Fracture of Tibia and Fibula	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.65
Fibula	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Effects of presence of Foreign Bodies	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Total	..	..	..	889	10	—	10	19	7	54.15
<i>Poisons.</i>										
Ammonia	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Morphine	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Decayed and Poisonous Food	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	.32
Snake Bite	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Total	..	..	..	10	—	—	—	—	—	.45
No Appreciable Disease	..	..	..	42	—	—	—	—	—	1.86
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	6,165	62	1	63	241	108	399.02

TABLE IV.

India.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED, and CONSTANTLY SICK among the EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed in INDIA during the year 1907.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier ... 16.93 days.
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness ... 22.38 "

Average Strength, 69,332.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>General Diseases.</i>							
Small-pox	30	1	—	1	—	—	3.11
Cow-pox	9	—	—	—	—	—	.28
Chicken-pox	12	—	—	—	—	—	.94
Measles	62	—	—	—	—	—	3.46
Rubella	2	—	—	—	—	—	.17
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
Plague	8	3	—	3	—	—	.99
Dengue	79	—	—	—	—	—	3.57
Influenza	864	—	—	—	—	—	29.04
Mumps	3	—	—	—	—	—	.28
Diphtheria	5	—	—	—	1	—	.89
Simple Continued Fever	2,553	—	1	1	3	—	100.30
Enteric Fever	910	192	—	192	86	2	200.40
Malta Fever	5	—	—	—	2	—	.80
Cholera	3	2	—	2	—	—	.07
Dysentery	813	23	—	23	49	—	67.00
Beri-beri	37	1	—	1	5	—	3.36
Ague	10,533	9	1	10	266	2	434.05
Remittent Fever	124	5	—	5	8	—	9.91
Hospital Gangrene	1	—	—	—	1	—	.23
Erysipelas	22	1	—	1	—	—	1.22
Pyæmia	2	—	—	—	1	—	.17
Septicæmia	3	4	—	4	—	—	.60
Tetanus	2	2	—	2	1	—	.08
Tubercle, General	3	1	—	1	—	8	.13
" of Lung	111	13	4	17	106	74*	28.69
" of Lymphatic Glands	2	—	—	—	1	—	.29
" of Kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	.08
" of Scrotum	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
" of Testicles	2	—	—	—	1	—	.30
" of Joints	2	—	—	—	2	—	.15
Carried forward	16,220	258	6	264	533	86	891.86

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

India.

TABLE IV—continued.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward ..		16,220	258	6	264	533	86	891·86
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>								
Syphilis		1,542	3	2	5	76	26	209·43
Gonorrhœa		3,325	—	—	—	21	3	390·12
Soft Chancre		1,869	—	—	—	—	—	185·72
Anthrax		—	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Kala Azar		—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bilharzia Hæmatobia		9	—	—	—	4	—	2·01
Tænia Solium		191	—	—	—	—	—	6·39
„ Mediocanellata		16	—	—	—	—	—	·85
Ascaris Lumbricoides		3	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Strongylus Bronchialis		3	—	—	—	—	—	·15
Thread-worm		4	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Pediculus Vestimenti		7	—	—	—	—	—	·18
Phthirius Inguinalis		38	—	—	—	—	—	·61
Scabies		443	—	—	—	—	—	18·74
Ringworm		254	—	—	—	—	—	9·28
Tænia Versicolor		16	—	—	—	—	—	·99
Scurvy		1	—	—	—	1	—	·12
Alcoholism		91	3	—	3	1	—	3·57
Delirium Tremens		1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Rheumatic Fever		59	—	—	—	3	3	5·79
Rheumatism		681	1	—	1	25	5	44·66
Gout		4	—	—	—	1	—	·37
Osteo-arthritis		—	—	—	—	1	1	·25
Cyst		62	1	—	1	—	—	2·37
New Growth, non-malignant, not defined		7	—	—	—	—	3	·56
Lipoma		14	—	—	—	—	—	·91
Fibroma		10	—	—	—	1	—	·63
Chondroma		2	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Osteoma		5	—	—	—	2	—	·20
Myxoma		8	—	—	—	—	—	·55
Neuroma		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Angioma		1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Papilloma		6	—	—	—	—	—	·47
Wort		201	—	—	—	—	—	11·60
Columnar Papilloma		1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Adenoma		4	—	—	—	—	—	·28
New Growth, malignant, not defined		1	—	1	1	—	2	·14
Sarcoma		5	1	—	1	3	—	1·32
Carcinoma		3	2	—	2	2	—	·64
Columnar Carcinoma		4	2	—	2	—	—	·11
Ricketts		1	—	—	—	1	1	·04
Anæmia		53	—	—	—	7	—	3·31
Carried forward		24,666	272	10	282	682	130	1,744·20

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,332. Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward	24,666	272	10	282	682	130	1744·20
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>							
Ideopathic Anæmic	1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Purpura	2	—	—	—	—	—	·23
Hæmophilia	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Diabetes Mellitus	4	2	2	4	2	1	·63
" Insipidus	2	—	—	—	3	3	·14
Fissure of Lip	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Hare Lip	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Hypospadiac Fissure of the Urethra..	1	—	—	—	1	—	·11
Congenital Cyst on Eye	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
" Phimosis	15	—	—	—	—	—	1·22
Testicle, Diminutive	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Congenital Hydrocele of Spermatocord	3	—	—	—	—	—	·41
Debility	1,525	—	—	—	177	18	86·05
Total	26,224	275	12	287	865	152	1833·19
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>							
(Nervous.)							
Neuritis	40	—	—	—	4	2	2·84
Multiple Neuritis	40	—	—	—	8	4	4·54
Spinal Meningitis not defined..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pachymeningitis (spinal)	6	—	—	—	—	—	·36
Myelitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	·25
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	·20
Degeneration of Spinal Cord ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Progressive Muscular Atrophy ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	·16
Primary Lateral Sclerosis	2	—	—	—	4	3	·42
Posterior Sclerosis	6	—	—	—	5	2	1·04
Posterior Lateral Sclerosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	·16
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	·17
Cerebral Meningitis	3	2	—	2	—	—	·40
Pachymeningitis (cerebral)	5	4	—	4	—	—	·20
Leptomeningitis (cerebral)	1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Hæmorrhage into Membranes of Brain	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sclerosis of Brain	2	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Softening	1	1	—	1	—	1	·02
Sanguineous Apoplexy	3	1	—	1	2	1	·79
Anæmia of the Brain	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Paralysis, not defined	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Paraplegia	5	—	—	—	3	1	1·54
Hæmiplegia	10	—	—	—	6	2	2·06
Carried forward	133	11	—	11	37	18	15·38

India.

TABLE IV—continued.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
	Brought forward	133	11	—	11	37	18	15·38
	<i>Diseases of the Nervous System—contd.</i>							
	(Nervous—contd.)							
	Monoplegia	1	—	—	—	1	1	·24
	Local Paralysis	2	—	—	—	2	1	·07
	Incomplete Paralysis	2	—	—	—	3	—	·36
	Chorea	6	—	—	—	2	1	1·68
	Spasm of Muscle	1	—	—	—	—	1	·04
	Wry Neck	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Occupation Neurosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·05
	Epilepsy	45	—	—	—	33	17	6·24
	Vertigo	13	—	—	—	—	1	·53
	Headache	73	—	—	—	—	—	2·50
	Megrim	4	—	—	—	1	1	·39
	Neuralgia	225	—	—	—	—	—	9·20
	Hysteria	9	—	—	—	1	—	·45
	Stammering	1	—	—	—	—	—	·07
	Nervous Weakness	23	—	—	—	9	5	1·82
	Total	540	11	—	11	90	46	39·06
	(Mental.)							
	Mania	17	—	1	1	17	12	4·56
	Melancholia	34	—	—	—	28	28	8·19
	Dementia	4	—	—	—	6	7	1·17
	Mental Stupor	4	—	—	—	1	2	·71
	Delusional Insanity	16	—	—	—	17	19	3·43
	Total	75	—	1	1	69	68	18·06
	<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>							
	Conjunctivitis	317	—	—	—	6	3	16·54
	Granular	7	—	—	—	—	—	·34
	Keratitis	14	—	—	—	2	1	1·16
	Ulcerative Keratitis	37	—	—	—	4	2	3·20
	Opacity of Cornea	3	—	—	—	—	—	·25
	Scleritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
	Staphyloma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Iritis	46	—	—	—	1	1	4·64
	Choroiditis	6	—	—	—	3	4	·89
	Atrophy and Degeneration of Choroid	1	—	—	—	1	1	·14
	Carried forward	432	—	—	—	17	13	27·17

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
	Brought forward	432	—	—	—	17	13	27·17
	<i>Diseases of the Eye—contd.</i>							
	Optic Neuritis	6	—	—	—	5	2	·99
	Atrophy and Degeneration of Optic Nerve	1	—	—	—	1	—	·21
	Retinitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	·02
	Hæmorrhage in the Retinal Layers	1	—	—	—	—	—	·16
	Retinitis Pigmentosa	—	—	—	—	1	—	·21
	Detachment Retina	1	—	—	—	1	—	·01
	Lenticular Cataract	3	—	—	—	2	—	·19
	Capsular "	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Amblyopia	6	—	—	—	2	3	·24
	Functional Night Blindness	4	—	—	—	—	—	·13
	Congenital Amblyopia	1	—	—	—	1	—	·05
	Blinding from Intense Light	6	—	—	—	—	—	·33
	Ametropia	8	—	—	—	—	3	·53
	Myopia	32	—	—	—	10	2	1·63
	Hypermetropia	23	—	—	—	8	4	1·02
	Astigmatism	46	—	—	—	21	19	2·42
	Asthenopia	6	—	—	—	—	—	·20
	Squint	2	—	—	—	—	—	·17
	Atresia of Puncta and Canaliculi	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	Chronic Dacryo-cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	·09
	Abscess of Lachrymal Sac	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
	Fistula "	1	—	—	—	—	—	·34
	Obstruction Nasal Duct	3	—	—	—	1	—	·25
	Blepharitis Marginalis	31	—	—	—	—	—	1·55
	Stye	13	—	—	—	—	—	·19
	Ecclymiosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
	Total	632	—	—	—	70	48	38·27
	<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>							
	Inflammation of External Ear	570	—	—	—	3	1	24·68
	Abscess "	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
	Hæmatoma of the Auricle "	2	—	—	—	—	—	·18
	Accumulation in External Meatus of Wax	7	—	—	—	—	—	·27
	Inflammation of Middle Ear	163	—	—	—	13	7	7·43
	" " " suppura- tive	82	1	1	2	19	9	5·65
	Ulceration of Membrana Tympani	2	—	—	—	—	—	·05
	Perforation " "	135	—	—	—	61	26	8·98
	Tinnitus	2	—	—	—	—	—	·04
	Deafness	20	—	—	—	19	17	1·36
	Total	984	1	1	2	115	60	48·67

India.

TABLE IV—continued.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Nose.</i>								
Rhinitis	12	—	—	—	—	—	57	
Coryza	84	—	—	—	—	—	2 29	
Ozœna	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Abscess of Nose.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Necrosis Bones of Nose.. ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	.33	
Deviations of Septum	2	—	—	—	—	—	.05	
Epistaxis.. .. .	15	—	—	—	—	—	.40	
Inflammation of Accessory Sinuses	3	—	—	—	—	1	.40	
" of Naso-Pharynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Total	121	—	—	—	1	1	4.08	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>								
Pericarditis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.20	
Adherent Pericardium.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Endocarditis	3	2	—	2	—	—	.34	
Valvular Disease of Heart	165	19	1	20	98	69	25.05	
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	8	8	—	8	1	—	.57	
Dilatation of Heart	13	7	—	7	3	1	.80	
Aneurysm of Heart	—	—	1	1	1	2	.03	
Thrombosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	.04	
Angina Pectoris.. .. .	3	—	—	—	1	—	.33	
Syncope	4	2	—	2	—	—	.03	
Disordered Action of Heart	515	—	—	—	79	16	50.41	
Endarteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05	
Aneurysm of Arteries	5	2	—	2	1	—	.41	
Traumatic Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Thrombosis of Arteries.. ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	.14	
Embolism	2	1	—	1	1	—	.09	
Phlebitis.. .. .	27	—	—	—	5	3	2.80	
Obstruction of Veins	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Obliteration	2	—	—	—	—	—	.24	
Thrombosis	8	—	—	—	4	4	1.11	
Phlegmasia Dolens	1	—	—	—	1	—	.26	
Varix	91	—	—	—	9	2	6.08	
Varicose Aneurysm	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Total	856	42	2	44	206	97	89.10	

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,382.				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.					In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>										
Hay Fever	..	..	..	2	1	—	1	—	—	10
Laryngitis	..	..	..	56	—	—	—	3	2	3.12
Tracheitis	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1,223	2	—	2	23	4	50.58
Spasmodic Asthma	..	..	..	39	—	—	—	11	3	3.25
Congestion of Lung	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Hæmoptysis	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Pneumonia	..	..	..	195	24	—	24	4	—	19.00
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	..	19	3	—	3	1	—	1.27
Cirrhosis of Lung	..	..	..	1	1	—	1	—	—	.01
Phthisis	..	..	..	1	—	1	1	—	2	.09
Emphysema	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	1	—	.21
Grinder's Asthma	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Pleurisy	..	..	..	162	—	—	—	5	1	11.31
Empyema	..	..	..	6	1	1	2	2	1	.73
Adhesions of Pleura	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Total	..	..	..	1,715	32	2	34	50	13	89.87
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>										
Stomatitis	..	..	..	24	—	—	—	—	—	1.03
Ulceration of Mouth	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Gangrene	..	..	..	1	1	—	1	—	—	.04
Disorders of Dentition	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Caries of Dentine	..	..	..	208	—	—	—	31	27	7.36
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum	..	..	..	71	—	—	—	—	—	2.32
Abscess	..	..	..	159	—	—	—	—	—	5.34
Inflammation of Gums and Periosteum	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	.23
Suppuration	..	..	..	13	—	—	—	—	—	.54
Ulceration	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Caries Alveoli	..	..	..	23	—	—	—	2	—	.94
Necrosis Alveoli	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	.12
Inflammation of Tongue	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Ulceration	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.21
Sore Throat	..	..	..	483	—	—	—	1	1	14.14
Ulceration of Palate and Fauces	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.30
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	196	—	—	—	—	—	4.83
" Follicular	..	..	..	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	38.73
" Suppurative	..	..	..	50	—	—	—	—	—	1.41
Hypertrophy of Tonsils	..	..	..	6	—	—	—	—	—	.45
Inflammation of Salivary Glands	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Suppuration	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Inflammation of Pharynx and Œsophagus	..	..	..	36	—	—	—	1	—	1.31
Carried forward	..	..	..	2,406	1	—	1	35	28	79.61

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TABLE IV—continued.

Average Strength, 69,832.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Numbers sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		2,406	1	—	1	35	28	79·61
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—</i>								
contd.								
Inflammation of Stomach	217	—	—	—	1	—	—	9·54
Perforating Ulceration of Stomach ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	·07
Hamatemesis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·52
Degeneration of Stomach	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Dilatation	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	·27
Indigestion	805	—	—	—	—	4	3	29·23
Vomiting	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Gastralgia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Heartburn	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Inflammation of Intestines	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	1·04
Enteritis	89	2	—	2	3	—	—	4·60
Typhilitis	111	3	—	3	6	—	—	9·72
Colitis	82	2	—	2	1	—	—	3·93
Catarrhal Inflammation of Intestines..	59	—	—	—	1	—	—	2·55
Perforating Ulceration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	·01
Ulceration of Intestines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Fæcal Accumulation	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Tympanitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·15
Sprue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Hernia	121	—	—	—	9	2	—	12·42
Adhesion of Hernial Sac	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Volvulus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Obstruction of Intestines	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	·05
Constipation	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·54
Colic	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·92
Diarrhoea	1,012	—	—	—	3	—	—	32·30
Proctitis	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	·60
Periproctitis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·44
Abscess of Rectum	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	·96
Ulceration of Rectum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Fissure of Anus	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	·77
Fistula in Ano	31	—	—	—	3	—	—	2·62
Prolapse of Rectum	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·31
Piles	383	—	—	—	1	—	—	20·58
Pruritus Ani	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Inflammation of Liver	326	3	—	3	21	1	—	24·27
Abscess of Liver	165	70	8	78	39	2	—	25·41
Cirrhosis	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	·71
Inflammation of Capsule of Liver ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	·29
Congestion of Liver	418	—	—	—	6	—	—	20·01
Jaundice	260	2	—	2	—	—	—	13·13
Carried forward	7,350	87	8	95	141	37	—	311·37

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		7,150	87	8	95	141	37	311·37
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>								
Inflammation of Hepatic Duct		11	1	—	1	—	—	·63
Accumulation of Bile		2	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Biliary Colic		3	—	—	—	—	—	·20
„ Fistula		1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Inflammation of Pancreas		1	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Peritonitis		4	1	—	1	—	—	·23
Ascites		1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Total		7,173	89	8	97	141	37	312·75
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>								
Splenitis		23	—	—	—	—	—	1·55
Peri-splenitis		4	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Hypertrophy Spleen		2	—	—	—	—	1*	·30
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands ..		690	—	—	—	3	3	75·08
Suppuration „ ..		29	—	—	—	—	—	3·33
Inflammation of Lymphatics		14	—	—	—	—	—	·56
Goitre		4	—	1	1	2	—	·36
Exophthalmic Goitre		8	—	—	—	1	—	·51
Total		774	—	1	1	6	4	81·83
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>								
Acute Nephritis		16	1	—	1	5	2	1·91
Bright's Disease		4	—	—	—	2	4	·68
Chronic Nephritis		10	2	—	2	5	—	1·75
Granular Kidney		6	2	—	2	2	—	·84
Pyelitis		3	—	—	—	2	1	·35
Moveable Kidney		2	—	—	—	1	—	·55
Calculus in Kidney		3	—	—	—	—	—	·25
„ Ureter		2	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Suppression of Urine		1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Hæmaturia		15	—	—	—	3	—	·91
Hæmoglobinuria		1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Albuminuria		8	—	—	—	—	—	·63
Lithuria		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Carried forward		72	6	—	6	20	7	8·18

* Discharged in the Command.

*India.*TABLE IV—*continued.*

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		72	6	—	6	20	7	8·18
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System—</i> <i>contd.</i>								
Phosphaturia		3	—	—	—	—	—	·26
Cystitis		33	—	—	—	3	2	2·62
Irritability of Bladder		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Retention of Urine		4	—	—	—	—	—	·28
Incontinence of Urine		30	—	—	—	5	3	1·90
Total		143	6	—	6	28	12	13·27
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>								
Urethritis		49	—	—	—	—	—	2·56
Abscess of Urethra		—	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Hæmorrhage of Urethra		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Stricture		35	—	—	—	—	—	3·16
Urethral Fistula		5	—	—	—	1	—	·16
Extravasation of Urine		2	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Inflammation of Prostate		3	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Phimosis		72	—	—	—	—	—	4·55
Paraphimosis		16	—	—	—	—	—	1·70
Balanitis		84	—	—	—	—	—	2·78
Ulcer of Penis		20	—	—	—	—	—	1·43
Abscess of Scrotum		3	—	—	—	1	—	·19
Inflammation of Spermatie Cord		3	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Abscess		—	—	—	—	—	—	·27
Hydrocele		5	—	—	—	—	—	·42
Hæmatocele		2	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Varicocele		50	—	—	—	—	—	3·74
Torsion		2	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Hæmatocele of Tunica Vaginalis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Hydrocele		32	—	—	—	—	—	2·23
Orchitis		353	—	—	—	2	—	18·43
Epididymitis		16	—	—	—	—	—	·65
Atrophy of Testicle		2	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Total		756	—	—	—	7	—	43·37
<i>Diseases of the Male Breast.</i>								
Inflammation of Breast		3	—	—	—	—	—	·30

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,332.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>							
Ostitis	6	—	1	1	—	2	·68
Periostitis	62	1	—	1	2	—	4·81
Caries of Bone	7	—	—	—	2	2	·54
Necrosis of Bone	5	—	—	—	1	—	·34
Inflammation of Joints	2	—	—	—	1	—	·10
Synovitis	906	—	—	—	10	3	56·92
Ankylosis	5	—	—	—	—	—	·24
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage	27	—	—	—	5	3	1·87
Loose Body	6	—	—	—	1	—	·72
" Cartilage in Joints	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Caries of Spine	1	—	—	—	1	—	·33
Lumbar and Dorsal Abscess	2	1	—	1	1	1	·25
Posterior Curvature of Spine	2	—	—	—	1	2	·18
Angular	1	—	—	—	1	—	·22
Lateral	5	—	—	—	—	—	·74
Myositis	3	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Degeneration of Muscles	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Atrophy of Muscles	1	—	—	—	1	1	·01
Myalgia	217	—	—	—	—	—	8·03
Inflammation of Tendons	1	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Adhesions	3	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Contraction	2	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Inflammation of Sheaths of Tendons.. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Thæral Abscess	3	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Ganglion.. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	·18
Inflammation of Bursæ	27	—	—	—	—	—	1·24
Abscess of Bursæ	3	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Bunion	16	—	—	—	—	—	·81
Bursal Cyst	1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Club Foot	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Talipes Valgus	1	—	—	—	1	1	·12
Flat Foot	26	—	—	—	10	10	1·44
Hallux Valgus	7	—	—	—	3	—	·41
Hammer Toe	40	—	—	—	2	—	3·86
Total	1,401	2	1	3	43	26	84·56
<i>Diseases of the Connective Tissue.</i>							
Inflammation of Connective Tissue	755	—	—	—	1	—	32·48
Abscess	852	1	—	1	5	1	43·51
Gangrene	1	—	—	—	—	—	·22
Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Œdema	10	—	—	—	—	—	·32
Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Total	1,620	1	—	1	6	1	76·55

*India.*TABLE IV—*continued.*

Average Strength, 69,332.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
In the Command.			Of Invalids.	Total.	Numbers sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.		
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>								
Erythema	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	·45
Urticaria	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·12
Prickly Heat	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	·62
Eczema	409	—	—	—	2	1	24·39	
Impetigo	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·54
Pityriasis Rubra	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Lichen	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Psoriasis	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·28
Miliaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Herpes	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·45
Zona	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	·73
Pemphigus	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·77
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·41
Acne	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	·97
Sycosis	54	—	—	—	—	1	3·21	
Seborrhoea	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	·65
Chloasma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Area	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Ulcer	521	—	—	—	1	—	28·93	
Boils	979	—	—	—	—	—	35·39	
Carbuncle	16	—	—	—	1	—	·79	
Whitlow	124	—	—	—	—	—	5·20	
Onychia	230	—	—	—	—	—	10·19	
Corn	25	—	—	—	—	—	1·09	
Horn	1	—	—	—	—	—	·14	
Cheloid	5	—	—	—	—	—	·56	
Wen	30	—	—	—	—	—	1·22	
Hyperidrosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	·12	
Bromidrosis	8	—	—	—	—	—	·27	
Lupus	4	—	—	—	—	—	·94	
Delhi Boil	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Total	2,815	—	—	—	4	2	132·98	
<i>General Injuries.</i>								
Burns and Scalds	23	—	—	—	—	—	·80	
Heat-stroke	111	13	—	13	1	—	5·33	
Sun-stroke	51	—	—	—	1	—	2·00	
Heat Apoplexy	25	13	—	13	—	—	1·05	
Effects of Chemical Irritants	3	—	—	—	—	—	·15	
Lightning Stroke	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Multiple Injury	9	8	—	8	1	1	·52	
Carried forward	222	35	—	35	3	1	9·85	

TABLE IV—continued.

India.

Average Strength, 69,332.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Numbers sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		222	35	—	35	3	1	9·85
<i>General Injuries—contd.</i>								
Suffocation not defined.. ..		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
" from Submersion		3	18	—	18	—	—	·01
" " Strangulation		—	2	—	2	—	—	—
" " plugging of air passages with foreign substances		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Exhaustion		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Shock		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total		226	58	—	58	3	1	9·89
<i>Local Injuries.</i>								
Burns and Scalds		60	—	—	—	—	—	2·73
Abrasion		716	—	—	—	—	—	22·54
Contusion		1,415	2	—	2	3	2	54·96
Wounds		1,570	5	—	5	13	11	73·01
Gunshot Wounds		47	12	—	12	7	4	4·76
Wound with Complete Division of Tendons		1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Wound of Skull with Meningeal Hæmorrhage		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Strain and Sprain		1,557	—	—	—	1	—	61·03
Dislocation		108	—	—	—	4	1	6·99
Rupture of Muscles, Tendons, and Ligaments		13	—	—	—	1	1	·85
Rupture of Membrana Tympani		1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
" of Intestines		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
" of Liver		1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
" of Kidney		—	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Laceration of Urethra		1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Fracture, Vault of Skull		4	3	—	3	1	—	·10
" Base		5	5	—	5	1	—	·19
" Spine		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
" of other Bones		449	2	—	2	26	22	47·20
Complete Crush of Hand		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Bodies in Tissues and Organs		16	—	—	—	—	—	·97
" Body in Alimentary Canal		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Effects of Irritants		4	—	—	—	1	—	·11
Compression of Nerves		—	—	—	—	1	1	·02
Division		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Concussion of Brain		40	—	—	—	3	1	2·42
Compression		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward		6,013	34	—	34	62	44	278·00

(3476)

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(3476)

N 4

India.

TABLE IV—continued.

Average Strength, 69,332.				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.					In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally discharged the Service.	
Brought forward				6,013	34	—	34	62	44	278·00
Local Injuries—contd.										
Chemical Injury of Eye				1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Hæmatoma of Pinna				3	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Concussion of Spinal Cord				4	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Diffused Hæmatocele of Cord.. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Internal Derangement of Joints				4	—	—	—	—	1	·28
Gunshot Wound of Skull with Fracture				—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total				6,026	35	—	35	62	45	278·67
Poisons.										
Zinc				1	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Oxalic Acid				1	1	—	1	—	—	·01
Sulphuric Acid				1	1	—	1	—	—	·02
Alcohol				2	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cocaine				1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Opium				—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fungi				1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Tobacco				3	—	—	—	—	—	·20
Narcotic				1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ptomaine				19	4	—	4	—	—	·54
Chloroform Vapour				2	2	—	2	—	—	·04
Poisoned Wound not defined				1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" by dog				64	—	—	—	—	—	7·26
" by jackal				3	—	—	—	—	—	·02
" by monkey				1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
" by scorpion				2	1	—	1	—	—	·13
" by stinging insect				5	—	—	—	—	—	·13
" by septic matter				1	—	—	—	—	—	·06
" by organic matter				1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Total				110	15	—	15	—	—	8·59
No Appreciable Disease				246	—	—	—	—	—	12·55
GRAND TOTAL				52,440	567	23	595	1766	613	3215·61

TABLE V.

Showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in BERMUDA, JAMAICA, WESTERN AFRICA, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, SOUTH CHINA, NORTH CHINA, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, during the year 1907.

Average Sick Time to each Soldier ... 16·28 days.
Average Duration of each Case of Sickness ... 23·09 „

Average Strength, 6,328.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con-stantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
General Diseases.								
Small-pox	5	1	—	1	—	—	35	
Cow-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	07	
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	03	
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Dengue	35	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Influenza	118	1	—	1	—	—	60	
Mumps	2	—	—	—	—	—	08	
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Simple Continted Fever	218	—	—	—	3	—	7 77	
Enteric Fever	42	7	—	7	1	—	7 73	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Cholera	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Choleraic Diarrhœa	1	1	—	1	—	—	01	
Dysentery	32	1	1	2	6	—	2 34	
Beri-beri	3	—	—	—	1	—	33	
Ague	500	2	—	2	18	—	22 22	
Remittent Fever	330	3	—	3	22	—	16 41	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	08	
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	07	
Septicæmia.. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	01	
Tubercle	4	2	—	2	2	—	39	
Tubercle of Lung	18	1	—	1	18	12	3 73	
Syphilis	233	1	—	1	18	2	26 40	
Gonorrhœa.. .. .	518	—	—	—	3	2	55 59	
Soft Chancre	197	—	—	—	—	—	19 60	
Bilharzia Hæmatobia	24	—	—	—	23	1	4 74	
Tænia Solium	2	—	—	—	—	—	05	
„ Mediocanellata	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Ascaris Lumbricoides	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	
Phthirius Inguinalis	2	—	—	—	—	—	03	
Acanthia Lectularia	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Scabies	35	—	—	—	—	—	86	
Ringworm	19	—	—	—	—	—	54	
Carried forward.. .. .	2,357	21	1	22	115	17	175 24	

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		2,357	21	1	22	115	17	175.24
<i>General Diseases—contd.</i>								
Microsporon Furfur		1	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Saccharomyces Albicans		1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Alcoholism		16	1	—	1	—	—	.50
Delirium Tremens		1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever		1	—	—	—	1	—	.12
Rheumatism		76	—	—	—	2	—	4.67
Osteoarthritis		1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Cyst		4	—	—	—	—	—	.17
New Growth, Non-Malignant		21	—	—	—	—	—	1.29
„ Malignant		2	1	—	1	1	2	.21
Anæmia		6	—	—	—	1	—	.41
Congenital Malformation		1	—	—	—	—	—	.18
Debility		87	—	—	—	17	3	4.92
Total		2,575	24	1	25	137	22	187.83
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>								
(Nervous.)								
Neuritis		3	—	—	—	—	—	.14
Multiple Neuritis		4	—	—	—	2	—	.54
Myelitis		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Inflammation of Membrane of Brain		1	1	—	1	—	—	.04
Softening of Brain		1	—	—	—	1	—	.05
Apoplexy		—	—	—	—	—	—	.08
Hemiplegia		1	—	—	—	—	—	.25
Torticollis		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy		2	—	—	—	1	2	.13
Vertigo		1	—	—	—	1	1	.07
Headache		7	—	—	—	—	—	.25
Neuralgia		14	—	—	—	2	—	.85
Somnambulism		1	—	—	—	1	—	.06
Nervous Weakness		5	—	—	—	1	1	.34
Total		40	1	—	1	9	6	2.80
(Mental.)								
Mania		1	—	—	—	1	1	.19
Melancholia		2	—	—	—	2	4	.20
Dementia		1	—	1	1	1	1	.03
Delusional Insanity		1	—	—	—	1	1	.05
Total		5	—	1	1	5	7	.47

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>							
Conjunctivitis	22	—	—	—	1	—	1.45
" Granular	4	—	—	—	—	—	.17
Keratitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	.35
" Ulcerative	4	—	—	—	1	—	.15
Scleritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Iritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	.19
Optic Neuritis	1	—	—	—	1	1	.01
Congestion of Optic Disc.. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	.20
Retinitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Ametropia	2	—	—	—	—	—	.10
Myopia	1	—	—	—	2	1	.02
Hypermetropia	4	—	—	—	3	2	.23
Astigmatism	1	—	—	—	—	—	.09
Chronic Dacryo-cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Blepharitis Marginalis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Stye.. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Abscess of Eyelids	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Total	55	—	—	—	8	4	3.15
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>							
Inflammation of External Meatus	56	—	—	—	1	—	2.19
Accumulation of Wax in External Meatus	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Inflammation of Middle Ear	10	—	—	—	3	—	.66
" Membrana Tympani	4	—	—	—	1	6	1.12
Perforation of	26	—	—	—	15	6	.44
Deafness	1	—	—	—	1	—	.32
Total	98	—	—	—	21	12	4.75
<i>Diseases of the Nose.</i>							
Rhinitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.06
Inflammation of Naso-Pharynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	.16
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—	.22
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>							
Valvular Disease of Heart	8	1	—	1	6	9	.78
Degeneration of Heart	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dilatation of Heart	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	17	—	—	—	4	4	2.40
Degeneration of Arteries.. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Phlebitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.29
Varix	15	—	—	—	2	—	.94
Total	41	4	—	4	13	13	4.41

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>								
Laryngitis	5	—	—	—	1	—	.24	
Tracheitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.02	
Bronchitis	41	—	—	—	1	—	1.73	
" Catarrhal	39	—	—	—	1	—	2.04	
Spasmodic Asthma	2	—	—	—	1	—	.18	
Pneumonia	10	2	3	5	2	—	.75	
Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	.11	
Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	.16	
Pleurisy	10	—	—	—	4	—	.92	
Total	110	2	3	5	9	1	6.15	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>								
Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Caries of Dentine	21	—	—	—	8	1	1.09	
Inflammation of Dental Periosteum	11	—	—	—	—	—	.32	
Abscess	17	—	—	—	—	—	.29	
Inflammation of Gums	1	—	—	—	—	—	.12	
Inflammation of Tongue	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Sore Throat	14	—	—	—	—	—	.47	
Tonsillitis	73	—	—	—	—	—	1.96	
Inflammation of Salivary Glands	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Inflammation of Pharynx	5	—	—	—	—	—	.09	
Inflammation of Stomach	28	—	—	—	—	—	.80	
Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	.07	
Indigestion	31	—	—	—	—	—	.97	
Vomiting	1	—	—	—	1	—	.22	
Enteritis	17	—	—	—	—	—	.70	
Typhlitis	14	1	—	1	4	—	1.92	
Colitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.11	
Fæcal Accumulation	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Hernia	18	—	—	—	6	—	1.59	
Constipation	14	—	—	—	—	—	.30	
Colic	39	—	—	—	—	—	.66	
Diarrhœa	97	—	—	—	—	—	2.02	
Proctitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Abscess of Rectum	1	—	—	—	—	—	.38	
Fistula in Ano	7	—	—	—	—	—	.94	
Files	20	—	—	—	1	—	1.09	
Hepatitis	10	1	—	1	—	1	.97	
Abscess of Liver	10	4	1	5	4	—	.65	
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	—	1	—	—	.06	
Carried forward.. .. .	460	7	1	8	25	2	17.90	

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		460	7	1	8	25	2	17 '90
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—contd.</i>								
Congestion of Liver		13	—	—	—	—	—	'66
Jaundice		6	—	—	—	—	—	'24
Inflammation of Gall-Bladder and Duct..		3	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Calculi		—	—	—	—	1	—	'05
Peritonitis		3	—	—	—	—	—	'31
Total		485	7	1	8	26	2	19 '23
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>								
Perisplenitis		1	—	—	—	1	—	'08
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands ..		57	—	—	—	—	—	5 '95
Hypertrophy		5	—	—	—	1	—	'24
Inflammation of Lymphatics		3	—	—	—	—	—	'15
Total		66	—	—	—	2	—	6 '42
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>								
Acute Nephritis		3	2	—	2	1	—	'32
Bright's Disease		—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chronic Nephritis.. ..		2	—	—	—	1	—	'13
Movable Kidney		1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Hæmaturia.. ..		2	—	—	—	1	—	'17
Albuminuria		—	—	—	—	—	—	'09
Cystitis		3	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Irritability of Bladder		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Incontinence of Urine		8	—	—	—	2	—	'41
Total		20	2	—	2	5	2	1 '23
<i>Diseases of the Generative System.</i>								
Urethritis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Stricture of Urethra		3	1	—	1	—	—	'12
Phimosi		1	—	—	—	—	—	'05
Balanitis		11	—	—	—	—	—	'18
Ulcer of Penis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Abscess of Scrotum		1	—	—	—	—	—	'03
Varicocele		7	—	—	—	—	—	'42
Hydrocele		2	—	—	—	—	—	'17
Orchitis		21	—	—	—	—	—	'91
Epididymitis		1	—	—	—	—	—	'08
Total		49	1	—	1	—	—	2 '05

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.				Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
Diseases.					In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
<i>Diseases of the Male Breast.</i>										
Inflammation of the Male Breast ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
Total				1	—	—	—	—	—	.03
<i>Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.</i>										
Periostitis				1	—	—	—	—	—	.13
Perichondritis				2	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Necrosis of Bones				1	—	—	—	—	—	.20
Inflammation of Joints				76	—	—	—	—	—	5.63
Dislocation of Articular Cartilage ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	.07
Psoas and other Abscesses				—	—	—	—	1	1	.36
Myalgia				8	—	—	—	—	—	.35
Thecal Abscess				1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Ganglion				1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Inflammation of Bursæ				1	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Flat Foot				—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Deformities of Great Toe				4	—	—	—	—	—	.44
Total				96	—	—	—	1	2	7.31
<i>Diseases of the Connective Tissue.</i>										
Inflammation of Connective Tissue ..				66	—	—	—	—	—	2.22
Abscess				46	—	—	—	—	—	1.95
Total				112	—	—	—	—	—	4.17
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>										
Erythema				1	—	—	—	—	—	.04
Urticaria				4	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Eczema				21	—	—	—	—	—	1.29
Impetigo				12	—	—	—	—	—	.50
Lichen				2	—	—	—	1	—	.01
Psoriasis				4	—	—	—	—	—	.22
Sudamina				2	—	—	—	—	—	.05
Carried forward.. ..				46	—	—	—	1	—	2.16

TABLE V—continued.

Average Strength, 6,328.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number Constantly Sick.
			In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	
Brought forward		46	—	—	—	1	—	2·16
<i>Diseases of the Skin—contd.</i>								
Herpes		6	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Pemphigus		3	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Dermatitis Herpetiformis		1	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Sycosis		2	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Seborrhœa		1	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Chloasma		2	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Ulcer		21	—	—	—	—	—	1·24
Boil		69	—	—	—	—	—	1·77
Carbuncle		9	—	—	—	—	—	·58
Whitlow		12	—	—	—	—	—	·55
Onychia		20	—	—	—	—	—	·84
Corn		3	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Cheloid		1	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Total		196	—	—	—	1	—	8·09
<i>General Injuries.</i>								
Heat-stroke		48	1	—	1	—	—	1·52
Sun-stroke		2	1	—	1	—	—	·02
Multiple Injury		2	2	—	2	—	—	·05
Suffocation from Submersion		—	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ „ Plugging of Air Passage		—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Exhaustion		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Total		53	10	—	10	—	—	1·60
<i>Local Injuries.</i>								
Burns and Scalds		9	—	—	—	—	—	·47
Abrasion		18	—	—	—	—	—	·38
Contusion		86	—	—	—	—	—	2·98
Wound		135	1	—	1	2	1	5·20
„ Gunshot		1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Sprain		123	—	—	—	—	—	4·84
Dislocation		7	—	—	—	—	—	·90
Fracture		45	—	—	—	6	4	5·79
Carried forward		424	1	—	1	8	5	20·65

TABLE V—continued.

Average strength, 6,328. Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Con- Average number standby sick.
		In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
Brought forward	424	1	—	1	8	5	20 '65
<i>Local Injuries—contd.</i>							
Fracture of Skull	—	2	—	2	1	—	'01
Concussion of Brain	2	—	—	—	2	—	'52
Compression	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Concussion of Spinal Cord	1	1	—	1	—	—	'01
Rupture of Esophagus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blisters of Feet	1	—	—	—	—	—	'02
Effects of presence of Foreign Bodies ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	'07
Total	430	6	—	6	11	5	21 '28
<i>Poisons.</i>							
Mercury	1	—	—	—	—	—	'01
Decayed and Poisonous Food	5	—	—	—	—	—	'09
Total	6	—	—	—	—	—	'10
No Appreciable Disease	21	—	—	—	—	—	1 '02
GRAND TOTAL	4,463	57	6	63	248	76	282 '31

ABSTRACT No. 1.

ABSTRACT No. I.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed in the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1907, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 107,760. Average Strength, including Men detached, 118,521.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Dis- charged the Service.
Diseases.			With the Regi- ment.	Absent from the Regi- ment.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles...	...	240	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	186	4	—	4	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	414	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	1,964	2	—	2	—
Diphtheria ...	...	42	1	1	2	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	72	12	1	13	—
Malta Fever ...	...	4	—	—	—	1
Other Continued Fevers	...	48	4	—	4	—
Cholera...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	49	1	1	2	1
Yellow Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	758	1	—	1	3
Septic Diseases	...	43	5	—	5	—
Tubercle of Lung	...	221	41	2	43	177
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	44	6	—	5	24
Syphilis	...	2,554	2	—	2	80
Gonorrhœa	...	3,965	—	—	—	20
Soft Chancre	...	1,224	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies...	...	1,952	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	328	1	1	2	9
Scurvy ...	...	2	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	119	3	—	3	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	95	1	—	1	8
Rheumatism ...	...	1,279	1	—	1	33
Debility	...	644	1	—	1	90
Other General Diseases	...	460	15	1	16	29
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Diseases of the—						
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	615	24	3	27	177
{ Mental ...	...	91	—	—	—	76
Eye ...	...	895	—	—	—	84
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	748	1	—	1	86
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	290	18	—	18	204
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	532	29	—	—	80
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	284	6	1	80	68
Bronchitis	...	2,359	6	1	7	11
Pneumonia	...	393	46	8	54	2
Pleurisy	...	226	1	1	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	239	10	—	10	31
Digestive	...	8,438	29	4	33	124
Lymphatic	...	332	—	—	—	7
Urinary	...	290	20	1	21	54
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	816	—	—	—	11
Organs of Locomotion	...	1,603	—	—	—	118
Connective Tissue	...	2,003	—	—	—	1
Skin	...	3,343	1	—	1	15
INJURIES.						
General	...	28	20	2	22	3
Local	...	6,549	30	5	35	103
In Action	...	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	323	—	—	—	—
Details not available	...	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons...	...	18	3	1	4	—
Suicides	...	—	(20)	(1)	(21)	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	—	—	—	—	—
General Total		47,197	338	34	372	1,685

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.			
	Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.50	2.2	—	—	.15	—	—	—	—
23.67	1.7	.03	—	.22	8.2	.05	—	.64
14.85	3.8	—	—	.14	—	—	—	—
66.32	18.2	.02	—	.62	19.2	.03	.01	.69
3.68	.4	.02	—	.03	—	.01	—	.05
14.74	.7	.11	—	.14	1.1	.21	.02	.19
.66	—	—	.01	.01	—	—	—	—
1.82	.4	.03	—	.02	1.8	.02	.01	.09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.26	.5	.02	.01	.05	.8	.02	.08	.07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.72	7.0	.01	.03	.25	6.3	.02	.09	.26
2.81	.4	.04	—	.03	.8	.05	—	.06
23.33	2.0	.36	1.49	.26	—	—	—	—
6.79	.4	.04	.20	.06	3.1	.53	1.75	.41
279.65	23.7	.02	.25	2.59	41.5	.05	.90	4.44
362.06	36.8	—	.17	3.36	56.1	—	.10	4.15
94.33	11.4	—	—	.88	13.0	—	—	1.06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.75	18.1	—	—	.54	—	—	—	—
10.36	3.0	.02	.08	.10	27.3	—	.11	.94
.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.06	1.1	.03	.01	.04	2.1	.05	—	.08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.42	.9	.01	.07	.14	23.1	.05	.92	1.59
91.64	11.9	.01	.28	.85	—	—	—	—
37.13	6.0	.01	.76	.34	10.0	—	1.56	.71
31.65	4.3	.13	.24	.29	4.6	.11	.37	.31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.52	5.7	.23	1.49	.39	7.4	.22	1.49	.50
11.89	.8	—	.64	.11	1.6	.02	1.06	.21
43.65	8.3	—	.71	.40	11.4	—	1.42	.67
43.24	6.9	.01	.73	.40	9.0	.02	1.32	.59
26.34	2.7	.15	1.72	.24	—	—	—	—
85.68	4.9	—	.67	.33	13.9	.42	4.97	1.22
23.32	2.6	.25	.57	.22	—	—	—	—
85.97	22.2	.06	.09	.80	—	—	—	—
37.10	3.6	.46	.02	.34	—	—	—	—
23.43	2.1	.02	.03	.22	44.3	.92	.90	2.27
16.07	2.2	.08	.26	.15	—	—	—	—
326.31	73.3	.28	1.05	3.02	95.2	.29	2.89	3.55
34.86	3.5	—	.06	.32	6.5	—	.10	.61
27.26	2.7	.18	.46	.25	2.8	.11	.53	.24
46.66	7.6	—	.09	.42	12.0	—	.41	.64
90.46	14.9	—	1.00	.84	14.2	.01	1.84	.89
84.95	18.6	—	.01	.79	23.9	.01	.09	1.03
144.65	31.0	.01	.13	1.34	45.7	—	.26	2.08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.74	.3	.19	.03	.02	.8	.20	.04	.04
303.58	60.8	.30	.87	2.82	87.4	.26	1.29	3.88
—	—	—	—	—	.8	.04	.49	.06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.22	3.0	—	—	.09	4.0	—	—	.14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.03
.99	.2	.03	—	.01	.3	—	.01	.02
—	—	(.18)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	.01	—	—
2,655.42	438.0	3.14	14.22	24.64	600.7	3.96	25.02	34.39

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT A.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into TROOPS stationed in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1907, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 82,460. Average Strength, including Men detached, 90,574.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	With the Regiment.		Absent from the Regiment.	Total.			
	GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	227	—	—	—	—	—	15·76
Scarlet Fever... ..	171	4	—	4	—	—	21·51
Other Eruptive Fevers	392	—	—	—	—	—	14·22
Influenza	1,490	—	—	—	—	—	48·94
Diphtheria	36	1	1	2	—	—	3·30
Enteric Fever... ..	45	9	1	10	—	—	9·53
Malta Fever	3	—	—	—	—	1	·55
Other Continued Fevers	33	3	—	3	—	—	1·33
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	35	—	1	1	—	—	3·71
Yellow Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	496	1	—	1	3	—	18·74
Septic Diseases	35	3	—	3	—	—	2·32
Tubercle of Lung	169	33	2	35	131	—	21·25
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	34	4	—	4	18	—	5·34
Syphilis	2,055	2	—	2	24	220·69	—
Gonorrhœa	3,041	—	—	—	18	286·62	—
Soft Chancre	833	—	—	—	—	62·81	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1,431	—	—	—	—	—	41·81
Other Parasitic Diseases	262	—	1	1	7	—	7·28
Scurvy	2	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Alcoholism	76	2	—	2	1	—	2·41
Rheumatic Fever	67	—	—	—	5	—	10·20
Rheumatism	1,061	—	—	—	31	78·79	—
Debility	511	—	—	—	77	30·31	—
Other General Diseases	365	15	1	16	23	24·50	—
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous	493	16	2	18	135	33·92	—
Mental	68	—	—	—	59	8·52	—
Eye	640	—	—	—	67	32·08	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	629	1	—	1	71	37·31	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	218	14	—	14	148	17·67	—
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	424	—	—	—	77	30·04	—
Other Circulatory Diseases... ..	217	24	1	25	51	16·81	—
Bronchitis	1,803	4	—	4	9	65·50	—
Pneumonia	271	32	7	39	2	25·46	—
Pleurisy... ..	180	1	1	2	3	18·80	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	178	6	—	6	19	12·06	—
Digestive	6,740	20	4	24	93	231·07	—
Lymphatic	283	—	—	—	5	26·03	—
Urinary	224	12	1	13	43	19·69	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	629	—	—	—	9	35·92	—
Organs of Locomotion	1,298	—	—	—	93	71·95	—
Connective Tissue	1,542	—	—	—	1	65·22	—
Skin	2,593	1	—	1	11	112·58	—
INJURIES.							
General	24	12	1	13	2	1·52	—
Local	4,956	26	3	29	80	2·6·10	—
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	248	—	—	—	—	7·94	—
Details not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	15	1	1	2	—	·96	—
Suicides	—	(17)	(1)	(18)	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	36,543	247	28	275	1,317	2,069·18	—

HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.			
Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·8	—	—	·19	9·4	·05	—	·73
2·1	·04	—	·26				
4·8	—	—	·17				
18·1	—	—	·59				
·4	·02	—	·04	21·3	·02	·01	·77
·5	·11	—	·12	·6	·02	—	·06
—	—	·01	·01	1·0	·21	·02	·18
·4	·03	—	·02	1·8	·02	·01	·09
—	—	—	—				
·4	·01	—	·04				
—	—	—	—				
6·0	·01	·03	·23	6·7	·02	·10	·23
·4	·03	—	·03	·9	·05	—	·06
2·0	·39	1·45	·26	3·0	·52	1·70	·40
·4	·04	·20	·06				
24·9	·02	·26	2·63				
36·9	—	·20	3·48				
10·1	—	—	·76	42·1	·05	·95	4·67
—	—	—	—	55·1	—	·11	4·20
17·4	—	—	·51	12·5	—	—	1·06
3·2	·01	·08	·09	26·1	—	·12	·90
—	—	—	—				
·9	·02	·01	·03				
—	—	·06	·12				
·8	—	·34	·96	23·5	·05	·93	1·66
12·9	—	·85	·37				
6·2	—	·25	·80				
4·4	·18	—	—				
—	—	—	—	10·2	—	1·72	·76
6·0	·20	1·49	·41	4·7	·11	·38	·32
·8	—	·65	·10	7·3	·23	1·52	·50
7·8	—	·74	·39				
7·6	·01	·75	·45				
2·6	·15	1·63	·21				
5·1	—	·85	·36	13·9	·41	5·15	1·24
2·6	—	·66	·20				
21·9	·04	·10	·79				
3·3	·43	·02	·31				
2·2	·02	·03	·23	44·2	·94	·94	2·28
2·2	·07	·21	·15				
81·7	·26	1·03	3·17				
3·4	·14	·06	·32				
2·7	—	·47	·24	99·4	·30	2·85	3·74
7·6	—	·10	·44	6·6	—	·10	·62
15·7	—	1·03	·87	2·9	·12	·53	·24
18·7	—	·01	·79	11·9	—	·43	·65
31·4	·01	·12	1·36	14·4	·02	1·94	·90
—	—	—	—	23·4	·01	·09	1·02
·3	·14	·02	·02	48·9	—	·26	1·99
60·1	·32	·88	2·74	·7	·29	·04	·04
—	—	—	—	84·1	·86	1·29	3·76
—	—	—	—	·7	—	·47	·06
3·0	—	—	·10	4·3	—	—	·14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03
·2	·02	—	·01	·4	·04	·01	·02
—	(·20)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—
443·2	3·04	14·54	24·97	601·9	3·99	25·71	35·00

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT B.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS among the TROOPS stationed in SCOTLAND during the Year 1907, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 4,326. Average Strength, including men detached, 4,571.		Deaths.				Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.		Admissions into Hospital.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	Total.		
GENERAL DISEASES.							
Small-pox ...	...	—	9	—	—	—	—52
Measles ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—04
Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—09
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	—	63	—	—	—	1·63
Influenza ...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—17
Diphtheria ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—03
Enteric Fever... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	2	1	—	1	—	—05
Cholera ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—31
Yellow Fever... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	142	—	—	—	—	4·11
Septic Diseases ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—13
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	16	1	—	1	15	2·10
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	...	1	—	—	—	—	—08
Syphilis ...	...	97	—	—	—	1	11·13
Gonorrhœa ...	...	119	—	—	—	1	9·92
Soft Chancre... ..	...	32	—	—	—	—	2·36
Hydrophobia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies... ..	...	96	—	—	—	—	2·18
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—08
Scurvy ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—17
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	4	1	—	1	—	—47
Rheumatism ...	...	36	—	—	—	—	2·33
Debility ...	...	24	—	—	—	2	1·21
Other General Diseases ...	...	8	—	—	—	1	1·15
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	16	1	—	1	6	1·27
Mental ...	...	5	—	—	—	4	—62
Eyes ...	...	30	—	—	—	1	1·13
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	15	—	—	—	5	—91
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	13	2	—	2	8	1·12
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—26
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	8	—	—	—	1	—45
Bronchitis ...	...	47	—	1	1	—	1·74
Pneumonia ...	...	11	4	—	4	—	1·17
Pleurisy... ..	...	7	—	—	—	1	—78
Other Respiratory Diseases... ..	...	13	1	—	1	6	1·17
Digestive ...	...	178	2	—	2	2	6·48
Lymphatic ...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—66
Urinary ...	...	12	4	—	4	6	1·99
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	35	—	—	—	—	1·96
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	39	—	—	—	3	1·57
Connective Tissue ...	...	63	—	—	—	—	3·05
Skin ...	...	87	—	—	—	—	3·29
INJURIES.							
General ...	...	—	4	—	4	—	—
Local ...	...	184	1	—	1	6	10·02
In Action ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—15
Poisons ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides ...	...	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	...	1,459	22	1	23	67	80·04

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.			
Admissions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Discharged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1	—	—	.12	.1	—	—	.01
.2	—	—	.01	5.1	.04	—	.38
.9	—	—	.02		—	—	—
14.6	—	—	.38	11.1	.04	—	.33
.7	—	—	.04	.2	—	—	.02
.2	—	—	.01	.6	.11	—	.09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.5	.22	—	.01	1.4	.04	—	.04
.7	—	—	.07		—	—	—
—	—	—	—	.3	—	.13	.05
32.8	—	—	.95	2.9	—	—	.09
.5	—	—	.03	1.0	.09	—	.05
3.7	.22	3.28	.49	2.9	.75	1.56	.42
.2	—	—	.02				
22.4	—	.22	2.57	31.8	.11	.61	—
27.5	—	.22	2.29	52.6	—	.11	—
7.4	—	—	.55	11.7	—	—	.82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.2	—	—	.50	25.8	—	—	—
.9	—	—	.02		—	.09	.65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	—	—	.04	2.1	.13	.02	.06
.9	.22	—	.11	17.8	.02	.64	1.10
.3	—	—	.64				
5.5	—	.44	.23	6.1	—	.45	.31
1.8	—	.22	.27	3.2	.14	.33	.29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.7	.22	1.09	.29	6.7	.29	1.33	.53
1.2	—	.88	.14	1.6	—	.91	.21
6.9	—	.22	.25	8.7	—	.74	.44
3.5	—	1.09	.21	5.1	—	.79	.31
3.0	.44	1.75	.26	11.5	.62	3.24	.86
1.8	—	—	.06				
1.8	—	.22	.10	—	—	—	—
10.9	.22	—	.40	38.1	1.22	.74	1.73
2.5	.87	—	.27				
1.6	—	.22	.18	—	—	—	—
3.0	.22	1.09	.27	62.8	.27	2.13	2.06
41.1	.44	.44	1.50	4.7	.04	.05	.86
1.8	—	—	.15	2.4	.15	.35	.21
2.8	.87	1.31	.46	12.3	—	.20	.55
8.1	—	—	.36	11.8	.02	.96	.85
9.0	—	.66	.70	20.2	.04	.02	.77
14.6	—	—	.76	42.8	—	.15	1.68
20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	.87	—	—	.4	.49	.04	.04
42.5	.22	1.31	2.32	74.0	.55	1.05	3.00
—	—	—	—	.2	—	.40	.02
1.6	—	—	.03	3.0	—	—	.10
—	—	—	—	.2	.05	—	.01
—	(.23)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—
337.3	5.03	14.66	18.50	483.2	5.20	16.93	24.07

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT C.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS among the TROOPS stationed in IRELAND during the Year 1907, with

Average Strength in Annual Returns, 20,974. Average Strength, including Men detached, 23,376.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	With the Regiment.		Absent from the Regiment.	Total.			
GENERAL DISEASES.							
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles... ..	4	—	—	—	—	·22	
Scarlet Fever ...	14	—	—	—	—	2·12	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	18	—	—	—	—	·54	
Influenza	411	2	—	2	—	15·75	
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	·21	
Enteric Fever... ..	26	3	—	3	—	5·18	
Malta Fever	1	—	—	—	—	·11	
Other Continued Fevers ...	13	—	—	—	—	·44	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	11	1	—	1	1	1·24	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	115	—	—	—	—	3·87	
Septic Diseases	6	2	—	2	—	·36	
Tubercle of Lung	36	7	—	7	31	4·98	
Other Tubercular Diseases... ..	9	1	—	1	6	1·37	
Syphilis	402	—	—	—	5	47·83	
Gonorrhœa	805	—	—	—	1	65·52	
Soft Chancre	359	—	—	—	—	29·16	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies... ..	425	—	—	—	—	14·78	
Other Parasitic Diseases	62	1	—	1	2	3·00	
Scurvy... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	37	1	—	1	—	1·48	
Rheumatic Fever	24	—	—	—	3	4·75	
Rheumatism	182	1	—	1	2	10·42	
Debility	109	1	—	1	11	5·61	
Other General Diseases	87	—	—	—	5	6·00	
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous	106	7	1	8	37	6·63	
Mental	18	—	—	—	13	2·76	
Eye	225	—	—	—	16	10·44	
Other Organs of Special Sense	104	—	—	—	10	5·02	
Valvular Disease of Heart	59	2	—	2	48	7·55	
Disordered Action of Heart	100	—	—	—	3	5·38	
Other Circulatory Diseases	59	5	—	5	16	9·06	
Bronchitis	539	2	—	2	2	18·73	
Pneumonia	111	10	1	11	—	10·43	
Pleurisy	39	—	—	—	—	3·85	
Other Respiratory Diseases	48	3	—	3	7	2·84	
Digestive	1,520	7	—	7	29	57·76	
Lymphatic	91	—	—	—	2	8·18	
Urinary	54	4	—	4	5	5·58	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	132	—	—	—	2	7·78	
Organs of Locomotion	266	—	—	—	22	16·94	
Connective Tissue	398	—	—	—	—	16·88	
Skin	663	—	—	—	4	28·78	
INJURIES.							
General	4	4	1	5	1	·22	
Local	1,409	3	2	—	17	67·46	
In action	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	68	—	—	—	—	2·13	
Poisons... ..	3	2	—	2	—	·04	
Suicides	—	(1)	(1)	(2)	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	9,195	69	5	74	301	516·20	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK
the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.			
Admis- sions.	Deaths.*	Invalids finally Dis- charged.*	Constantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Constantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·2	—	—	·01	—	—	—	—
·7	—	—	·10	4·5	·05	—	·35
·9	—	—	·03	—	—	—	—
19·6	·09	—	·75	13·4	·05	·01	·47
·1	—	—	·01	·2	·01	—	·02
1·2	·13	—	·26	1·4	·23	—	·23
—	—	—	·01	—	—	—	—
·6	—	—	·02	1·9	·02	·02	·10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·5	·04	·04	·06	·8	—	·05	·06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·5	—	—	·18	5·8	·01	·07	·23
·3	·09	—	·02	·6	·04	—	·04
1·7	·30	1·33	·24	—	—	—	—
·4	·04	·26	·07	3·2	·49	1·96	·42
19·2	—	·21	2·28	41·6	·04	·80	4·00
38·4	—	·04	3·12	60·7	·07	—	4·22
17·1	—	—	1·39	15·0	—	—	1·13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20·3	—	—	·70	—	—	—	—
3·0	·04	·09	·14	32·3	—	·07	1·14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·8	·04	—	·07	2·1	·05	—	·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·1	—	·13	·23	—	—	—	—
8·7	·04	·09	·50	22·4	·05	·96	1·47
5·2	·04	·47	·27	10·3	·01	1·22	·62
4·1	—	·21	·29	4·5	·10	·84	·30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·1	·34	1·58	·32	7·8	·17	1·43	·48
·9	—	·56	·13	1·9	·02	1·21	·30
10·7	—	·68	·50	13·1	—	1·09	·73
5·0	—	·43	·24	8·3	—	1·23	·54
2·8	·09	2·05	·36	—	—	—	—
4·8	—	·13	·28	14·3	·41	4·73	1·23
2·8	·21	·68	·29	—	—	—	—
25·7	·09	·09	·89	—	—	—	—
5·3	·47	—	·50	—	—	—	—
1·9	—	—	·13	46·0	·80	·77	2·33
2·3	·13	·30	·14	—	—	—	—
72·5	·30	1·24	2·75	86·9	·23	3·20	3·16
4·3	—	·09	·39	6·8	—	·13	·61
2·6	·17	·21	·27	2·7	·06	·54	·26
7·2	—	·09	·37	12·3	—	·38	·65
12·7	—	·94	·81	14·0	·01	1·69	·93
19·0	—	—	·80	26·7	·01	·09	1·11
31·6	—	·17	1·37	53·3	—	·24	2·45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
·2	·21	·04	·01	·4	·29	·04	·03
67·2	·21	·73	3·22	102·2	·29	1·36	4·50
—	—	—	—	·9	—	·57	·07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·2	—	—	·10	3·3	—	—	·11
·1	·09	—	—	·3	·03	—	·01
—	(·06)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	·02	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
438·4	3·17	12·88	24·61	621·9	3·55	24·29	34·41

* These ratios are calculated on the strength including men detached.

ABSTRACT D.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, SICKNESS,
UNITED KINGDOM during the year 1907,

Average Strength.								Officers, 4,615.			
Diseases.								Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	
										Attacks.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	3·5	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	1·3	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	1·5	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	—	58·5	—
Influenza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	·4	·22
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	·6	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	1·1	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	—	6·3	—
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1·1	·22
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	·9	—
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	·4	—
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	4·3	·43
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	—	4·1	—
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	5·2	·65
LOCAL DISEASES.											
Diseases of the—											
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	7·6	·22
Mental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	·6	—
Eyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	1·9	—
Other Organs of Special Sense...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	2·4	—
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	·4	·22
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	·6	·22
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	2·6	·22
Bronchitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	—	18·9	—
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1·9	·43
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	2·2	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	—	5·0	—
Digestive ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	2	51·4	·43
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	1·5	—
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	4·3	—
Generative (except Soft Chancres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	—	3·0	—
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	—	15·6	—
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	5·9	—
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	—	8·5	—
INJURIES.											
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	·6	·43
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	8	73·2	·65
In Action...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	(2)	—	(·43)
Not yet diagnosed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	·2	—
General Total								1,384	20	299·8	4·33

and MORTALITY among the OFFICERS, WOMEN, and CHILDREN in the
with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength.

Women, 14,188.				Children, 26,606.			
Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.		Attacks of Illness.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.			Attacks.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	.8	—	1,731	7	65.1	.26
12	—	.8	—	226	6	8.5	.23
2	—	.1	—	117	—	15.7	—
445	—	31.4	—	344	—	12.9	—
6	—	.4	—	100	9	8.8	.34
5	—	.4	—	7	—	.3	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	.0	—
2	—	.1	—	93	5	3.5	.19
11	—	.8	—	7	—	.3	—
48	—	3.4	—	62	—	2.3	—
13	4	.9	.28	3	1	.1	.04
27	12	1.9	.85	15	1	.6	.04
10	2	.7	.14	40	15	1.5	.56
15	—	1.1	—	19	3	.7	.11
2	—	.1	—	1	—	.0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	.4	—	55	—	2.1	—
6	—	.4	—	202	—	7.6	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	.1	—
4	1	.3	.07	—	—	—	—
7	1	.5	.07	9	1	.3	.04
234	1	16.5	.07	71	1	2.7	.04
1,133	—	79.9	—	637	11	23.9	.41
251	8	17.7	.56	1,005	71	37.8	2.67
357	3	25.2	.21	217	42	8.2	1.58
7	—	.5	—	1	—	.0	—
76	—	5.4	—	252	—	.5	—
34	—	2.4	—	261	—	9.8	—
59	4	4.1	.28	25	3	.9	.11
33	1	2.3	.07	7	—	.3	—
118	2	8.3	.14	20	3	.8	.11
586	2	41.3	.14	3,957	28	148.7	1.05
18	4	1.3	.28	156	32	6.9	1.20
33	—	2.3	—	15	—	.6	—
69	2	4.9	.14	191	27	7.2	1.01
1,323	8	93.2	.21	3,162	47	118.8	1.77
21	—	1.5	—	113	—	4.2	—
58	4	4.1	.28	37	1	1.4	.04
799	4	56.3	.28	159	—	6.0	—
69	—	4.9	—	51	2	1.9	.08
98	—	6.9	—	219	—	8.2	—
140	—	9.9	—	722	1	27.1	.04
3	—	.2	—	6	4	.2	.15
144	—	10.1	—	81	4	30.7	.15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	.1	—	1	—	.0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	.1	—	8	—	.3	—
6,295	58	443.7	4.09	15,443	325	580.4	12.22

*ABSTRACT E.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS taking part in MANŒUVRES in the SOUTH of ENGLAND, from 6th August to 21st September, 1907, with ratios per 1,000 of the Strength.

Average Annual Strength, 1,401.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.				
Diseases.					Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Constantly Sick.	
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	1	—	—	·02	·7	—	—	·01	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	2	—	—	·08	1·4	—	—	·06	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	3	—	—	·23	2·1	—	—	·16	
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis... ..	15	—	—	2·44	10·7	—	—	1·74	
Gonorrhoea	40	—	—	3·85	28·6	—	—	2·75	
Soft Chancre	15	—	—	1·73	10·7	—	—	1·23	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	8	—	—	·34	5·7	—	—	·24	
Other Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism	7	—	—	·93	5·0	—	—	·66	
Debility... ..	1	—	—	·01	·7	—	—	·01	
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eye	3	—	1	·46	2·1	—	·71	·33	
Other Organs of Special Sense	4	—	—	·23	2·9	—	—	·16	
Valvular Disease of Heart	3	—	1	·23	2·1	—	—	·20	
Disordered Action of Heart	1	—	—	·09	·7	—	—	·06	
Other Circulatory Diseases	15	—	—	·30	10·7	—	—	·21	
Bronchitis	2	—	—	·21	1·4	—	—	·15	
Pneumonia	2	—	—	·48	1·4	—	—	·34	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	68	—	—	2·62	48·5	—	—	1·30	
Digestive	4	—	—	·35	2·9	—	—	·25	
Lymphatic... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Urinary	3	—	—	·14	2·1	—	—	·10	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	22	—	—	·90	15·7	—	—	·64	
Organs of Locomotion	24	—	—	1·32	17·1	—	—	·94	
Connective Tissue	17	—	—	·78	12·1	—	—	·56	
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
INJURIES.									
General	4	2	—	·12	2·9	1·43	—	·09	
Local	73	—	—	3·68	52·1	—	—	2·56	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	337	2	2	21·39	240·5	1·43	1·43	15·27	

* The figures in this table are included in Abstracts No. I and A, United Kingdom and England and Wales.

A B S T R A C T F.

ABSTRACT F.—TABLE showing the NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN BARRACKS, KINGDOM during the year 1907, with

Average Strength.	United Kingdom.				England	
	107,760				82,460	
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Ratio per 1,000.		Col. 1.	Col. 2.
Diseases.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.	Column 1.	Column 2.	Number of Cases under Treatment.	Average Number constantly under Treatment.
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	·06	—	—	2	·06
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	4,885	116·07	45·1	1·08	4,452	108·69
Influenza... ..	625	9·46	5·8	·09	532	7·97
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	1	·00	—	—	1	·00
Other Continued Fevers	5	·07	—	—	5	·07
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	·11	—	—	2	·09
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	430	5·19	4·0	·05	340	4·10
Septic Diseases	3	·13	—	—	2	·10
Tubercle of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	·06	—	—	1	·06
Syphilis	4	·07	—	—	4	·07
Gonorrhoea	15	·51	·1	—	5	·05
Soft Chancre	6	·07	·1	—	6	·07
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	41	·59	·4	·01	34	·46
Other Parasitic Diseases	229	2·85	2·1	·03	155	1·64
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	9	·10	·1	—	7	·07
Rheumatic Fever	1	·16	—	—	1	·16
Rheumatism	980	13·34	9·1	·12	842	11·28
Debility	790	13·11	7·3	·12	610	10·09
Other General Diseases	126	3·42	1·2	·03	96	2·87
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Diseases of the—						
Nervous System { Nervous	643	7·12	6·0	·07	497	5·42
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	798	11·35	7·4	·11	561	7·78
Other Organs of Special Sense	943	13·38	8·8	·12	692	9·10
Valvular Disease of Heart	14	·60	·1	·01	14	·60
Disordered Action of Heart	270	5·36	2·5	·05	212	3·99
Other Circulatory Diseases	70	1·68	·6	·02	50	1·23
Bronchitis	4,044	42·69	37·5	·40	3,167	32·19
Pneumonia	1	·02	—	—	1	·02
Pleurisy	15	·26	·1	—	14	·23
Other Respiratory Diseases	95	1·31	·9	·01	73	1·02
Digestive	7,256	77·63	67·3	·72	5,671	60·61
Lymphatic	182	3·00	1·7	·03	148	2·30
Urinary	32	·58	·3	·01	22	·34
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	162	3·16	1·5	·03	115	2·48
Organs of Locomotion	1,061	14·79	9·8	·14	823	11·10
Connective Tissue	3,196	47·74	29·7	·44	2,527	36·27
Skin	8,279	116·99	76·8	1·09	6,650	87·90
INJURIES.						
General	4	·06	—	—	4	·06
Local	17,950	260·34	166·6	2·42	14,061	193·98
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	1	·01	—	—	1	·01
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	28	·19	·3	—	28	·19
General Total	53,182	773·83	493·5	7·18	42,428	604·72

ABSTRACT No. II.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
the TROOPS stationed at GIBRALTAR during the year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 3,801.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·06	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·23	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	·14	
Influenza ...	...	...	25	—	—	—	—	1·04	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	16	3	3	1	—	4·33	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	2	—	—	1	—	·56	
Other Continued Fevers... ..	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	·34	
Cholera ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	·30	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	·12	
Tubercle of Lung, ...	...	...	12	2	2	10	11	1·65	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	1	1	1	—	—	·14	
Syphilis ...	...	...	93	—	—	3	3	15·53	
Gonorrhœa... ..	...	...	245	—	—	1	1	24·05	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	105	—	—	—	—	11·53	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	49	—	—	—	—	1·45	
Other Parasitic diseases ...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	·08	
Scurvy ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	8	1	1	—	—	·27	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	·53	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	40	—	—	4	2	3·12	
Debility ...	...	...	12	—	—	1	—	1·27	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	23	—	—	—	1	1·76	
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	28	1	—	1	4	2·04	
Mental... ..	...	...	9	—	—	—	7	2·30	
Eye ...	...	...	32	—	—	—	10	1·92	
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	47	—	—	—	7	4·00	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	7	3	—	3	4	1·11	
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	27	—	—	2	5	3·47	
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	9	2	—	2	2	·71	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	62	—	—	—	2	3·55	
Pneumonia ...	...	...	6	1	—	1	—	·32	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	8	—	—	—	1	·79	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	4	1	—	1	—	·16	
Digestive ...	...	...	216	1	—	1	7	10·16	
Lymphatic ...	...	...	14	—	—	—	1	1·13	
Urinary ...	...	...	10	—	—	—	2	·60	
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	39	—	—	—	1	3·26	
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	43	—	—	—	2	2·06	
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	78	—	—	—	—	3·57	
Skin ...	...	...	102	—	—	—	2	5·73	
INJURIES.									
General ...	...	...	1	1	—	1	1	·16	
Local ...	...	...	156	3	—	3	1	3·90	
In Action ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	·49	
Poisons ...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	·07	
Suicides ...	...	...	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total ...			1,578	20	—	20	80	50	125·05

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.01
.9	—	—	—	.02	} 1.2	—	—	—	.15
.8	—	—	—	.07		—	—	—	.12
.5	—	—	—	.04	} 4.1	—	—	—	.02
6.6	—	—	—	.27		—	—	—	.59
4.2	.79	.26	—	1.14	3.3	.84	.19	.02	.80
.5	—	.26	—	.15	} 8.4	.06	.70	.04	.04
2.1	—	—	—	.09		—	—	—	.04
—	—	—	—	—	.6	.02	.08	.02	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.4	—	—	—	.08	6.4	.02	.15	.04	.23
.3	—	—	—	.03	.3	.04	.02	—	.03
3.2	.53	2.63	2.89	.43	} 2.8	.70	2.20	1.67	.41
.3	.26	—	—	.04		—	—	—	—
24.5	—	.79	.79	4.09	24.1	.02	1.10	.53	3.20
64.5	—	.26	.26	6.33	89.9	—	.19	.04	7.74
27.6	—	—	—	3.03	57.9	—	—	—	5.66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.9	—	—	—	.38	} 11.2	—	.04	—	.39
.8	—	—	—	.02		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1	.26	—	—	.07	5.3	.11	.02	—	.22
.3	—	.26	—	.14	} 15.6	.04	1.27	.19	1.27
10.5	—	1.05	.53	.82		—	—	—	.45
3.2	—	.26	—	.33	4.9	—	1.12	.19	.34
6.1	—	—	.26	.46	4.7	.08	.21	.15	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.4	.26	1.05	1.05	.54	4.7	.15	1.27	.93	.40
2.4	—	1.84	1.84	.61	1.4	.02	1.61	1.82	.32
8.4	—	2.63	1.68	.61	6.9	—	1.23	1.01	.45
12.4	—	1.84	—	1.05	5.5	—	.40	.34	.39
1.8	.79	1.05	1.68	.29	} 7.5	.42	2.60	1.77	.81
7.1	—	1.32	.26	.91		—	—	—	—
2.4	.53	.53	.53	.19	} 18.2	—	—	—	—
15.3	—	.53	—	.93		.27	.72	.25	1.25
1.6	.26	—	—	.08	} 62.8	—	.99	.55	2.20
2.1	—	.26	—	.21		.13	.51	.21	1.37
1.1	.26	—	—	.04	10.9	—	.49	.25	.23
56.8	.26	1.84	—	2.67	2.6	.17	.19	.13	.63
3.7	—	.26	.26	.30	10.2	—	.68	.46	.58
2.6	—	.53	.26	.16	6.6	—	.17	.13	.86
10.3	—	.26	—	.86	18.9	—	.03	.04	1.34
11.3	—	.53	.53	.54	25.4	—	—	—	—
20.5	—	—	—	.94	—	—	—	—	—
26.8	—	.53	—	1.51	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.3	.26	—	.26	.04	.6	.25	.13	.08	.06
41.0	.79	.26	.26	2.34	60.3	.70	.76	.49	3.67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0	—	—	—	.13	4.2	—	—	—	.16
.6	—	—	—	.02	.0	.04	—	—	.00
—	(.26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
415.2	5.26	21.05	13.15	32.90	487.5	4.10	19.09	11.86	35.70

ABSTRACT No. III.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at MALTA during the Year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 5,700.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.		In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	1·19	
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·18	
Diphtheria ...	14	1	—	1	1	—	2·97	
Enteric Fever ...	11	1	—	1	14	4	3·05	
Malta Fever ...	323	—	—	—	—	—	8·01	
Other Continued Fevers ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	·36	
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·14	
Malarial Fevers ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	·48	
Septic Diseases ...	13	1	—	1	15	12	1·95	
Tubercle of Lung ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	35	—	—	—	2	—	3·69	
Syphilis ...	385	—	—	—	4	1	41·62	
Gonorrhoea ...	105	—	—	—	—	—	8·61	
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrophobia ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	·44	
Scabies ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scurvy ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	1·11	
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·51	
Rheumatism ...	43	—	—	—	1	1	2·79	
Debility ...	62	—	—	—	6	*4	3·92	
Other General Diseases ...	17	1	—	1	—	—	·96	
LOCAL DISEASES								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous ...	24	1	—	1	5	3	2·34	
{ Mental ...	8	—	—	—	7	9	2·23	
Eye ...	41	—	—	—	5	4	2·74	
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	52	—	—	—	9	1	3·60	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	12	1	—	1	7	6	1·64	
Disordered Action of Heart ...	21	—	—	—	1	—	1·60	
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	16	1	—	1	3	1	1·63	
Bronchitis ...	61	—	—	—	—	—	2·91	
Pneumonia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1·26	
Pleurisy ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·52	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	3	—	3	1	—	·81	
Digestive ...	391	—	—	—	1	—	13·12	
Lymphatic ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	2·14	
Urinary ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	·41	
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	2·29	
Organs of Locomotion ...	85	—	—	—	1	—	5·37	
Connective Tissue ...	124	—	—	—	—	—	4·51	
Skin ...	124	—	—	—	2	—	5·95	
INJURIES.								
General ...	5	6	—	6	—	—	·51	
Local ...	343	1	—	1	4	1	15·53	
In Action ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	·58	
Poisons ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Suicides ...	—	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total ...	2,529	19	—	19	90	47	153·82	

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	.1	.01	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	}	.7	—	—	.08
.2	—	—	—	.01					
.2	—	—	—	.01	}	3.9	.01	.01	.13
6.1	—	—	—	.21					
.2	—	—	—	.03	}	5.3	1.62	1.27	.01
2.5	.17	.17	—	.52					
1.9	.17	2.46	.70	.54	}	170.4	1.16	16.77	.94
56.7	—	—	—	1.41					
—	.17	—	—	—	}	3.5	.11	.24	.05
.2	—	—	—	.06					
—	—	—	—	—	}	13.3	.04	.95	.04
1.1	—	—	—	.02					
.7	—	.17	—	.08	}	.4	.09	—	.03
2.3	.17	2.63	2.10	.34					
—	—	—	—	—	}	2.8	.66	2.24	1.78
6.1	—	.35	—	.65					
67.5	—	.70	.17	7.30	}	76.4	.15	.09	6.39
18.4	—	—	—	1.51					
—	—	—	—	—	}	13.0	.01	.02	.01
3.0	—	—	—	.08					
.3	—	—	—	.01	}	15.8	.02	1.05	.25
—	—	—	—	.09					
4.2	—	—	—	.19	}	3.4	.16	.04	.01
—	—	—	—	—					
.7	—	—	—	.09	}	9.8	.07	.49	.16
7.5	—	.17	.17	.49					
10.9	—	1.05	.70	.69	}	6.1	.07	.49	.16
3.0	.17	—	—	.17					
—	—	—	—	—	}	7.2	.19	1.61	1.20
4.2	.17	.88	.53	.41					
1.4	—	1.23	1.58	.39	}	1.7	.02	1.73	1.82
7.2	—	.88	.70	.43					
9.1	—	1.58	.17	.63	}	11.3	.02	1.68	.72
2.1	.17	1.23	1.05	.29					
3.7	—	.17	—	.28	}	9.8	.51	4.29	2.73
2.8	.17	.53	.17	.29					
10.7	—	—	—	.51	}	18.7	.35	.78	.38
.9	—	—	—	.22					
.9	—	—	—	.09	}	93.1	.46	1.22	.41
1.1	.53	.17	—	.14					
68.6	—	.17	—	2.30	}	5.5	.12	.05	.55
4.0	—	—	—	.38					
1.6	—	—	—	.07	}	1.6	.07	.30	.14
8.6	—	—	—	.40					
14.9	—	.17	—	.94	}	11.2	.01	1.03	.71
21.8	—	—	—	.79					
21.8	—	.35	—	1.04	}	46.0	.19	.05	2.12
—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	}	1.0	.73	.11	.06
.9	1.05	—	—	.09					
60.2	.17	.70	.17	2.72	}	76.5	.61	1.21	.53
—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	}	.3	.01	.01	.26
3.7	—	—	—	.10					
—	.17	—	—	—	}	.01	.01	.01	.01
—	(.36)	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	}	.01	.01	.01	.01
—	—	—	—	—					
443.7	3.33	15.79	8.25	26.92	720.6	7.00	42.36	14.09	45.95

ABSTRACT No. IIIA.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY stationed at MALTA during the year 1907,

Average Strength, 541.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.			In the Com-mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number Sent Home.	Number finally Dis-charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	36	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	
Other Continued Fevers...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	18	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	05	
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	48	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	66	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	01	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	51	
Debility ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	08	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	46	
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	14
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	30
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	05
Disordered Action of Heart	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	06
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive ...	...	...	30	1	1	...	...	...	90
Lymphatic ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	82
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	01
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	02
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	63
Skin ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	69
INJURIES.									
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	82
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Total			145	2	2	...	5	7.55	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the
with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} .1	—	—	—	.00
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
22.2	—	—	—	.67	12.3	—	—	—	.51
—	—	—	—	—	.9	—	—	—	.21
3.7	—	—	—	.74	} 55.6	.58	—	—	3.25
12.9	—	—	—	.33		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—	.10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.00
1.8	—	—	1.85	.09	} 2.5	.43	—	1.59	.26
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.24	7.1	—	—	—	.50
5.5	—	—	—	.89	15.2	—	—	—	1.00
11.1	—	—	—	1.04	1.9	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	—	—	—	.02	} 3.3	—	—	—	.09
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	—	.05
—	—	—	—	—	} 12.0	—	—	—	—
11.1	—	—	—	.94		—	—	.29	.53
3.7	—	—	—	.15	9.0	—	—	.58	.43
5.5	1.85	—	—	.81	3.3	—	—	.43	.15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.7	—	—	1.85	.26	2.3	—	—	.72	.19
—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	1.30	.10
9.2	—	—	1.85	.55	16.2	—	—	1.01	.93
5.5	—	—	—	.24	3.5	—	—	—	.13
1.8	—	—	1.85	.09	} .9	.14	—	.58	.07
1.8	—	—	—	.11		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	.30	} 23.3	.14	—	.14	1.01
11.1	—	—	—	.13		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	42.3	.43	—	.58	1.56
55.5	1.85	—	—	1.66	1.7	—	—	—	.08
3.7	—	—	—	.69	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	.02	6.7	—	—	.14	.32
1.8	—	—	—	.04	3.2	—	—	.43	.19
3.7	—	—	—	1.16	16.8	—	—	—	.89
31.4	—	—	—	1.28	45.6	—	—	.43	1.74
25.9	—	—	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.6	—	—	—	1.52	65.2	.14	—	.29	2.48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	.14	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
268.0	3.70	—	9.24	13.96	356.5	2.03	—	8.55	16.98

ABSTRACT No. IV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at CRETE during the Year 1907, with the

Average Strength, 750.						Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.							In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	71	—	—	—	—	—	2·53	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1	—	1	—	—	2·91	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	2	·67	
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	—	—	—	—	2·37	
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	—	—	—	—	—	6·84	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1·36	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	·16	
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·10	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·47	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	·25	
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·40	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	·22	
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	—	1	—	—	1·33	
Mental ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	2	—	·66	
Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	2	·08	
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	·60	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	·15	
Disordered Action of Heart... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·31	
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·13	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·72	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Digestive ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	—	—	—	—	—	1·47	
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·23	
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·07	
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·16	
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·21	
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	·70	
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	·97	
INJURIES.													
General ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	·02	
Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	—	—	—	—	1·22	
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	459	3	—	3	3	4	27·65	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	.07
—	—	—	—	—	} 1.2	.12	—	—	.16
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1.3	—	—	—	.04	.6	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	.13	22.3	6.20	.62	—	1.97
94.7	—	—	—	3.37	} 206.0	.37	.50	—	5.77
1.3	—	—	—	.03		22.6	1.36	—	1.04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85.3	1.33	—	—	3.88	596.7	.87	.12	—	17.78
5.3	—	—	2.67	.89	.2	—	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	} 1.2	.12	.25	—	.28
36.0	—	—	—	3.16		17.0	.12	—	1.13
112.0	—	—	—	9.12	61.7	—	—	—	4.66
10.7	—	—	—	1.81	13.3	—	—	—	.91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.7	—	—	—	.21	} 7.4	—	—	—	—
2.7	—	—	—	.03		—	—	—	.29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	—	—	—	.13	1.9	.12	—	—	.08
5.3	—	—	—	.63	} 13.6	.12	.12	—	.69
9.3	—	—	—	.33		—	—	—	—
8.0	—	—	—	.53	18.2	—	.37	—	.53
9.3	—	—	—	.29	8.1	.12	—	—	.76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.0	1.33	—	—	1.77	3.1	—	.50	—	.28
4.0	—	2.67	—	.88	1.1	—	.50	.25	.16
1.3	—	—	2.67	.11	10.7	—	.12	—	.44
17.3	—	—	—	.80	7.7	—	—	—	.29
—	—	1.33	—	.20	} 7.4	.12	.99	—	.69
4.0	—	—	—	.41		—	—	—	—
4.0	—	—	—	.17	} 20.3	.50	—	—	.87
5.3	—	—	—	.12		—	—	—	—
5.3	—	—	—	.96	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	94.5	.62	.25	—	2.43
64.0	—	—	—	1.96	5.6	—	—	—	.34
1.3	—	—	—	.37	1.5	.25	—	—	.08
2.7	—	—	—	.09	13.0	—	—	—	.59
5.3	—	—	—	.21	12.9	—	.25	—	.64
5.3	—	—	—	.28	25.2	—	—	—	1.01
14.7	—	—	—	.93	57.7	—	—	—	2.26
24.0	—	—	—	1.29	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.3	1.33	—	—	.03	7.7	1.24	—	—	.19
36.0	—	—	—	1.63	73.2	1.98	.12	—	2.98
—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.05
4.0	—	—	—	.04	2.1	—	—	—	.08
—	—	—	—	—	.2	.37	—	—	.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
612.0	4.00	4.00	5.33	36.87	1342.0	14.63	4.71	.25	49.56

ABSTRACT No. V.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at CYPRUS during the year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 104.	Deaths.				Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
	GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	49
Septic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	23
Gonorrhœa ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Soft Chancre ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	54
Hydrophobia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debility ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	01
Other General Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.							
Diseases of the—							
Nervous System { Nervous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	09
Eye ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	05
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	05
Disordered Action of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	34
Lymphatic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs of Locomotion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	04
Connective Tissue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	03
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INJURIES.							
General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	08
In Action ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to death only) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	38	—	—	—	3	2	2'06

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 1·8	—	—	—	·05
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·67
—	—	—	—	—	7·3	1·82	—	—	1·17
—	—	—	—	—	} 85·6	—	—	—	1·36
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	·17
—	—	—	—	—	·9	—	—	—	—
134·6	—	—	—	4·71	90·2	1·82	—	—	2·95
—	—	—	—	—	} ·9	—	·91	—	·08
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
19·2	—	—	—	2·21	65·6	·91	—	—	6·33
19·2	—	—	—	1·06	130·4	—	—	—	8·96
67·3	—	—	—	5·19	48·3	—	—	—	3·53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 10·0	—	—	—	·27
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2·7	—	—	—	·09
—	—	—	—	—	} 15·5	—	—	—	·72
9·6	—	9·62	—	·10		—	—	—	·42
—	—	—	—	—	12·8	·91	—	—	·24
—	—	—	—	—	7·3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9·6	—	9·62	9·62	·87	·9	—	·91	—	·03
19·2	—	—	—	·48	10·9	—	—	—	·64
—	—	—	—	—	10·9	—	—	—	·35
9·6	—	—	9·62	·48	} 8·2	—	—	—	·65
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 18·2	—	—	—	·79
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
38·5	—	9·62	—	3·27	124·0	·91	—	—	4·03
—	—	—	—	—	14·6	—	—	—	·93
—	—	—	—	—	4·6	—	—	—	·20
—	—	—	—	—	21·0	—	—	—	·67
9·6	—	—	—	·38	21·0	—	—	—	1·25
—	—	—	—	·29	27·3	—	—	—	·57
—	—	—	—	—	62·9	—	—	—	1·78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3·6	—	—	—	·07
28·8	—	—	—	·77	120·3	·91	—	—	3·75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	·9	—	—	—	·01
—	—	—	—	—	·9	·91	—	—	·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
365·4	—	28·85	19·23	19·81	897·0	8·20	1·82	—	42·78

ABSTRACT No. VI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the Troops stationed at BERMUDA during the Year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,202.						Deaths.				Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.						Admissions into Hospital.	In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	—	—	—	—	—	2·17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	—	1	—	—	2·08
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Other Continued Fevers... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	1	—	·55
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	—	—	—	2	1	2·97
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	—	—	—	—	—	2·82
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	·71
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·02
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	1·66
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	·79
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	1	—	·87
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	—	1	—	—	·24
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	·03
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	—	—	2	2	·98
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	—	—	—	3	—	1·74
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	·33
Disordered Action of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·28
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	·28
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	·83
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·15
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	·30
Digestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	—	—	—	2	1	3·38
Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·60
Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	·69
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—	—	—	—	—	1·12
Connective Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	·49
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	—	—	—	1	—	1·92
INJURIES.													
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	—	2	—	—	·04
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	—	—	—	—	—	6·80
In Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·32
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·05
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total							645	5	—	5	16	7	35·00

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} .6	—	—	—	.05
—	—	—	—	.03		—	—	—	—
65.7	—	—	—	1.81	16.5	—	.06	—	.50
.8	—	—	—	.07	—	—	—	—	—
9.1	.83	—	—	1.73	17.4	1.80	.90	.06	2.93
—	—	—	—	.21	} 15.5	—	.22	—	.86
.3	—	—	—	.03		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3.0	.22	.56	—	.26
1.7	—	—	—	.04	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.01	17.2	.11	7.25	—	1.99
—	—	—	—	—	.3	.17	.06	—	.03
1.7	.83	.83	.83	.46	} 2.5	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.13		.67	1.69	1.24	.40
21.6	—	1.66	.83	2.47	15.8	.11	1.07	.45	2.14
30.8	—	—	—	2.35	15.7	—	.11	—	1.35
8.3	—	—	—	.69	2.4	—	—	—	.21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.5	—	—	—	.17	} 17.8	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.02		—	—	—	.50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3.2	.06	—	—	.13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.5	—	—	—	.88	} 11.7	—	.84	.17	.71
10.0	—	—	—	.66		—	4.10	.51	1.01
7.5	—	.83	—	.72	13.8	—	.39	.06	.22
—	—	—	—	—	3.4	.06	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	.83	—	—	.20	5.6	.11	1.74	1.35	.43
.8	—	.83	.83	.03	1.8	—	1.62	1.85	.27
10.8	—	1.66	1.66	.62	8.3	—	1.07	.62	.46
24.1	—	2.50	—	1.46	12.4	—	2.02	1.46	.83
1.7	—	.83	.83	.27	} 9.0	—	—	—	—
2.5	—	—	—	.23		.28	2.36	1.23	.80
1.7	—	.83	—	.23	} 15.9	—	—	—	—
12.5	—	—	—	.69		.51	.73	.28	.95
1.7	—	—	—	.09	—	—	—	—	—
.8	—	—	—	.12	70.2	.22	1.80	.39	2.56
1.7	—	.83	—	.25	4.0	—	.17	.06	.36
88.2	—	1.66	.83	2.81	2.2	.11	.22	.17	.20
5.0	—	—	—	.60	—	—	.39	.06	.39
1.7	—	—	—	.04	10.5	—	.67	.45	.58
10.0	—	—	—	.49	33.2	—	.06	.06	1.28
13.3	—	—	—	.93	24.8	—	.11	.06	1.56
14.1	—	—	—	.41	—	—	—	—	—
38.3	—	.83	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.8	1.66	—	—	.03	.8	1.01	—	—	.03
116.5	—	—	—	5.24	82.5	.62	1.41	.56	3.73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	—	—	—	.27	3.1	—	—	—	.12
2.5	—	—	—	.04	.3	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
536.6	4.16	13.31	5.82	29.12	458.1	6.07	31.54	11.07	27.85

ABSTRACT No. VII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at JAMAICA during the year 1907, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.*

Average Strength, 386.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.					
Diseases.		In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Constantly Sick.	
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	60	—	—	—	—	—	1·51	155·4	—	—	—	—	3·91
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·21	15·5	—	—	—	—	·54
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	·91	57·0	—	—	—	—	2·36
Septic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·28	2·6	—	2·59	—	—	·73
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	·40	18·1	—	—	—	—	1·04
Gonorrhoea ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	2·08	67·4	—	—	—	—	5·39
Soft Chancre ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01	2·6	—	—	—	—	·03
Hydrophobia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·03	2·6	—	—	—	—	·08
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·15	10·4	—	—	—	—	·39
Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	2·6	—	—	—	—	·10
Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·19	10·4	—	—	—	—	·49
Debility ...	11	—	—	—	—	2	·63	28·5	—	5·18	—	—	1·63
Other General Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·10	7·8	—	—	—	—	·26
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous ...	6	—	—	—	1	1	·22	15·5	—	2·59	2·59	—	·57
Nervous System { Mental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·16	10·4	—	—	—	—	·41
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	8	—	—	—	1	5	·25	20·7	—	2·59	12·95	—	·65
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	·08	2·6	—	5·18	—	—	·21
Disordered Action of Heart ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·16	5·2	—	—	—	—	·41
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2·59	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	·28	31·1	—	—	—	—	·73
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·07	2·6	—	—	—	—	·18
Pleurisy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·10	2·6	—	—	—	—	·26
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive ...	53	2	—	2	5	—	1·74	137·3	5·18	12·95	—	—	4·51
Lymphatic ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1·82	38·9	—	—	—	—	4·72
Urinary ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	·21	2·6	—	2·59	—	—	·54
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·17	13·0	—	—	—	—	·44
Organs of Locomotion ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·26	15·5	—	—	—	—	·67
Connective Tissue ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	·48	33·7	—	—	—	—	1·24
Skin ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	1·24	88·1	—	—	—	—	3·21
INJURIES.													
General ...	5	3	—	3	—	—	·21	13·0	7·77	—	—	—	·54
Local ...	43	1	—	1	4	1	2·51	111·4	2·59	10·36	2·59	—	6·50
In Action ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	·04	7·8	—	—	—	—	·10
Poisons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	360	7	—	7	17	7	16·54	932·6	18·13	44·04	18·13	—	42·85

* The average ratios for 10 years will be given in future years.

ABSTRACT No. VIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the NON-EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at JAMAICA during the year 1907, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.*

Average Strength, 1,048]	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Ratio per 1,000.								
			In the Com-mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis-charged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis-charged.	Constantly Sick.				
GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·04	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	3·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·75	61·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·62
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	·87	11·4	—	—	—	·95	—	—	—	·83
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	134	—	—	—	—	—	2	8·28	127·9	—	—	—	1·91	7·90	—	—	—
Septic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	·80	5·7	—	—	—	9·54	·76	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Disease	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	·48	4·8	—	—	—	2·86	·46	—	—	—
Syphilis	28	1	—	1	—	—	7	2·91	21·9	·95	—	—	6·68	2·78	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	90	—	—	—	—	—	1	9·81	85·9	—	—	—	·95	9·36	—	—	—
Soft Chancere	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·97	46·8	—	—	—	—	4·74	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	·89	17·2	—	—	—	—	·85	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	·38	4·8	—	—	—	—	·36	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	36	—	—	—	—	—	2	2·00	34·4	—	—	—	1·91	1·91	—	—	—
Debility	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	·29	4·8	—	—	—	2·86	·28	—	—	—
Other General Diseases	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	·47	8·6	—	—	—	—	·45	—	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Diseases of the—																	
Nervous System { Nervous	26	1	—	1	—	—	1	1·65	24·8	·95	—	—	·95	1·57	—	—	—
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye	46	—	—	—	—	—	3	3·19	43·9	—	—	—	2·86	3·04	—	—	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	·67	6·7	—	—	—	·95	·64	—	—	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	·50	4·9	—	—	—	3·82	·48	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	29	—	—	—	—	—	4	2·35	27·7	—	—	—	3·82	2·24	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	3·30	37·2	—	—	—	·95	3·15	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	·70	8·6	1·91	—	—	—	·67	—	—	—
Pleurisy	14	1	—	1	—	—	1	1·06	13·4	·95	—	—	·95	1·01	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	·10	2·9	—	—	—	·95	·10	—	—	—
Digestive	138	—	—	—	—	—	17	6·15	131·7	—	—	—	16·22	5·87	—	—	—
Lymphatic	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	1·75	21·0	—	—	—	1·91	1·67	—	—	—
Urinary	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	·51	4·8	1·91	—	—	—	·49	—	—	—
Generative (except Soft Chancere)	23	—	—	—	—	—	9	1·45	21·9	—	—	—	8·50	1·38	—	—	—
Organs of Locomotion	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	·86	19·1	—	—	—	·95	·82	—	—	—
Connective Tissue	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·28	38·2	—	—	—	—	1·22	—	—	—
Skin	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·08	55·3	—	—	—	—	3·89	—	—	—
INJURIES.																	
General	16	14	—	14	—	—	1	·45	15·3	13·36	—	—	·95	·43	—	—	—
Local	86	2	—	2	—	—	7	5·75	82·1	1·91	—	—	6·68	5·49	—	—	—
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	·38	11·4	—	—	—	—	·36	—	—	—
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	1,059	23	—	23	—	—	82	71·22	1010·5	21·95	—	—	78·24	67·96	—	—	—

* The average ratios for 10 years will be given in future years.

ABSTRACT No. IX.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at WESTERN AFRICA during the Year 1907, with

Average Strength, 251.	Deaths.				Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	.08	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers	2	—	—	—	2	—	.08	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	.16	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	125	1	—	1	12	—	5.04	
Septic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	.07	
Tubercle of Lung,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis	3	—	—	—	1	—	.07	
Gonorrhoea	10	—	—	—	—	—	.93	
Soft Chancre	10	—	—	—	—	—	.98	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	4	—	—	—	—	—	.06	
Other Parasitic Diseases ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	.08	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	3	1	—	1	—	—	.04	
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	.07	
Rheumatism	2	—	—	—	—	—	.05	
Debility	11	—	—	—	2	—	.37	
Other General Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	.07	
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	3	—	—	—	3	3	.16	
Mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eye	1	—	—	—	—	—	.04	
Other Organs of Special Sense	5	—	—	—	—	—	.17	
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	1	—	1	—	—	.08	
Disordered Action of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	3	—	—	—	1	—	.23	
Pneumonia	1	—	2	2	1	—	.11	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	.01	
Digestive	16	—	—	—	2	—	.52	
Lymphatic	9	—	—	—	—	—	.73	
Urinary	2	1	—	1	—	—	.03	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	3	—	—	—	—	—	.10	
Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Connective Tissue	4	—	—	—	—	—	.17	
Skin	13	—	—	—	—	—	.36	
INJURIES.								
General	6	1	—	1	—	—	.12	
Local	12	—	—	—	1	—	.27	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	.03	
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	260	5	2	7	26	3	11.38	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0	—	—	—	·32	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	·7	·70	—	—	·04
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8·0	—	7·97	—	·32	—	—	—	—	—
4·0	—	—	—	·64	8·4	·70	1·40	—	·62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
498·0	3·98	47·81	—	20·08	1107·9	9·11	58·16	1·40	34·75
4·0	—	—	—	·28	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	·7	—	·70	·70	·08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12·0	—	3·98	—	·28	77·1	—	4·91	·70	7·26
39·8	—	—	—	3·71	73·5	—	·70	—	6·10
39·8	—	—	—	3·90	40·6	—	—	—	3·02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15·9	—	—	—	·24	—	—	—	—	—
4·0	—	—	—	·32	7·0	—	—	—	·18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12·0	3·08	—	—	·16	13·3	·70	1·40	—	·44
4·0	—	3·98	—	·28	—	—	1·40	—	1·04
8·0	—	—	—	·20	15·4	—	—	—	—
43·8	—	7·97	—	1·47	41·3	—	9·81	1·40	1·40
12·0	—	—	—	·28	4·9	·70	—	·70	·18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12·0	—	11·95	11·95	·64	14·7	·70	4·91	1·40	·70
—	—	—	—	—	1·4	·70	·70	·70	·13
4·0	—	—	—	·16	12·6	—	—	—	·47
19·9	—	—	—	·68	7·0	—	—	—	·34
4·0	3·98	—	—	·32	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	12·6	1·40	2·80	2·80	·67
12·0	—	3·98	—	1·31	—	—	—	—	—
4·0	7·97	3·98	—	·44	9·8	—	·70	—	·29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0	—	—	—	·04	—	—	—	—	—
63·7	—	7·97	—	2·07	79·9	1·40	3·50	·70	3·13
35·9	—	—	—	2·91	34·3	—	1·40	—	3·30
8·0	3·98	—	—	·12	2·8	—	—	—	·10
12·0	—	—	—	·40	21·0	—	2·10	—	1·43
—	—	—	—	—	7·7	—	1·40	—	·46
15·9	—	—	—	·68	18·9	—	—	—	·64
51·8	—	—	—	1·43	26·6	—	·70	—	1·47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23·9	3·98	—	—	·49	2·1	·70	—	—	·04
47·8	—	3·98	—	1·08	59·6	—	·70	—	2·23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8·0	—	—	—	·12	2·8	—	—	—	·06
—	—	—	—	—	·7	—	—	—	·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1035·9	27·89	103·59	11·95	45·34	1710·6	16·82	97·41	10·51	70·60

ABSTRACT No. XI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at SOUTH AFRICA, during the year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 15,474.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Small-pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Scarlet Fever ...	...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·70
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	·14
Plague ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	10·71
Diphtheria ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Enteric Fever ...	...	155	10	—	10	5	1	—	29·93
Malta Fever ...	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	·22
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	·38
Cholera ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	62	1	—	1	4	—	—	6·45
Yellow Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	310	—	—	—	5	—	—	14·07
Septic Diseases ...	...	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	5·22
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	17	5	—	5	12	*10	—	5·88
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	5	—	—	—	4	2	—	1·19
Syphilis ...	...	337	1	—	1	14	3	—	34·96
Gonorrhoea ...	...	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	31·07
Soft Chancre ...	...	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17
Hydrophobia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·42
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	73	—	—	—	5	—	—	3·68
Scurvy ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	·60
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	16	—	—	—	10	2	—	2·95
Rheumatism ...	...	188	—	—	—	9	1	—	14·16
Debility ...	...	118	1	—	1	15	2	—	7·55
Other General Diseases ...	...	43	—	—	—	3	—	—	3·07
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Diseases of the—									
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	55	—	1	1	21	14	—	7·81
Mental ...	...	17	—	—	—	15	12	—	3·45
Eye ...	...	100	—	—	—	11	6	—	6·83
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	99	1	—	1	6	5	—	4·28
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	17	3	—	3	14	9	—	2·48
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	73	—	—	—	20	6	—	7·60
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	29	5	—	5	7	3	—	2·07
Bronchitis ...	...	202	1	—	1	1	2	—	7·51
Pneumonia ...	...	42	3	—	3	—	—	—	4·63
Pleurisy ...	...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·16
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	25	—	—	—	2	1	—	1·80
Digestive ...	...	1,371	9	—	9	19	8	—	54·51
Lymphatic ...	...	39	—	—	—	1	1	—	2·63
Urinary ...	...	27	2	—	2	7	5	—	1·77
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	76	1	—	1	1	1	—	3·48
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	198	—	—	—	8	6	—	11·87
Connective Tissue ...	...	283	—	—	—	2	1	—	17·49
Skin ...	...	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·37
INJURIES.									
General ...	...	22	7	—	7	—	—	—	1·07
Local ...	...	889	10	—	10	19	7	—	54·15
In Action ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·86
Poisons ...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	·45
Swindles ...	...	—	(7)	—	(7)	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ..		6,165	62	1	63	241	108	399·02	

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 5 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	00
3.1	—	—	—	00	3.4	04	—	—	31
3.4	—	—	—	50					
2	—	—	—	01					
13.5	—	—	—	69	19.1	18	06	01	1.04
1.1	—	—	—	01	1	01	—	—	01
10.0	65	32	06	1.93	24.2	2.76	4.33	43	4.76
1	06	—	—	01	6.1	02	11	01	46
9	—	—	—	02					
4.0	06	26	—	42					
—	—	—	—	—	13.9	33	86	02	1.13
20.0	—	32	—	91	19.9	04	1.33	04	1.32
9	—	06	—	34	2.0	07	01	02	17
1.1	32	78	65	38	1.9	20	1.09	93	60
3	—	28	13	08					
21.6	06	90	19	2.26	19.6	04	94	28	2.27
26.2	—	—	—	2.01	26.3	—	17	05	2.05
10.7	—	—	—	92	11.3	—	—	—	88
4.5	—	—	—	16	9.8	—	78	48	52
4.7	—	32	—	24					
—	—	—	—	—					
1.1	06	—	—	03	1	—	—	—	00
1.0	—	65	13	19	17.5	04	1.34	33	1.59
12.1	—	53	06	92					
7.6	06	97	13	49					
2.8	—	19	—	20	3.0	09	13	04	20
3.8	06	1.36	90	50	7.1	18	1.16	65	60
1.1	—	97	78	22	1.4	03	1.40	1.09	25
6.5	—	71	39	44	10.6	—	96	54	75
6.4	06	36	32	28	10.0	01	1.28	84	77
1.1	19	90	68	16	11.1	32	3.16	1.82	1.15
4.7	—	1.29	39	49					
1.9	32	45	19	13					
13.1	06	06	13	49	27.1	1.25	92	21	1.78
2.7	19	—	—	29					
1.2	—	—	—	08					
1.6	—	13	06	12	126.4	44	4.92	1.01	5.60
88.6	58	1.23	52	3.52					
2.5	—	06	06	18					
1.7	13	45	32	11	2.3	06	43	20	21
4.9	06	06	06	22	8.0	—	35	04	55
12.8	—	52	39	77	14.7	01	77	37	1.00
18.3	—	13	06	74	19.5	—	13	01	94
16.2	—	—	—	61	29.6	—	19	05	1.52
1.4	45	—	—	07	1.7	43	02	02	07
57.5	66	1.23	46	3.50	71.7	67	1.88	69	3.91
—	—	—	—	—	0	—	01	10	00
2.7	—	—	—	12	3.8	—	—	—	15
6	—	—	—	03	4	06	—	14	02
—	(46)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
398.4	4.07	15.57	6.98	25.79	541.2	7.39	30.43	10.72	37.86

ABSTRACT No. XIA.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the TROOPS stationed in CAPE COLONY during the year 1907, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 5 years.

Diseases.	Average Strength, 3,178.				Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1906.			
	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	02
Measles ...	1	—	—	08	3	—	—	02	40	08	—	52
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	—	57	9	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	1	—	—	04	3	—	—	01	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	94	—	—	231	264	—	—	73	212	—	20	112
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	06	—	—	—	02	4	08	—	04
Enteric Fever ...	30	—	1	646	94	—	31	203	182	247	340	419
Malta Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	04	08	36
Other Continued Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	6	—	—	73	19	—	—	23	107	24	73	95
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	10	—	1	55	31	—	31	17	147	—	81	69
Septic Diseases ...	—	—	—	07	—	—	—	02	32	04	04	26
Tubercle of Lung ...	3	2	3	181	9	63	94	57	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	04	30	16	182	87
Syphilis ...	65	—	8	761	205	—	252	239	377	—	142	467
Gonorrhoea ...	158	—	—	1117	497	—	—	351	582	—	44	452
Soft Chancre ...	52	—	—	476	164	—	—	150	307	—	04	285
Hydrophobia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	21	—	—	66	66	—	—	21	141	—	44	80
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	10	—	1	70	31	—	31	22	—	—	—	—
Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	12	1	—	30	38	31	—	09	36	16	12	19
Rheumatic Fever ...	7	—	—	83	22	—	—	26	197	08	166	216
Rheumatism ...	35	—	—	178	110	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
Debility ...	33	—	8	226	104	—	252	71	124	—	174	94
Other General Diseases ...	8	—	1	74	25	—	31	23	40	16	16	38
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous ...	11	—	6	237	35	—	189	75	92	24	166	86
Mental ...	4	—	2	93	13	—	63	29	29	—	409	44
Eye ...	30	—	6	314	94	—	189	99	121	—	154	113
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	16	—	1	84	50	—	31	26	158	04	267	133
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	2	—	2	41	8	—	63	13	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart ...	22	—	10	252	69	—	315	79	127	24	384	138
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	3	—	1	28	9	—	31	08	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	15	—	—	56	47	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	92	19	—	—	29	820	162	133	245
Pleurisy ...	6	—	—	40	19	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	7	—	—	28	22	—	—	09	—	—	—	—
Digestive ...	215	—	3	705	677	—	94	222	1537	57	890	734
Lymphatic ...	18	—	—	134	57	—	—	42	53	—	44	58
Urinary ...	3	—	1	46	9	—	31	14	31	16	57	35
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	17	1	—	99	54	31	—	31	124	—	32	90
Organs of Locomotion ...	35	—	1	230	110	—	31	72	167	—	65	188
Connective Tissue ...	49	—	—	171	154	—	—	54	240	—	16	138
Skin ...	77	—	—	282	242	—	—	89	322	—	28	183
INJURIES.												
General ...	1	1	—	31	3	31	—	10	20	53	08	11
Local ...	261	5	5	1126	821	157	157	354	818	73	194	523
In Action ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	10	—	—	27	31	—	—	08	47	—	—	17
Poisons ...	5	—	—	24	16	—	—	08	3	08	—	02
Suicides ...	—	(4)	—	—	—	(126)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	1,352	10	61	8492	4254	315	1919	2672	6816	773	4158	5241

ABSTRACT No. XIb.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the TROOPS stationed in the TRANSVAAL during the year 1907, with the ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the average ratios for 4 years.

Average Strength, 6,909.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1902 to 1906.			
						Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	27	—	—	—	3.51	3.9	—	51	1.1	—	89	13	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	41	—	—	—	1.58	5.9	—	23	27.7	47	—	1.27	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	0.05	1	—	01	1	—	—	01	—
Enteric Fever	89	6	2	16.10	12.9	87	29	2.33	30.6	3.18	1.63	6.33	—
Malta Fever	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	01	6.2	—	11	39	—
Other Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	24	1	2	2.08	3.5	14	29	30	12.8	45	47	1.19	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	175	—	3	6.36	25.3	—	43	92	16.5	08	32	1.47	—
Septic Diseases	2	—	1	0.80	3	—	14	16	2.5	08	—	21	—
Tubercle of Lung	11	3	3	2.02	1.6	43	43	29	1.4	24	97	47	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	—	3	0.44	3	—	43	06	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	144	1	4	14.70	20.8	14	58	2.13	17.1	11	53	2.09	—
Gonorrhoea	124	—	—	11.45	17.9	—	—	1.66	15.1	—	—	1.36	—
Soft Chancre	66	—	—	4.60	9.6	—	—	67	5.2	—	—	46	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	25	—	—	69	3.6	—	—	10	10.7	—	1.55	60	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	49	—	3	1.34	7.1	—	43	19	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	01	—
Alcoholism	4	—	—	18	6	—	—	63	2.4	11	03	13	—
Rheumatic Fever	6	—	8	1.70	9	—	1.16	25	18.4	03	68	1.68	—
Rheumatism	78	—	5	6.72	11.3	—	72	97	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	41	—	—	1.87	5.9	—	—	27	12.4	—	92	87	—
Other General Diseases	22	—	1	1.29	3.2	—	14	19	3.0	05	11	18	—
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous...	20	—	9	4.16	2.9	—	1.30	60	6.3	26	1.05	49	—
Mental ...	6	—	4	1.69	9	—	58	24	8	—	71	18	—
Eye	36	—	1	2.30	5.2	—	14	33	12.1	—	92	86	—
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	56	1	1	2.01	8.1	14	14	29	9.9	—	63	63	—
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	11	3	9	1.67	1.6	43	1.30	24	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart ...	31	—	5	2.44	4.5	—	72	35	9.1	32	2.60	1.08	—
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	19	3	4	1.65	2.3	43	58	24	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	134	—	—	3.96	19.4	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	25	2	—	2.81	3.6	29	—	33	31.1	1.24	32	1.88	—
Pleurisy	6	—	—	40	9	—	—	06	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	12	—	2	1.16	1.7	—	29	17	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	652	4	8	25.17	94.4	58	1.16	3.64	127.8	34	1.74	5.49	—
Lymphatic	14	—	—	1.25	2.0	—	—	18	3.4	—	08	25	—
Urinary	8	1	1	41	1.2	14	14	06	1.8	05	34	21	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	25	—	—	1.32	3.6	—	—	19	6.9	—	03	46	—
Organs of Locomotion	78	—	4	3.51	11.3	—	58	51	16.5	03	58	1.10	—
Connective Tissue	140	—	2	5.94	20.3	—	29	86	21.3	—	03	1.02	—
Skin	91	—	—	4.52	13.2	—	—	65	35.2	—	21	1.68	—
INJURIES.													
General	15	3	—	50	2.2	43	—	07	2.1	37	—	09	—
Local	383	5	9	24.63	55.4	72	1.30	3.55	84.7	63	1.45	4.67	—
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	21	—	—	1.14	3.0	—	—	17	4.3	—	—	12	—
Poisons	5	—	—	21	7	—	—	03	4	08	—	02	—
Suicides	(3)	—	—	—	(3.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	2,720	33	94	169.83	393.7	4.78	13.61	24.58	556.9	8.05	18.88	39.06	—

ABSTRACT No. XIC.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the TROOPS stationed in the ORANGE RIVER COLONY and NATAL, during the year 1907, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the average Ratios for 4 years.

Diseases.	Average Strength, 5,887.				Ratio per 1,000.				Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1903 to 1906.			
	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths in the Command.	Invalids sent Home.	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22	—	—	3·62	4·1	—	—	·67	2·6	·04	—	·34
Other Eruptive Fevers	2	—	—	·10	·4	—	—	·02	—	—	—	—
Influenza	84	—	—	6·82	15·6	—	—	1·27	22·8	·30	·04	1·51
Diphtheria	1	—	—	·06	·2	—	—	·01	·0	—	—	·01
Enteric Fever	36	4	2	7·37	6·7	·74	·37	1·37	32·4	3·28	3·24	5·64
Malta Fever	1	1	—	·12	·2	·19	—	·02	5·1	·04	·17	·50
Other Continued Fevers	14	—	—	·88	2·6	—	—	·07	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	32	—	2	3·64	5·9	—	·37	·68	13·6	·13	·64	·99
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	125	—	1	7·18	23·2	—	·19	1·33	4·6	—	·09	·25
Septic Diseases	12	—	—	4·35	2·2	—	—	·81	2·2	·04	·04	·24
Tubercle of Lung	3	—	6	2·05	·6	—	1·11	·38	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	—	1	·63	·6	—	·19	·12	2·6	·21	1·88	1·23
Syphilis	123	—	2	12·65	23·8	—	·37	2·35	22·9	—	·51	2·30
Gonorrhœa	123	—	—	8·45	22·8	—	—	1·57	27·2	—	·13	2·08
Soft Chancre	48	—	—	4·81	8·9	—	—	·89	10·2	—	—	·71
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	24	—	—	1·07	4·5	—	—	·20	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	14	—	1	1·64	2·6	—	·19	·30	11·0	—	·21	·50
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	1	—	—	·02	·2	—	—	·00	2·4	·04	—	·12
Rheumatic Fever	3	—	2	·42	·6	—	·37	·08	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	75	—	4	5·71	13·9	—	·74	1·06	22·8	—	1·11	1·90
Debility	44	1	7	3·42	8·2	·19	1·30	·63	10·2	—	·98	·70
Other General Diseases	13	—	1	1·04	2·4	—	·19	·19	3·8	·09	·17	·23
LOCAL DISEASES.												
Diseases of the—												
Nervous System { Nervous... ..	24	—	6	1·28	4·5	—	1·11	·24	7·5	·13	·98	·49
Mental	7	—	9	·83	1·3	—	1·67	·15	1·1	·04	·85	·14
Eye	34	—	4	1·39	6·3	—	·74	·28	11·0	—	·47	·65
Other Organs of Special Sense	27	—	4	1·43	5·0	—	·74	·27	9·8	—	1·15	·75
Valvular Disease of Heart	4	—	3	·40	·7	—	·56	·07	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	20	—	5	2·64	3·7	—	·93	·49	12·0	·34	3·28	1·17
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	2	2	·16	1·3	·37	·37	·03	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	53	1	1	2·99	9·8	·19	·19	·66	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	1	—	1·30	2·0	·19	—	·24	27·9	·77	·64	1·89
Pleurisy	7	—	—	·36	1·3	—	—	·07	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	—	—	·36	1·1	—	—	·07	—	—	—	—
Digestive	504	5	8	22·29	83·6	·93	1·49	4·14	162·2	·47	1·32	6·23
Lymphatic	7	—	1	·24	1·3	—	·19	·04	3·0	—	·09	·18
Urinary	16	—	5	·90	3·2	·19	·98	·17	2·6	—	·38	·26
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	34	—	1	1·17	6·1	—	·19	·22	8·3	—	·09	·57
Organs of Locomotion	85	—	3	6·06	15·8	—	·56	1·12	17·7	—	·69	1·14
Connective Tissue	94	—	—	3·84	17·4	—	—	·71	22·6	—	·09	1·07
Skin	83	—	—	2·03	15·4	—	—	·38	37·3	—	·04	1·90
INJURIES.												
General	6	3	—	·26	1·1	·56	—	·05	1·4	·47	—	·07
Local	245	—	5	18·36	45·5	—	·93	8·41	88·9	·85	1·28	4·39
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·0	—	·04	·00
No appreciable disease	11	—	—	·45	2·0	—	—	·08	3·8	—	—	·24
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·6	—	—	·02
Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	2,093	19	86	144·27	388·5	3·53	15·96	26·78	614·3	7·25	20·59	40·40

ABSTRACT No. 12.

ABSTRACT No. XII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at MAURITIUS during the year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,019.				Deaths.				Invalids.		
Diseases.				Admissions into Hospital.	In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.	Average Number constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·03
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·04
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	1	—	1·28
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·32
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	236	2	—	2	15	—	11·68
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·08
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	3	—	·47
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	2	—	2	2	—	·23
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	75	1	—	1	3	—	7·69
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	136	—	—	—	—	—	7·78
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	·99
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·12
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	1	·44
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	1	—	·78
Debility ...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	1	1	·66
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	7	1	—	1	—	1	·27
LOCAL DISEASES.										
Diseases of the—										
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	·13
Mental ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	1	1	·19
Eye ...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	2	1	·47
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	5	·23
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	·12
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·21
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	6	1	—	1	1	—	·38
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·13
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive ...	...	...	...	54	1	—	1	9	—	2·40
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·35
Urinary ...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	1	·21
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	...	15	1	—	1	—	—	·45
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	1·11
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	·74
Skin ...	...	...	...	25	—	—	—	—	—	1·12
INJURIES.										
General ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Local ...	...	...	...	34	1	—	1	2	—	2·55
In Action ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·19
Poisons ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	...	...	...	784	11	1	12	46	12	43·93

INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
2.0	—	—	—	.03	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	1.25
—	—	—	—	—	.2	.12	—	—	.01
2.0	—	—	—	.04	4.9	—	—	—	.19
5.9	—	.98	—	1.26	15.9	4.53	1.19	.12	2.87
—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	—	.08
3.9	—	—	—	.31	5.1	.12	—	—	.47
231.6	1.96	14.72	—	11.46	298.7	1.43	18.49	.24	14.73
1.0	—	—	—	.08	.2	.24	—	—	.00
2.0	—	2.94	—	.46	1.4	.36	.84	.72	.16
2.9	1.96	1.96	—	.23	—	—	—	—	—
73.6	.98	2.94	—	7.55	81.2	.24	2.03	.24	10.05
133.5	—	—	—	7.63	125.0	—	.60	—	9.15
16.7	—	—	—	.97	43.9	—	—	—	3.95
4.9	—	—	—	.12	—	—	—	—	—
2.9	—	2.94	.98	.43	11.8	—	.48	.24	.47
8.9	—	—	—	.09	2.7	—	—	—	.16
—	—	—	—	—	9.5	—	.84	.24	.68
9.8	—	.98	—	.77	14.1	—	2.15	.84	.93
8.8	—	.98	.98	.65	6.2	.36	.24	.12	.42
6.9	.98	—	.98	.26	—	—	—	—	—
2.9	—	.98	—	.13	5.3	.48	.95	.84	.40
1.0	.98	.98	.98	.19	1.4	.24	.95	1.19	.22
8.8	—	1.96	.98	.46	4.9	—	.24	—	.37
3.9	—	—	4.91	.23	9.7	—	.36	—	.52
2.0	—	.98	.98	.12	5.0	.48	2.15	1.31	.42
2.0	—	—	—	.21	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	.98	.98	—	.37	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	—	—	—	.13	16.9	—	.48	.12	.88
—	—	—	—	—	66.1	1.79	2.15	—	3.22
53.0	.98	8.63	—	2.36	14.8	—	.48	—	2.31
4.9	—	—	—	.84	2.6	.24	.60	.24	.19
7.8	—	—	.98	.21	14.6	—	.12	—	.68
14.7	.93	—	—	.44	11.5	—	.84	.24	.69
16.7	—	—	—	1.09	73	18.6	—	—	.89
16.7	—	—	—	.73	24.3	—	.12	—	1.34
24.5	—	—	—	1.10	—	—	—	—	—
—	.98	—	—	—	.7	.36	—	.12	.03
33.4	.98	1.96	—	2.50	78.6	—	.84	.12	3.95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.9	—	—	—	.19	3.3	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	—	.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
720.3	11.78	45.14	11.78	43.11	920.4	10.98	37.10	6.92	61.80

ABSTRACT No. XIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at CEYLON during the Year 1907, with the ratios

Average Strength, 206.					Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.						In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number Dis- charged the Service.			
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malta Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Continued Fevers...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·16	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	·36	
Yellow Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	
Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	·26	
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	·72	
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	·90	
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·46	
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	·01	
Scurvey ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06	
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	·39	
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02	
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	·47	
Nervous System { Mental ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	·11	
Eye ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	·04	
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	·05	
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·16	
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Digestive ...	...	...	...	...	21	1	—	1	1	—	—	·86	
Lymphatic ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·36	
Urinary ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·19	
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·12	
Connective Tissue ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	·24	
INJURIES.													
General ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	·02	
Local ...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	3	—	2	1·23	
In Action ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	·03	
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total ...	...	...	...	...	95	2	—	2	17	8	8·46		

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 4.3	—	—	—	.13
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	.13
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	.71
—	—	—	—	—	5.7	1.93	.28	—	—
19.4	—	—	—	.78	} 27.1	.07	.14	—	1.00
9.7	—	9.71	—	1.75		.76	.55	—	.77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.4	—	—	—	.49	96.0	.41	.97	.14	3.01
—	—	—	—	—	.1	.07	—	—	.01
9.7	—	9.71	4.85	1.26	} 2.3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		.41	1.73	.97	.82
19.4	—	4.85	4.85	3.50	56.1	.07	1.59	.41	5.05
43.7	—	—	—	4.37	103.4	—	.14	—	7.26
33.4	—	—	—	7.09	36.8	—	—	—	2.83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.85	—	.05	} 17.9	—	.07	—	.51
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
9.7	—	—	—	.29	3.9	—	—	—	.11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.7	—	—	—	.29	} 15.5	.07	1.45	.35	1.09
14.6	—	9.71	—	1.89		.07	3.45	.69	1.17
4.9	—	—	—	.10	5.5	.07	.28	—	.30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.6	—	—	—	2.28	5.9	.55	.76	.41	.34
4.9	—	4.85	4.85	.53	1.4	.07	.76	.90	.22
9.7	—	9.71	4.85	.19	9.1	—	.55	.35	.44
9.7	—	9.71	4.85	.24	14.2	.07	.55	.35	.47
—	—	—	4.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	.78	} 9.4	1.31	2.55	1.52	.79
4.9	—	—	—	.15		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 15.3	.41	.14	—	.74
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
101.9	4.85	4.85	—	4.17	77.0	2.07	1.79	.48	3.10
4.9	—	—	—	1.75	37.5	—	.21	—	4.28
—	—	—	—	—	2.1	.07	.07	—	.09
9.7	—	—	—	.92	26.1	—	.35	—	1.62
9.7	—	—	—	.58	12.7	—	.69	.28	.56
—	—	—	—	—	30.2	—	—	—	1.18
9.7	—	—	—	1.16	60.9	—	.07	.14	2.31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.9	4.85	—	—	.10	2.6	.97	.14	—	.12
58.4	—	14.56	9.71	6.21	65.8	.97	.48	.28	2.48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.9	—	—	—	.15	2.9	—	—	—	.09
—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	.03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
461.2	9.71	82.52	38.83	41.07	784.8	10.49	19.74	7.32	43.25

ABSTRACT No. XIV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the Troops stationed at SOUTH CHINA during the year 1907, with the Ratios

Average Strength, 1,461.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Com-mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis-charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox		2	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers		28	—	—	—	—	—	1·00
Plague		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza		36	1	—	1	—	—	1·31
Diphtheria		1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Enteric Fever		5	2	—	2	—	—	1·27
Malta Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers... ..		24	—	—	—	—	—	·58
Cholera		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery		7	—	1	1	4	—	·83
Yellow Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers		287	—	—	—	12	—	15·43
Septic Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung		7	—	—	—	7	7	1·76
Other Tubercular Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis		36	—	—	—	2	—	4·92
Gonorrhoea... ..		140	—	—	—	2	1	26·76
Soft Chancre		36	—	—	—	—	—	3·56
Hydrophobia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies		7	—	—	—	—	—	·25
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..		31	—	—	—	15	—	3·38
Scurvy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism		4	—	—	—	—	—	·20
Rheumatic Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism		21	—	—	—	1	—	1·80
Debility		12	—	—	—	1	1	·64
Other General Diseases		9	—	—	—	2	1	·58
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous		7	—	—	—	1	1	1·10
{ Mental		2	—	—	—	2	1	·14
Eye		6	—	—	—	—	—	·33
Other Organs of Special Sense		17	—	—	—	—	—	·99
Valvular Disease of Heart		1	—	—	—	1	6	·17
Disordered Action of Heart		8	—	—	—	4	4	1·55
Other Circulatory Diseases		6	1	—	1	1	—	·20
Bronchitis		24	—	—	—	1	—	1·06
Pneumonia		1	—	1	1	1	—	·26
Pleurisy		6	—	—	—	1	—	·60
Other Respiratory Diseases		5	—	—	—	—	1	·34
Digestive		104	1	1	2	4	1	6·11
Lymphatic		6	—	—	—	1	—	·58
Urinary		4	1	—	1	3	1	·50
Generative (except Soft Chancre)		2	—	—	—	—	—	·16
Organs of Locomotion		40	—	—	—	1	2	3·07
Connective Tissue		21	—	—	—	—	—	·65
Skin... ..		26	—	—	—	—	—	1·34
INJURIES.								
General		4	1	—	1	—	—	·10
Local... ..		71	1	—	1	—	1	3·78
In Action		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease		5	—	—	—	—	—	·56
Poisons		1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Suicides		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total		1,060	8	3	11	68	28	89·06

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
1.4	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 13.5	—	—	—	.40
19.2	—	—	—	.68		1.0	.41	—	.05
—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	—	—	.16
24.6	.68	—	—	.90	—	.1	.07	—	.00
.7	—	—	—	.06	—	1.6	.48	.34	.32
3.4	1.37	—	—	.87	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	} 3.3	.07	.27	—	.22
16.4	—	—	—	.40		.1	—	—	.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	.41	1.16	.70
4.8	.68	2.74	—	.67	—	—	—	.07	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
196.4	—	8.21	—	10.56	515.4	2.65	10.13	.54	19.14
—	—	—	—	—	.3	.14	.07	—	.04
4.8	—	4.79	4.79	1.20	} 2.9	.41	2.72	1.70	.55
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
24.6	—	1.37	—	3.37	85.2	.34	4.56	.75	9.24
95.8	—	1.37	.68	18.32	189.2	—	.95	.07	18.04
24.6	—	—	—	2.44	92.9	—	—	—	8.22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.8	—	—	—	.17	} 29.2	—	.61	.54	1.03
21.2	—	10.27	—	2.31		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.7	—	—	—	.14	5.0	.41	.20	.14	.22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.4	—	.68	—	1.23	} 21.0	.07	1.22	.27	1.25
8.2	—	.68	.68	.44		—	5.78	.41	1.22
6.2	—	1.37	.68	.40	11.4	.07	.88	.07	.74
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.8	—	.68	.68	.75	15.4	.20	2.79	1.16	1.05
1.4	—	1.37	.68	.10	1.9	.14	1.84	1.97	.41
4.1	—	—	—	.23	11.9	—	1.09	.61	.73
11.6	—	.68	—	.68	27.3	—	3.33	1.56	1.55
.7	—	.68	4.11	.12	} 16.7	.34	6.05	2.52	1.88
5.5	—	2.74	2.74	1.06		—	—	—	—
4.1	.68	.68	—	.14	} 36.1	.27	1.56	.48	2.00
16.4	—	.68	—	.73		—	—	—	—
.7	.68	.68	—	.18	—	—	—	—	—
4.1	—	.68	—	.41	—	—	—	—	—
3.4	—	—	.68	.23	120.7	.75	4.83	1.43	4.90
71.2	1.37	2.74	.68	4.18	25.4	—	.34	—	2.70
4.1	—	.68	—	.40	3.5	.20	.68	.20	.32
2.7	.68	2.05	.68	.84	19.7	—	.48	.20	1.10
1.4	—	—	—	.11	16.0	.07	1.02	.48	.89
27.4	—	.68	1.37	2.10	34.0	—	.07	—	1.43
14.4	—	—	—	.58	72.9	—	.27	.07	3.12
17.8	—	—	—	.92	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.7	.68	—	—	.07	2.9	1.50	—	—	.15
48.6	.68	—	.68	2.59	108.4	1.22	.82	.27	4.87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.4	—	—	—	.25	4.4	—	—	—	.15
.7	—	—	—	.01	.1	.07	—	—	.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
725.5	7.53	46.54	19.16	60.27	1,521.4	10.27	54.05	15.50	88.80

ABSTRACT No. XV.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, SICK among the TROOPS stationed at NORTH CHINA during the Year 1907,

Average Strength, 507.	Diseases.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
			In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox ...	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	·26
Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·15
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	17	3	—	3	—	—	2·61
Malta Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	·53
Cholera ...	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	·00
Dysentery ...	...	8	1	—	1	—	—	·37
Yellow Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	41	—	—	—	—	—	1·10
Septic Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	...	12	—	—	—	1	—	1·05
Gonorrhoea... ..	...	79	—	—	—	—	—	6·56
Soft Chancre ...	...	37	—	—	—	—	—	4·87
Hydrophobia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Other Parasitic Diseases... ..	...	7	—	—	—	4	—	1·48
Senrvy ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	·30
Debility ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Other General Diseases... ..	...	8	1	—	1	—	—	·57
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	·13
{ Mental ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye ...	...	13	—	—	—	2	—	·95
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	·17
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	·00
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	·80
Pneumonia ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·09
Pleurisy ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·06
Digestive ...	...	50	—	—	—	—	—	1·24
Lymphatic ...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	·63
Urinary ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·07
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	·11
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	·23
Connective Tissue ...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	·38
Skin ...	...	19	—	—	—	—	—	·49
INJURIES.								
General ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Local... ..	...	44	1	—	1	—	—	1·37
In Action ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	·01
Suicides ...	...	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total ...	...	434	8	—	8	8	—	26·69

ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 4 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1903 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalide sent Home.	Invalide finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lide sent Home.	Invalide finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
5.9	1.97	—	—	.51	3.0	—	—	—	.39
2.0	—	—	—	.80	} 1.5	—	—	—	.05
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	.81
33.5	5.92	—	—	5.15	6.4	1.49	.49	—	.74
—	—	—	—	—	} 22.8	—	—	—	.11
25.6	—	—	—	1.05		—	—	—	—
2.0	1.97	—	—	.00		—	—	—	—
15.8	1.97	—	—	.73	13.9	—	.49	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80.9	—	—	—	2.17	26.7	—	.49	—	.82
—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.99	—	—	.02
—	—	—	—	—	} 2.0	—	—	—	.24
—	—	—	—	—		.49	1.49	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
23.7	—	1.97	—	2.07	101.5	—	.49	—	6.75
155.8	—	—	—	12.94	185.1	—	.49	—	13.41
73.0	—	—	—	9.61	66.8	—	—	—	5.39
—	—	—	—	—	.5	.49	—	—	.00
9.9	—	—	—	.12	} 7.9	—	—	—	.40
13.8	—	7.89	—	2.92		—	.49	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	.05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.9	—	—	—	.59	} 7.9	—	.99	—	.77
3.9	—	—	—	.14		—	—	—	.43
15.8	1.97	—	—	1.12		.49	1.49	—	.57
—	—	—	—	—	7.4	—	.49	—	—
11.6	—	—	—	.26	6.9	.99	.99	—	.43
—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	.49	—	.08
25.6	—	3.94	—	1.87	3.5	—	.49	—	.17
17.8	—	—	—	.34	4.5	—	.49	—	.21
2.0	—	1.97	—	.00	} 6.4	—	—	—	.47
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
25.6	—	—	—	1.58	} 29.7	.99	—	—	1.21
2.0	—	—	—	.18		—	—	—	—
3.9	—	—	—	.14		—	—	—	—
3.9	—	—	—	.12	59.9	1.49	.99	—	2.55
98.6	—	—	—	2.45	13.4	—	—	—	1.48
17.8	—	—	—	1.05	3.5	—	—	—	.18
2.0	—	—	—	.14	12.9	—	—	—	.46
3.9	—	—	—	.22	19.3	—	.49	—	1.12
7.8	—	—	—	.45	11.9	—	.49	—	.48
33.5	—	—	—	.75	18.3	—	—	—	.72
37.5	—	—	—	.97	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	—	—	—	.02	—	1.49	—	—	—
86.8	1.97	—	—	2.70	50.5	.99	—	—	1.90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5.4	—	—	—	.28
2.0	—	—	—	.02	.5	—	—	—	.02
—	(1.97)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.6.0	15.78	15.78	—	52.64	711.4	9.90	13.37	—	43.72

ABSTRACT No. XVI.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
TROOPS stationed at STRAITS SETTLEMENTS during the year 1907, with the

Average Strength, 1,296.					Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.			Average Number constantly Sick.	
Diseases.						In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.			
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	49
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	114	—	—	—	1	—	—	487
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	04
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	114	2	—	2	1	—	—	436
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
Tubercle of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	4	3	—	41
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	70	—	—	—	8	—	—	857
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	81	—	—	—	1	1	—	776
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	702
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	07
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	05
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	—	—	9	1	—	137
Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Diseases of the—													
Nervous System { Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	3	1	—	35
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other Organs of Special Sense	...	...	...	...	...	28	—	—	—	14	1	—	137
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	11
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	...	...	...	...	...	81	2	—	2	6	—	—	298
Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	16
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Connective Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	138
INJURIES.													
General	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	—	1	—	—	—	110
Local	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	—	2	1	1	—	322
In Action	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	08
Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total					875	11	—	11	50	11	—	5225	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK among the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
—	—	—	—	—	·1	—	—	—	·02
—	—	—	—	—	} 4·4	·09	—	—	·12
6·2	—	—	—	·22		·7	—	—	·04
—	—	—	—	—	·9	·38	·57	—	·16
2·3	·77	—	—	·38	} 60·2	—	—	—	1·54
—	—	·77	—	3·76		·1	·09	—	—
88·0	—	—	—	·03	3·6	·19	·28	—	·24
1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88·0	1·54	·77	—	3·36	446·6	1·32	8·42	·28	13·39
·8	—	—	—	·01	·3	·09	—	—	·02
3·1	—	3·09	2·31	·32	} 2·8	·38	1·80	1·04	·41
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
54·6	—	6·17	—	6·61	72·8	·28	3·60	1·61	7·65
62·5	—	·77	·77	5·99	127·8	·09	·85	·28	9·75
57·9	—	—	—	5·42	79·1	—	—	—	6·91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7·7	—	—	—	·10	} 11·6	—	—	—	·30
8·5	—	—	—	·22		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·3	·77	—	—	·05	2·5	·09	—	—	·09
—	—	—	—	·04	} 14·8	—	·66	·19	·90
9·3	—	—	—	·35		—	·03	·57	1·31
20·8	—	6·94	·77	1·06	17·6	·09	·47	·19	·21
—	—	—	—	·15	6·0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6·2	—	2·31	·77	·27	4·9	·57	1·70	1·23	·61
—	—	—	2·31	—	2·1	—	1·99	1·99	·54
5·4	—	—	—	·14	9·1	—	1·61	·76	·65
21·6	—	10·80	·77	1·06	22·0	—	1·42	·95	·92
—	—	—	—	—	} 8·8	·19	2·65	·85	·81
1·5	—	—	—	·15		—	—	—	—
1·5	—	—	—	·16	} 13·7	·66	·57	·09	·88
4·6	—	—	—	·24		—	—	—	—
3·1	1·54	—	—	·08	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62·5	1·54	4·63	—	2·30	62·8	·95	1·51	·28	2·22
11·6	—	·77	—	1·12	27·0	—	·28	·09	2·34
1·5	—	·77	—	·12	2·3	·19	·28	·09	·22
6·2	—	—	—	·22	21·6	—	·47	—	1·12
8·5	—	—	—	1·08	12·2	—	·38	·19	·65
18·5	—	—	—	·84	22·4	—	·09	—	·88
23·9	—	—	—	1·06	38·1	—	·28	·09	1·61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27·0	·77	—	—	·85	4·9	1·70	1·23	—	·32
57·1	1·54	·77	·77	2·48	84·6	·57	·28	·23	3·54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·5	—	—	—	·06	3·8	—	—	—	·13
—	—	—	—	—	·2	—	—	—	·00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
675·2	8·49	38·58	8·49	40·32	1,194·4	7·95	34·44	11·07	61·09

ABSTRACT No. XVII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS the TROOPS stationed at INDIA, during the Year 1907, with the ratios

Average Strength, 69,382.		Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
Diseases.	In the Com- mand.		Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number finally Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox ...	...	30	1	—	1	—	—	3.11
Measles ...	...	62	—	—	—	—	—	3.46
Scarlet Fever ...	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
Other Eruptive Fevers ...	...	102	—	—	—	—	—	4.96
Plague ...	...	8	3	—	3	—	—	.99
Influenza ...	...	864	—	—	—	—	—	29.04
Diphtheria ...	...	5	—	—	—	1	—	.89
Enteric Fever ...	...	910	192	—	192	86	2	200.40
Malta Fever ...	...	5	—	—	—	2	—	.80
Other Continued Fevers ...	...	2,553	—	1	1	3	—	100.30
Cholera ...	...	3	2	—	2	—	—	.07
Dysentery ...	...	813	23	—	23	49	—	67.00
Yellow Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers ...	...	10,662	14	1	15	274	2	443.96
Septic Diseases ...	...	23	5	—	5	2	—	2.22
Tubercle of Lung ...	...	114	14	4	18	106	*74	28.82
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	8	1	—	1	4	8	.87
Syphilis ...	...	1,542	3	2	5	76	26	209.43
Gonorrhoea ...	...	3,325	—	—	—	21	3	390.12
Soft Chancre ...	...	1,369	—	—	—	—	—	135.72
Hydrophobia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	...	443	—	—	—	—	—	13.74
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	...	541	—	1	1	4	—	20.17
Scurvy ...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	.12
Alcoholism ...	...	92	4	—	4	1	—	3.58
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	59	—	—	—	3	3	5.79
Rheumatism ...	...	685	1	—	1	27	6	45.28
Debility ...	...	1,525	—	—	—	177	18	86.05
Other General Diseases ...	...	464	12	3	15	28	10	30.05
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous ...	...	540	11	—	11	90	46	39.06
Mental ...	...	75	—	1	1	69	68	13.06
Eye ...	...	632	—	—	—	70	48	33.27
Other Organs of Special Sense ...	...	1,105	1	1	2	116	61	52.76
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	...	165	19	1	20	98	69	25.05
Disordered Action of Heart ...	...	515	—	—	—	79	16	50.41
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	176	23	1	24	29	12	13.64
Bronchitis ...	...	1,223	2	—	2	23	4	50.58
Pneumonia ...	...	195	24	—	24	4	—	19.00
Pleurisy ...	...	162	—	—	—	5	1	11.31
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	135	6	2	8	18	8	8.98
Digestive ...	...	7,173	89	8	97	141	37	312.75
Lymphatic... ..	...	774	—	1	1	6	*4	81.53
Urinary ...	...	143	6	—	6	28	12	13.27
Generative (except Soft Chancre) ...	...	759	—	—	—	7	—	43.67
Organs of Locomotion ...	...	1,401	2	1	3	43	26	84.56
Connective Tissue ...	...	1,620	1	—	1	6	1	76.55
Skin ...	...	2,815	—	—	—	4	2	132.98
INJURIES.								
General ...	...	226	58	—	58	3	1	9.89
Local ...	...	6,026	35	—	35	62	45	278.67
In Action ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease ...	...	246	—	—	—	—	—	12.55
Poisons ...	...	110	15	—	15	—	—	8.59
Suicides ...	...	—	(17)	—	(17)	—	—	—
Details not available ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total...	...	52,440	567	28	595	1,766	613	3215.61

* Includes 1 discharged in the Command.

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 Years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
.4	.01	—	—	.04	.6	.05	.00	—	.07
.9	—	—	—	.05	3.8	.02	—	—	.15
.2	—	—	—	.02					
1.5	—	—	—	.07					
.1	.04	—	—	.01	.1	.02	.00	—	.02
12.5	—	—	—	.42	7.2	.01	.01	—	.25
.1	—	.01	—	.01	.0	.01	.00	—	.00
13.1	2.77	1.24	.03	2.89	20.5	5.00	.91	.04	3.25
.1	—	.03	—	.01	33.2	.08	.08	.01	1.42
36.8	.01	.04	—	1.45					
.0	.03	—	—	.00					
11.7	.33	.71	—	.97	21.2	.74	1.10	.08	1.57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.8	.22	3.95	.03	6.40	259.1	.55	3.80	.33	9.57
.4	.07	.03	—	.03	1.0	.10	.01	.01	.07
1.6	.26	1.53	1.07	.42	3.4	.66	1.83	1.29	.65
.1	.01	.06	.12	.01					
22.2	.07	1.10	.38	3.02	99.0	.25	4.75	1.92	10.37
43.0	—	.30	.04	5.63	114.4	.00	.34	.13	9.16
19.7	—	—	—	1.96	60.2	—	.00	—	5.12
—	—	—	—	—	.0	.03	—	—	.00
6.4	—	—	—	.27	12.6	.01	.42	.38	.57
7.8	.01	.06	—	.29					
.0	—	.01	—	.00	.1	.00	.01	.00	.01
1.3	.06	.01	—	.05	3.4	.09	.03	.01	.14
.9	—	.04	.04	.08	20.5	.02	.89	.27	1.47
9.9	.01	.39	.09	.65					
22.0	—	2.55	.26	1.24					
6.7	.22	.40	.14	.43	7.2	.21	.53	.12	.52
7.8	.16	1.30	.66	.56	7.9	.29	1.20	.94	.58
1.1	.01	1.00	.98	.26	1.4	.03	1.23	1.46	.38
9.1	—	1.01	.69	.55	10.0	—	.69	.39	.63
15.9	.03	1.67	.88	.76	14.5	.01	1.13	.73	.78
2.4	.29	1.41	1.00	.36	13.0	.71	3.91	2.68	1.33
7.4	—	1.14	.23	.73					
2.5	.35	.42	.17	.20					
17.6	.03	.33	.06	.73	26.5	.72	.59	.24	1.56
2.8	.35	.06	—	.27					
2.3	—	.07	.01	.16					
1.9	.12	.26	.12	.13	108.2	1.93	2.76	.63	4.94
103.5	1.40	2.03	.53	4.51					
11.2	.01	.09	.06	1.18					
2.1	.09	.40	.17	.19	2.3	.16	.35	.19	.21
10.9	—	.10	—	.63	14.6	.01	.21	.08	.88
20.2	.04	.62	.38	1.22	13.8	.02	.98	.56	.90
23.4	.01	.09	.01	1.10	22.5	.02	.10	.03	1.06
40.6	—	.06	.03	1.92	49.0	.01	.16	.06	2.19
3.3	.84	.04	.01	.14	4.6	1.13	.15	.07	.22
86.9	.50	.89	.65	.402	93.4	.65	.98	.51	4.27
—	—	—	—	—	.0	.00	—	.14	.00
3.5	—	—	—	.18	2.6	—	—	—	.13
1.6	.22	—	—	.12	1.5	.12	.08	.00	.11
—	(.25)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
756.4	8.88	25.47	8.84	46.38	1100.2	14.14	32.85	13.99	63.98

ABSTRACT No. XVIII.—TABLE showing the PREVALENCE and MORTALITY
INDIA with the Ratios per 1,000

Military Divisions {	1st Peshawar.	2nd Rawal Pindi.	3rd Lahore.	4th Quetta.				
Average Strength	2,478	7,270	8,710	4,422				
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	1	—	—	10	—	2	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	4	—	1	13	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza	573	—	39	49	—	16	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	23	5	99	115	22	49	10	—
Other Continued Fevers	5	—	237	388	—	259	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	—	26	40	1	22	1	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	1,117	—	1,421	4	1,133	2	967	2
Septic Diseases	3	—	1	—	4	—	4	—
Tubercular Diseases	2	1	15	—	12	3	4	—
Syphilis	23	—	165	—	132	—	43	—
Gonorrhœa	90	—	198	—	279	—	93	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases	16	—	50	—	76	—	65	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	5	—	24	2	7	—	7	2
Rheumatism	21	—	95	1	50	—	134	—
Debility	41	—	204	—	187	—	88	—
Other General Diseases	8	—	48	3	49	1	34	2
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	14	—	74	2	47	1	32	2
Mental	3	—	4	—	5	—	8	—
Eye	37	—	65	—	64	—	57	—
Other Organs of Special Sense... ..	26	—	75	—	103	—	121	—
Circulatory System	10	—	93	2	73	4	62	5
Respiratory	74	1	183	3	214	1	124	2
Digestive	260	3	731	6	913	8	467	3
Lymphatic and Glandular System	22	—	27	—	46	—	38	—
Urinary System	3	—	13	—	18	2	9	2
Generative System	50	—	115	—	128	—	93	—
Organs of Locomotion	53	—	199	1	205	—	63	—
Connective Tissue... ..	65	—	130	—	182	—	114	—
Skin	80	—	241	—	393	—	106	—
INJURIES.								
General	1	—	28	2	24	12	13	—
Local	204	2	660	1	646	5	369	2
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	22	—	16	2	8	2	—	—
No appreciable disease	4	—	12	—	30	—	3	—
Cause unknown (refers to death only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	2,859	12	5,291	47	5,645	66	3,466	33

of the DIFFERENT CLASSES of DISEASES in each of the MILITARY DIVISIONS in of Strength, during the year 1907.

5th Mhow.		6th Poona.		Aden.		7th Meerut.		8th Lucknow.		9th Secunderabad.		Burma.		Marching.		Total.	
6,731		6,838		1,099		8,466		9,628		8,135		3,800		1,765		69,332	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	30	1
1	—	8	—	4	—	11	—	80	—	6	—	46	—	1	—	175	—
7	—	10	—	14	—	123	—	17	—	3	—	9	—	4	—	864	3
—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
152	40	78	18	4	—	127	34	82	18	149	26	10	3	22	—	910	102
267	—	88	—	75	—	68	—	478	—	247	—	422	—	24	—	2,558	—
142	2	94	3	16	—	85	3	152	6	166	2	51	3	10	—	813	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
1,700	2	926	—	149	—	1,327	—	875	—	447	—	369	4	231	—	10,662	14
2	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	5	3	1	—	1	1	2	—	28	5
10	—	10	2	2	—	20	3	25	4	16	2	5	—	1	—	122	15
92	—	171	1	15	—	209	1	209	—	308	—	149	1	26	—	1,542	3
304	—	404	—	41	—	459	—	637	—	536	—	238	—	66	—	3,325	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	—	116	—	15	—	132	—	73	—	150	—	184	—	32	—	984	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7	—	8	—	2	—	11	—	12	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	92	4
79	—	73	—	20	—	85	—	62	—	82	—	27	—	16	—	744	1
125	—	109	—	68	—	197	—	184	—	192	—	121	—	9	—	1,525	—
43	—	68	—	7	—	69	1	53	2	69	3	15	—	1	—	464	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	—	80	1	13	—	76	5	54	—	70	—	22	—	5	—	540	11
8	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	17	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	75	—
57	—	58	—	4	—	84	—	71	—	103	—	25	—	7	—	632	—
118	1	106	—	10	—	167	—	135	—	205	—	31	—	8	—	1,105	1
81	3	180	9	23	5	130	3	91	7	80	2	23	2	10	—	856	42
174	2	151	—	31	1	249	4	225	10	204	6	53	3	33	—	1,715	32
748	11	689	9	174	1	1,076	9	882	18	867	14	263	7	103	—	7,173	89
54	—	82	—	14	—	66	—	134	—	179	—	101	—	11	—	774	—
16	—	18	2	2	—	22	—	19	—	17	—	6	—	—	—	143	6
142	—	293	—	24	—	281	—	351	—	412	—	192	—	47	—	2,128	—
137	—	123	—	11	—	161	—	180	1	175	—	72	—	22	—	1,401	2
170	1	124	—	26	—	245	—	203	—	237	—	86	—	34	—	1,620	1
315	—	206	—	57	—	464	—	314	—	474	—	117	—	28	—	2,815	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	3	13	2	2	—	41	9	53	16	25	6	6	4	4	4	226	58
663	4	618	2	108	1	887	6	672	7	861	4	220	1	118	—	6,026	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	1	1	—	—	—	13	2	21	6	10	1	4	1	4	—	110	15
27	—	32	—	2	—	46	—	44	—	36	—	10	—	—	—	246	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,797	70	4,944	51	934	8	6,947	81	6,425	99	6,344	65	2,893	31	885	4	52,440	567

Ratios per 1,000

Military Divisions	1st Peshawar.	2nd Rawal Pindi.	3rd Lahore.	4th Quetta.	5th Mhow.	
Average Strength	2,478	7,270	8,710	4,422	6,731	
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	4	—	—	1.1	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	1.6	—	1	1.5	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	1	—	—
Influenza	231.2	—	5.4	5.6	3.6	1.0
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	9.3	2.02	13.6	2.20	13.2	2.53
Other Continued Fevers	2.0	—	32.6	—	44.5	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	11	—
Dysentery	3.6	—	3.6	4.6	11	5.0
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	450.8	—	195.5	55	130.1	23
Septic Diseases	1.2	—	1	—	5	—
Tubercular Diseases	8	40	2.1	—	1.4	34
Syphilis	9.3	—	22.7	—	15.2	—
Gonorrhœa	36.3	—	27.2	—	32.0	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases	6.5	—	6.9	—	8.7	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	2.0	—	3.3	28	8	—
Rheumatism	8.5	—	13.1	14	5.7	—
Debility	16.5	—	28.1	—	21.5	—
Other General Diseases	3.2	—	6.6	41	5.6	11
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Diseases of the—						
Nervous System { Nervous	5.6	—	10.2	28	5.4	11
Mental	1.2	—	6	—	6	—
Eye	14.9	—	8.9	—	7.3	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	10.5	—	10.3	—	11.8	—
Circulatory System	4.0	—	12.9	28	8.4	46
Respiratory	29.9	40	25.2	41	24.6	11
Digestive	104.9	121	100.6	33	104.8	92
Lymphatic and Glandular System	8.9	—	3.7	—	5.3	—
Urinary System	1.2	—	1.8	—	2.1	23
Generative System	20.2	—	15.8	—	14.7	—
Organs of Locomotion	21.4	—	27.4	14	23.5	—
Connective Tissue	26.2	—	17.9	—	20.9	—
Skin	32.3	—	33.1	—	45.1	—
INJURIES.						
General	4	—	3.9	28	2.8	1.38
Local	82.3	81	90.8	14	74.2	57
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisons	8.9	—	2.2	28	9	23
No appreciable disease	1.6	—	1.7	—	3.4	—
Cause unknown (refers to death only)	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Total	1157.8	4.84	727.8	6.46	648.1	7.58
					783.8	7.46
					861.2	10.40

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of Mean Strength.

6th Poona.		Aden.		7th Meerut.		8th Lucknow.		9th Secunderabad.		Burma.		Marching.		Total.	
6,838		1,099		8,466		9,628		8,135		2,800		1,755		69,332	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
.1	.15	—	—	.2	—	.7	—	.6	—	—	—	1.1	—	.4	.01
1.2	—	3.6	—	1.3	—	8.5	—	.7	—	—	—	.6	—	2.5	—
—	—	—	—	.12	—	.5	—	—	—	12.1	—	—	—	.1	.04
1.5	—	12.7	—	14.5	—	1.8	—	.4	—	—	.26	—	—	12.5	—
.1	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	2.4	—	2.3	—	.1	—
11.4	2.63	3.6	—	15.0	4.02	8.5	1.87	18.3	3.20	2.6	.79	12.5	—	13.1	2.77
12.9	—	68.2	—	8.0	—	49.6	—	30.4	—	111.1	—	13.7	—	36.9	—
.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.10	—	—	—	—	.0	—	.03	—
13.7	.44	14.6	—	10.0	.35	15.8	.62	20.4	.25	13.4	.79	5.7	—	11.7	.33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135.4	—	135.6	—	156.7	—	90.9	—	54.9	—	97.1	1.05	131.6	—	153.8	.20
.1	.15	.9	—	.4	—	.5	.31	.1	—	.3	.26	1.1	—	.4	.07
1.5	.29	1.8	—	2.4	.85	2.6	.42	2.0	.25	1.3	—	.6	—	1.8	.22
25.9	.15	13.6	—	24.7	.12	21.7	—	37.9	—	39.2	.26	14.8	—	22.2	.04
59.1	—	37.3	—	51.9	—	66.2	—	65.9	—	62.6	—	37.6	—	48.0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.0	—	13.6	—	15.6	—	7.6	—	18.4	—	48.4	—	18.2	—	14.2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.0	—
1.2	—	1.8	—	1.3	—	1.2	—	.4	—	1.6	—	—	—	1.3	.06
10.7	—	18.2	—	10.0	—	6.4	—	10.1	—	7.1	—	9.1	—	10.7	.01
15.9	—	61.9	—	23.3	—	19.1	—	23.6	—	31.3	—	5.1	—	22.0	—
9.9	—	6.4	—	8.2	.12	5.5	.21	8.5	.37	3.9	—	.6	—	6.7	.17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.7	.15	11.8	—	9.0	.59	5.6	—	8.6	—	5.8	—	2.8	—	7.8	.16
.4	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.8	—	1.1	—	2.4	—	—	—	1.1	—
8.5	—	3.6	—	9.9	—	7.4	—	12.7	—	6.6	—	4.0	—	9.1	—
16.5	—	9.1	—	19.7	—	14.0	—	25.2	—	8.2	—	4.6	—	15.9	.01
26.3	1.32	20.9	4.55	15.4	.35	9.5	.73	9.8	.25	6.1	.53	5.7	—	12.3	.61
22.1	—	28.2	.91	29.4	.47	23.4	1.04	25.1	.61	13.9	.79	18.8	—	24.7	.46
100.8	1.32	158.3	.91	127.1	1.06	91.6	1.87	106.6	1.72	69.2	1.84	58.7	—	103.5	1.28
12.0	—	12.7	—	7.8	—	13.9	—	22.0	—	28.6	—	6.3	—	11.2	—
2.6	.29	1.8	—	2.6	—	2.0	—	2.1	—	1.6	—	—	—	2.1	.09
42.8	—	21.8	—	33.2	—	36.5	—	50.6	—	50.5	—	26.8	—	30.7	—
18.0	—	10.0	—	19.0	—	18.7	.10	21.5	—	18.9	—	12.5	—	20.2	—
18.1	—	23.7	—	28.9	—	21.1	—	29.1	—	22.6	—	21.7	—	23.4	.03
30.1	—	51.9	—	67.2	—	32.6	—	58.3	—	30.8	—	16.0	—	40.6	.01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.9	.29	1.8	—	4.8	1.06	5.5	1.66	3.0	.74	1.6	1.05	2.3	2.28	3.3	.84
90.4	.29	98.3	.91	104.8	.71	69.8	.73	105.8	.49	57.9	.26	67.2	—	86.9	.50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.1	—	—	—	1.5	.24	2.2	.62	1.2	.12	1.1	.26	2.3	—	1.6	.22
4.7	—	1.8	—	5.4	—	4.6	—	4.4	—	2.6	—	—	—	3.5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
723.0	7.46	849.9	7.28	820.6	9.57	667.3	10.28	779.8	7.99	761.3	8.16	504.3	2.28	756.4	8.18

(3176)

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ABSTRACT No. XIX.—Table showing the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS which took place at the Chief Stations in India during the year 1907.

Divisions.	Stations.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength, 1897 to 1906.	
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1st (PESHAWAR)	Peshawar ...	1,402	1,403	4	1000·7	2·55	1312·3	22·54
	Cherat ...	484	451	4	931·9	8·26	899·3	17·92
	Nowshera ...	592	1,015	4	1714·5	6·76	1105·8	11·33
	Rawal Pindi ...	2,724	2,403	19	882·2	6·97	1039·3	12·98
2nd (RAWAL PINDI)	Campbellpore ...	263	190	3	722·4	11·41	1073·4	17·23
	Attock ...	138	116	2	840·6	14·49	1175·0	20·04
	Khrya Gali ...	69	22	—	218·8	—	754·7	11·93
	Rara Gali ...	48	23	—	479·2	—	726·5	6·26
	Kuldana ...	450	244	—	542·2	—	683·3	4·48
	Kalabagh ...	55	34	—	618·2	—	815·2	11·67
	Gharial ...	486	361	1	749·0	2·06	698·0	4·51
	Camp Barian ...	638	442	2	821·6	3·72	779·5	5·97
	Upper Topa... ..	313	174	1	555·9	3·19	563·6*	5·39
	Lower Topa... ..	42	33	—	785·7	—	1122·3	17·07
	Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka ...	723	240	2	332·0	2·77	601·6	7·93
	Murree ...	127	72	4	566·9	31·50	576·9	39·38
	Sialkot ...	1,294	934	13	721·8	10·05	969·8	11·89
3rd (LAHORE)	Lahore Cantonment ...	890	516	8	579·8	8·99	1713·8	24·52
	Fort Lahore ...	112	171	3	1528·8	26·79	1769·6	24·86
	Dalhouse ...	803	376	1	468·2	1·25	993·9	8·62
	Multan ...	869	729	6	838·9	6·90	1266·0	13·27
	Ferozepore ...	887	897	14	1011·3	15·73	1529·4	16·48
	Jullundur ...	619	368	5	594·5	8·08	970·7	9·63
	Amritsar ...	162	192	9	1185·2	55·56	1143·3	15·42
	Ambala ...	2,305	1,315	15	566·0	6·34	2114·2	34·56
	Kasauli ...	415	331	2	797·6	4·82	1627·2	18·34
	Dagshai ...	743	268	—	360·7	—	910·5	8·24
	Solon... ..	255	136	1	541·2	3·92	912·3	8·07
	Subathu ...	376	291	—	747·3	—	916·2	10·35
	Jutogh ...	214	63	2	294·4	9·35	856·3	8·11
4th (QUETTA)	Quetta ...	2,663	1,707	23	641·0	8·64	858·6	14·35
	Karachi ...	1,267	1,243	7	981·1	5·62	1206·8	8·80
	Hyderabad (Sind) ...	492	516	3	1048·8	6·10	1226·9	11·45
5th (MHOW)	Mhow ...	1,752	1,377	21	786·0	11·99	1290·4	16·27
	Indore ...	113	55	—	486·7	—	1094·0	14·27
	Taragarh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ahmedabad... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kamptee and Sitabaldi ...	932	654	12	701·7	12·68	1257·8	10·66
	Nasirabad and Taragarh ...	781	936	6	1198·5	7·68	1432·5	20·87
	Neemuch ...	395	321	2	812·7	5·06	1430·8	17·66
	Deesa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mount Abu... ..	141	139	—	985·8	—	1097·3	23·26
	Jhansi ...	953	704	15	734·9	15·66	1352·4	25·60
	Nowgong ...	237	212	1	894·5	4·22	1332·7	14·84
	Jubbulpore ...	976	948	11	971·3	11·27	1390·9	18·26
	Saugor ...	304	239	1	852·0	3·29	1450·2	12·15
	Pachmarhi ...	142	192	1	1352·1	7·04	1104·0	12·39
6th (POONA)	Poona and Satara... ..	1,901	1,373	18	722·3	9·47	995·4	11·93
	Kirkee ...	877	517	5	589·5	5·70	1042·8	14·10
	Purandhur ...	108	112	4	1037·0	37·04	924·4	7·23
	Bombay (Colaba) ...	1,056	787	5	745·3	4·73	886·5	11·51
	Deolali ...	718	578	2	805·0	2·79	1364·0	19·21
	Khandalla ...	62	95	—	1532·3	—	1222·7	9·77
	Ahmednagar ...	1,061	879	14	828·5	13·20	1097·5	12·39
ADEN	Beisaun ...	1,055	603	3	671·6	2·84	1105·4	7·59
	Aden... ..	1,099	934	8	849·9	7·28	1211·2	15·91

* 7 years (1899 to 1901 and 1903 to 1906).

Divisions.	Stations.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength, 1897 to 1906.	
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
7th (MEERUT) ...	Meerut	1,842	1,796	21	975.0	11.40	1206.3	18.03
	Delhi... ..	298	313	1	1080.3	3.36	1722.5	26.27
	Muttra	494	316	5	639.7	10.12	1239.1	16.72
	Agra	999	904	21	904.9	21.02	1106.6	18.90
	Landour	168	111	—	660.7	—	1224.9	16.81
	Bareilly	1,050	885	6	842.9	5.71	1006.7	7.82
	Shahjahanpur ...	374	244	1	652.4	2.67	969.9	7.41
	Ranikhet	1,095	793	8	724.2	7.31	850.9	9.00
	Chaubuttia	543	261	2	480.7	3.68	759.8	5.43
	Roorkee	373	340	9	911.5	24.13	898.2	12.43
	Chakrata	1,230	984	7	800.0	5.69	922.5	7.23
	Lucknow, Military prison	2,369	1,823	17	769.5	7.18	1000.1	16.11
8th (LUCKNOW) ...	Sitapur	499	410	2	821.6	4.01	784.5	15.06
	Fatehgarh	87	71	1	816.1	11.49	1334.8	15.84
	Naini Tal	177	84	—	474.6	—	764.6	24.21
	Fort William, Fort Fuha and Fort Chingrikhal	1,842	1,128	20	840.5	14.90	1203.4	9.81
	Dum Dum	327	127	5	383.4	15.29	1163.9	23.66
	Barrackpore	284	289	6	1017.6	21.43	2099.3	38.30
	Dinapore	601	322	5	535.8	8.32	1123.5	20.77
	Darjeeling	357	193	3	512.6	8.40	889.2	15.00
	Lebong	585	178	1	304.3	1.71	668.5*	9.85
	Allahabad and Fort Allahabad	978	705	13	720.9	13.29	1093.0	14.21
	Benares	147	105	1	714.3	6.80	1327.5	21.16
	Cawnpore	986	368	18	373.2	13.26	1124.2	13.49
	Fyzabad	889	682	7	710.9	7.87	1075.5	10.01
9th (SECUN-DEHABAD)	Secunderabad ...	3,154	2,044	28	648.1	8.88	1022.1	12.19
	Bellary	502	412	2	820.7	3.98	1358.8	10.77
	Ramandroog	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bangalore	2,197	1,661	17	751.5	7.74	996.2	8.82
	Madras	553	605	6	1094.0	10.85	1323.3	7.49
	St. Thomas' Mount	284	186	4	654.9	14.08	1025.3	12.19
	Pallaveram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Poonamallee ...	114	116	1	1017.5	8.77	1424.5	21.86
	Wellington	1,014	1,105	7	1089.7	6.90	1496.6	6.67
	Cannanore	94	73	—	776.6	—	1007.7	5.49
BURMA	Calicut	85	49	—	576.5	—	932.9	10.82
	Malapuram	138	103	—	746.4	—	882.1	7.76
	Maymyo	779	610	9	783.1	11.55	957.5†	11.83
	Mandalay	274	199	1	726.3	3.65	1655.0	13.00
	Shwebo	517	426	—	824.0	—	1012.3	8.70
	Bhamo	165	203	—	1230.3	—	1223.2	8.02
	Meiktila	220	164	2	745.5	9.09	1026.4	9.70
MARCHING	Thayetmyo	551	351	2	637.0	3.63	1087.4	10.28
	Rangoon	1,160	863	17	744.0	14.66	1334.8	10.81
	Port Blair	134	77	—	574.6	—	717.0	7.16
TROOPS ON THE LINE OF MARCH	Troops on the line of March	1,755	885	4	504.3	2.28	660.7	6.76

* 9 years (1898 to 1906).
† 4 years (1903 to 1906).

[illegible]

Divisions.	Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.			
5th (Mhow) ...	Deesa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Mount Abu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jhansi ...	4	...	7	1	8	...	10	3	6	4	5	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	49	12		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6		
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
	Pachmarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
	Poona ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
	Kirkee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
	Purandhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6th (Poona) ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deolali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khandalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden Brigade ...	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	28	4	24	8	39	5	30	9	27	7	17	8	16	4	33	3	25	8	21	4	16	4	7	4	283	68	

	Meerut...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	—	6	—	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	4	
	Deli ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
	Muttra...	...	...	...	...	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	
	Agra ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	12	
	Landour	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	2	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
	Ranikhet	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	5	
	Chaubattia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
	Chakrata	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	
	Lucknow, including Military Prison	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	7	—	4	1	6	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
	Sitapur...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	6
	Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fort William	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	" Fulta	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
	" Chingrikhal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Leibong...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Divisions.	Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
8th (Lucknow) ...	Allahabad ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
	Fort Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	2	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	...
	Fyzabad ...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...
	Total ...	17	9	15	2	23	5	31	5	15	5	8	2	23	6	21	7	9	2	12	2	8	3	12	4	209	52
	Secunderabad ...	3	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	9	2	4	4	4	...	18	2	8	6	1	...	2	1	8	...	65	16
9th Secunderabad ...	Bellary... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	...
	Ramandroog... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore ...	3	2	6	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	28	1	11	1	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	82	7	...
	Madras... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	St. Thomas Mount ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
	Poonamallee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wellington ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Malapuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	2	11	1	11	2	4	1	13	2	33	5	16	1	23	4	10	6	1	3	1	9	1	149	28	...

[illegible]

ABSTRACT No. XXI.—TABLE showing the incidence of ENTERIC FEVER amongst OFFICERS, WOMEN and CHILDREN, during 1907.

Average Annual Strength.	Officers.		Women.		Children.		Remarks.
	2,204		3,496		5,379		
Stations.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
Peshawar	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Nowshera	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Rawal Pindi... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Campbellpore	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Attock	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Kuldana	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Kalabagh	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Gharial	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Upper Topa	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Murree	3	—	5	—	2	—	
Lahore Cantonment	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Dalhousie	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Ferozepore	1	1	2	—	1	—	
Jullundur	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Kasauli	—	—	1	—	2	—	
Solon	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Subathu	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Meerut	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Muttra	—	—	2	—	1	—	
Agra	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Landour	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Ranikhet	—	—	1	—	4	—	
Chakrata	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Lucknow	1	—	3	1	—	—	
Sitapur	—	—	2	—	1	—	
Fort William	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Dum Dum	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Dinapore	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Cawnpore	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Fyzabad	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Quetta	8	—	—	—	3	—	
Mhow	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Sitabaldi and Kamptee	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Neemuch	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Mount Abu	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Jhansi	1	—	3	1	1	—	
Jubbulpore	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Pachmarhi	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Poona... ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Kirkee	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Ahmednagar	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Belgaum	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Secunderabad	4	—	1	1	—	—	
Bangalore	2	—	—	—	3	—	
Madras	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Total	42	3	31	6	32	—	

ABSTRACT No. XXII.

ABSTRACT No. XXII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS
Troops stationed at Egypt, during the Year 1907, with the Ratios

Diseases.	Average Strength, 5,256.		Deaths.			Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.
	Admissions into Hospital.	In the Com- mand.	Of Invalids.	Total.	Number sent Home.	Number Dis- charged the Service.		
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Small-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	·04	
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	·07	
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	·92	
Other Eruptive Fevers	8	—	—	—	—	—	·28	
Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	—	·09	
Diphtheria	2	1	—	1	—	—	·25	
Enteric Fever	28	1	—	1	4	—	9·32	
Malta Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	·10	
Other Continued Fevers	146	—	—	—	—	—	5·75	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	47	2	—	2	3	—	5·61	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malarial Fevers	222	—	—	—	—	—	5·96	
Septic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	·10	
Tubercle of Lung	7	—	—	—	7	6	1·75	
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	—	—	—	2	1	·31	
Syphilis	125	—	—	—	2	1	14·96	
Gonorrhœa	413	—	—	—	1	—	40·91	
Soft Chancre	308	—	—	—	—	—	32·15	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	17	—	—	—	—	—	1·33	
Other Parasitic Diseases	30	—	—	—	1	—	·77	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alcoholism	5	—	—	—	—	—	·21	
Rheumatic Fever	11	—	—	—	2	1	2·51	
Rheumatism	42	—	—	—	—	1	3·01	
Debility	40	—	—	—	16	4	3·53	
Other General Diseases	48	—	—	—	1	—	2·28	
LOCAL DISEASES.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System { Nervous	28	2	—	2	3	3	1·34	
{ Mental	6	—	—	—	3	4	1·58	
Eye	95	—	—	—	6	6	6·32	
Other Organs of Special Sense	114	—	—	—	5	4	6·03	
Valvular Disease of Heart	11	—	—	—	9	10	1·72	
Disordered Action of Heart	26	2	—	—	5	2	2·45	
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	—	—	2	1	—	1·76	
Bronchitis	107	—	—	—	1	1	5·47	
Pneumonia	23	4	—	4	—	—	2·31	
Pleurisy	22	—	—	—	—	—	1·55	
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	1	—	1	—	—	·69	
Digestive	642	1	—	1	3	—	24·02	
Lymphatic	26	—	—	—	—	—	1·62	
Urinary	14	1	—	1	1	2	1·35	
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	65	—	—	—	—	—	3·01	
Organs of Locomotion	99	—	—	—	4	2	5·83	
Connective Tissue	142	—	—	—	—	—	7·24	
Skin	234	—	—	—	1	—	11·53	
INJURIES.								
General	20	6	—	6	—	—	1·24	
Local	305	2	—	2	2	2	15·13	
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No appreciable disease	26	—	—	—	—	—	·77	
Poisons	3	2	—	2	—	—	·04	
Suicides	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Total	3,560	25	—	25	77	50	236·21	

into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED and CONSTANTLY SICK, among the per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Inva- lids sent Home.	Invalids finally Dis- charged.	Con- stantly Sick.
.2	—	—	—	.01	.3	.05	—	—	.05
.2	—	—	—	.01	} 3.4	—	—	—	.36
1.0	—	—	—	.17		—	—	—	.36
1.5	—	—	—	.07		—	—	—	.36
.8	—	—	—	.02	22.7	—	.05	—	.70
.4	.19	—	—	.05	.6	.05	—	—	.05
5.3	.19	.76	—	1.77	18.4	4.54	7.29	—	3.14
.6	—	—	—	.02	} 74.0	—	—	—	.12
27.8	—	—	—	1.09		.16	2.96	.12	3.14
—	—	—	—	.1		.07	—	—	.00
8.9	.38	.57	—	1.07	13.8	.69	2.59	.14	1.52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.2	—	—	—	1.13	14.2	—	.37	—	.53
.4	—	—	—	.02	.6	—	.02	—	.04
1.3	—	1.33	1.14	.33	} 2.8	—	—	—	.63
.4	—	.88	.19	.06		.86	1.78	1.53	.63
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
23.8	—	.38	.19	2.65	42.7	.12	.76	.23	4.42
79.0	—	.19	—	7.78	103.6	.02	.35	.19	8.20
68.6	—	—	—	6.12	82.4	—	—	—	6.58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2	—	—	—	.29	} 9.9	—	—	—	.47
5.7	—	.19	—	.16		—	.25	.16	.47
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1.0	—	—	—	.04	2.3	.19	—	—	.12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1	—	.38	.19	.48	} 17.1	—	1.18	.32	1.33
9.9	—	—	.19	.67		—	—	—	—
7.6	—	1.90	.76	.67		15.0	2.94	.74	1.02
9.1	—	.19	—	.57	8.0	.07	.42	.09	.51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.3	.38	.57	.57	.25	7.0	.28	1.60	1.07	.52
1.1	—	.57	.76	.30	1.8	—	1.71	1.99	.39
18.1	—	1.14	1.14	1.20	18.3	—	.83	.51	.94
21.7	—	.95	.76	1.15	14.8	.02	1.30	.83	.98
2.1	—	1.71	1.90	.33	} 9.4	—	—	—	.94
4.9	—	.95	.88	.47		.65	2.64	2.32	.94
3.0	.38	.19	—	.33		—	—	—	—
20.4	—	.19	.19	1.04	} 20.4	—	—	—	—
4.4	.76	—	—	.44		.67	.88	.16	1.39
4.2	—	—	—	.29		—	—	—	—
1.3	.19	—	—	.13	96.2	.97	2.15	.44	3.50
122.1	.19	.57	—	4.57	11.2	—	.16	.07	1.24
4.9	—	—	—	.21	1.5	.07	.80	.28	.17
2.7	.19	.40	.88	.26	14.7	—	.19	.02	.77
12.4	—	—	—	.57	12.8	—	1.02	.72	.81
18.8	—	.76	.88	1.11	23.7	—	.21	.07	1.12
27.0	—	—	—	1.38	43.3	—	.30	.09	2.11
44.5	—	.19	—	2.19	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.8	1.14	—	—	.24	2.2	1.16	.49	.07	.20
58.0	.38	.38	.88	2.88	65.7	.81	.93	.56	3.87
—	—	—	—	—	.2	.09	1.74	.49	.27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.9	—	—	—	.15	4.3	—	—	—	.17
.6	.38	—	—	.01	.9	.09	—	—	.03
—	(.19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
677.3	4.76	14.65	9.51	44.94	784.6	11.63	37.42	13.15	51.72

ABSTRACT No. XXIII.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, SHIP proceeding on and returning from Service Abroad, and from one during the Year 1907.

Strength Average Annual Strength...	Passage Out.		Passage Home.	
	25,612 1,470		25,994 1,546	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
GENERAL DISEASES.				
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	11	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	—
Other Eruptive Fevers	2	—	—	—
Influenza	11	—	4	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	5	—
Malta Fever	—	—	—	—
Other Continued Fevers	8	—	8	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	7	—
Malarial Fevers	4	—	119	—
Septic Diseases	2	—	1	—
Tubercle of Lung	2	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	36	—	38	—
Gonorrhoea	229	—	204	—
Soft Chancre	15	—	47	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—
Scabies	47	—	8	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	9	—	3	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	2	1	8	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	1	—
Rheumatism	12	—	15	—
Debility	2	—	19	—
Other General Diseases	8	—	4	—
LOCAL DISEASES.				
Diseases of the—				
Nervous System { Nervous	8	—	5	—
Mental	2	1	1	—
Eye	12	—	18	—
Other Organs of Special Sense	11	—	11	—
Valvular Disease of Heart	—	—	2	—
Disordered Action of Heart	—	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	36	—	44	—
Pneumonia	13	—	7	—
Pleurisy	5	—	3	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	—	12	—
Digestive	145	—	81	—
Lymphatic	3	—	17	—
Urinary	1	—	3	—
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	24	—	12	—
Organs of Locomotion	15	—	11	—
Connective Tissue	50	—	32	—
Skin	86	—	48	—
INJURIES.				
General	6	—	1	1
Local	110	—	62	—
In Action	—	—	—	—
Poisons	—	—	—	—
Suicides	—	—	—	—
Not yet diagnosed	—	—	—	—
No appreciable disease	—	—	—	—
General Total	947	2	861	1

ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS among the TROOPS ON BOARD Colony or Station abroad to another, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength,

Intercolonial.		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.					
7,696 323		Passage Out.		Passage Home.		Intercolonial.	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
—	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4.1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	7.5	—	2.6	—	—	—
—	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2.0	—	3.2	—	3.1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5.4	—	5.2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	.7	—	4.5	—	6.2	—
19	—	2.7	—	77.0	—	58.8	—
—	—	1.4	—	.6	—	—	—
—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	24.5	—	24.6	—	34.1	—
34	—	155.8	—	132.0	—	105.3	—
8	—	10.2	—	30.4	—	24.8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	32.0	—	5.2	—	9.3	—
1	—	6.1	—	1.9	—	3.1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1.4	.68	5.2	—	3.1	3.10
—	—	.7	—	.6	—	—	—
3	—	8.2	—	9.7	—	9.3	—
2	—	1.4	—	12.3	—	6.2	—
5	—	5.4	—	2.6	—	15.5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	5.4	—	3.2	—	3.1	—
—	—	1.4	.68	.6	—	—	—
1	—	8.2	—	11.6	—	3.1	—
7	—	7.5	—	7.1	—	21.7	—
1	—	—	—	1.3	—	3.1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	—
3	—	24.5	—	28.5	—	9.3	—
3	—	8.8	—	4.5	—	9.3	—
2	—	3.4	—	1.9	—	6.2	—
—	—	4.8	—	7.8	—	—	—
24	—	98.6	—	62.4	—	74.3	—
6	—	2.0	—	11.0	—	24.8	—
1	—	.7	—	1.9	—	3.1	—
1	—	16.3	—	7.8	—	3.1	—
5	—	10.2	—	7.1	—	15.5	—
19	—	34.0	—	20.7	—	58.8	—
12	—	68.5	—	31.0	—	37.2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	4.1	—	.6	.64	3.1	—
26	—	74.8	—	40.1	—	80.5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	1	644.2	1.36	556.9	.64	637.8	3.10

ABSTRACT No. XXIV.—TABLE showing the general HEALTH STATISTICS of the various CORPS which served in the UNITED KINGDOM during the year 1907.

Battery, Company or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.														
1st	Life Guards	440	256	2	14	9.94	531.8	4.55	31.82	22.59	8.24	14.17	Windsor, 4 months; London, 8 months...	91
2nd	Life Guards	378	338	—	6	11.78	894.2	—	15.87	31.16	11.37	12.72	London, 12 months ...	91
	Royal Horse Guards	376	272	1	5	11.32	723.4	2.66	13.30	30.11	10.99	15.19	London, 4 months; Windsor 8 months...	91
	Other Household Cavalry	1	1	—	1	.33	1000.0	—	1000.00	330.00	120.45	120.45	Various ...	—
	Total Household Cavalry ..	1,195	867	3	26	33.37	725.5	2.51	21.76	27.92	10.19	14.05		
CAVALRY.														
1st	Dragon Guards	566	476	2	16	27.25	841.0	3.53	23.27	43.14	17.57	20.90	Hounslow, 10 months. To India 6.11.07	4
3rd	Dragon Guards	546	350	2	12	21.59	641.0	3.66	21.93	39.54	14.43	22.32	Curragh, 12 months...	3
7th	Dragon Guards	535	237	1	5	12.85	443.0	1.87	9.35	24.02	8.77	19.79	Canterbury, 12 months ...	3
2nd	Dragoons	606	297	1	10	19.33	490.1	1.65	16.50	31.93	11.67	23.32	Salisbury Plain, 6 months; Edinburgh and Mayhill, 6 months.	3
5th	Lancers	586	344	1	15	16.99	537.0	1.71	25.60	23.99	10.58	18.03	Aldershot, 9 months; York 3 months ...	5
7th	Hussars	604	279	4	8	12.96	461.9	6.62	13.25	21.46	7.83	16.95	Aldershot, 3 months; Bulford, 2 months; Norwich, 7 months.	2
8th	Hussars	587	460	2	16	21.43	783.6	3.41	27.28	36.51	13.33	17.00	Colchester, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month.	4
11th	Hussars	653	449	3	13	27.23	637.6	4.59	27.56	41.73	15.25	22.18	Dublin, 12 months ...	4

[illegible]

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Commandy Sick.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.														
Y	Royal Horse Artillery	97	51	—	—	4.05	525.8	—	—	41.75	15.24	29.98	Woolwich, 9 months. To South Africa, 13.9.07.	6
Z	Royal Horse Artillery	149	85	—	1	2.31	234.9	—	6.71	15.50	5.66	24.09	Aldershot, 12 months	7
AA	Royal Horse Artillery	135	28	—	2	1.31	207.4	—	14.81	9.70	3.54	17.08	Aldershot, 12 months	7
BE	Royal Horse Artillery	147	43	—	2	2.34	292.5	—	13.61	15.92	5.81	19.86	Aldershot, 12 months	7
Depôt No. 1.	Royal Field Artillery	490	397	1	14	18.17	810.2	2.04	28.57	37.03	13.53	16.71	Woolwich, 12 months	Permanent.
Depôt No. 2.	Royal Field Artillery	264	123	2	1	5.36	465.9	7.53	3.79	20.30	7.41	15.91	Gloucester, 2 months; Templemore, 10 months.	"
Depôt No. 3.	Royal Field Artillery	280	130	1	3	4.67	464.3	3.57	10.71	16.68	6.09	13.11	Weedon, 2 months; Safford, 10 months.	"
Depôt No. 4.	Royal Field Artillery	277	104	—	—	3.73	375.5	—	—	13.47	4.92	13.09	Portland, 10 months; Newport, Mon., 2 months.	"
Depôt No. 5.	Royal Field Artillery	56	43	—	—	.44	767.9	—	—	7.86	2.87	3.73	Safford, 2 months. Disbanded 28.2.07	"
Depôt No. 6.	Royal Field Artillery	30	43	—	—	1.03	1433.3	—	—	34.33	12.53	8.74	Preston, 2 months. Disbanded 28.2.07	"
Depôt No. 7.	Royal Field Artillery	129	45	1	2	1.67	348.8	7.75	15.50	12.95	4.73	13.55	Exeter, 10 months; Colchester, 2 months	5
5th	Royal Field Artillery	84	19	—	1	.62	226.2	—	11.90	6.19	2.26	9.99	Gravesend, 8 months; Maryhill, 3 months; Okehampton, 1 month.	1
6th	Royal Field Artillery	110	49	—	2	2.13	445.5	—	13.13	19.36	7.07	15.87	Exeter, 10 months; Colchester, 2 months.	5
9th	Royal Field Artillery	114	43	2	—	2.81	421.1	17.54	—	24.65	9.00	21.37	Kildare, 8 months; Dundalk, 3 months; Glenties, 1 month.	5
15th	Royal Field Artillery	112	36	—	1	1.55	321.4	—	8.93	13.94	5.05	16.72	Exeter, 10 months; Colchester, 2 months.	5
17th	Royal Field Artillery	126	45	1	2	1.72	357.1	7.94	15.87	13.65	4.98	13.95	Birmingham, 12 months	5
21st	Royal Field Artillery	125	88	—	2	4.87	704.0	—	16.00	38.96	14.22	20.20	Ballinacollig, 7 months; Limerick, 4 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	6
22nd	Royal Field Artillery													

23rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	90	40	1	—	1.70	444.4	11.11	—	10.89	7.26	16.33	Gravesend, 8 months; Maryhill, 3 months; Okchampton, 1 month.	1
24th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	128	43	1	1	3.04	335.9	7.81	7.81	23.75	8.67	25.80	Bradford, 9 months; Trawsfynydd, 4 months.	1
27th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	110	43	—	—	1.88	390.9	—	—	16.64	6.07	15.53	Sheffield, 3 months; Athlone, 8 months; Glen Imaal, 1 month.	5
31st	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	116	20	—	2	.88	172.4	—	17.24	7.83	2.68	16.51	Kilkenny, 11 months; Glen Imaal, 1 month.	3
32nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	103	41	—	2	1.99	398.1	—	19.42	15.44	5.64	14.15	Leeds, 8 months; Preston, 4 months ...	1
33rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	86	57	—	1	2.34	682.8	—	11.68	27.21	9.93	14.98	Preston, 12 months	1
34th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	104	54	1	—	3.48	519.2	9.62	—	33.46	12.21	23.62	Bradford, 11 months; Trawsfynydd, 1 month.	1
35th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	120	68	—	2	2.39	550.0	—	16.67	10.92	7.27	13.22	Glennel, 7 months; Waterford, 4 months; Glen Imaal, 1 month.	3
36th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	110	40	1	—	1.91	445.5	9.09	—	17.36	6.34	14.23	Athlone, 9 months; Sheffield, 8 months	5
37th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	129	74	—	5	4.68	573.6	—	38.76	36.05	13.16	22.94	Newbridge, 10 months; Newcastle, 2 months.	5
39th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	125	64	—	—	5.95	512.0	—	—	47.30	17.37	33.93	Woolwich, 11 months; Okchampton, 1 month.	5
42nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	121	48	—	—	2.23	396.7	—	—	18.43	6.73	16.96	Coventry, 8 months; Leeds, 4 months ...	5
43rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	114	68	—	3	4.73	566.5	—	26.32	41.49	15.14	25.39	Woolwich, 12 months	5
46th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	101	23	1	1	2.20	227.7	9.90	9.90	21.78	7.95	34.91	Shorncliffe, 84 months; Okchampton, 1 month; Edinburgh, 24 months.	1
47th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	105	27	—	1	1.60	257.1	—	9.52	16.10	5.88	22.84	Leeds, 8 months; Preston, 4 months ...	1
48th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	131	38	1	2	2.17	290.1	7.63	15.27	16.56	6.04	20.84	Dundalk, 3 months; Kildare 9 months ...	5
49th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	88	20	—	—	.62	227.3	—	—	7.05	2.57	11.31	Gravesend, 8 months; Okchampton, 1 month; Maryhill, 3 months.	1
50th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	125	28	—	1	1.11	224.0	—	8.00	8.88	3.24	14.47	Clogheen, 11 months; Glen Imaal, 1 month.	6
51st	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	111	42	—	1	2.07	378.4	—	9.01	18.65	6.81	17.99	Shorncliffe, 84 months; Okchampton, 1 month; Edinburgh, 24 months.	1
53rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	117	61	1	2	2.48	521.4	8.35	17.09	21.20	7.74	14.84	Leeds, 4 months; Newport (Mon.), 8 months.	5
54th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	110	39	—	1	2.36	354.5	—	9.09	21.45	7.83	22.09	Shorncliffe, 84 months; Okchampton 1 month; Edinburgh, 24 months.	1
55th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	109	36	—	2	2.18	330.3	—	18.35	20.00	7.30	22.10	Fethard, 11 months; Glen Imaal, 1 month.	3
56th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	143	45	—	2	2.06	314.7	—	13.90	14.41	5.26	16.71	Bulford, 9 months; Lillsea, 3 months ...	2
59th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	...	107	39	1	—	1.83	364.5	9.35	—	17.10	6.24	17.12	Deepcut, 2 months; Brighton, 10 months	8

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
				Died.	Invalided.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.															
60th	Royal Field Artillery	111	44	—	—	—	2·38	396·4	—	—	21·47	7·83	19·74	Athlone, 8 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month; Sheffield, 3 months.	5
61st	Royal Field Artillery	121	71	—	1	—	4·05	586·8	—	8·26	33·47	12·22	20·82	Newbridge, 9 months; Newcastle, 3 months.	5
65th	Royal Field Artillery	119	41	1	2	—	1·63	344·5	8·40	10·81	13·70	5·00	14·51	Ballinroche, 9 months; Newcastle, 3 months.	5
68th	Royal Field Artillery	105	55	—	6	—	3·85	523·8	—	57·14	36·67	13·33	25·55	Woolwich, 11 months; Okehampton, 1 month.	5
70th	Royal Field Artillery	115	39	—	1	—	1·93	339·1	—	8·70	16·78	6·12	19·08	Barnstaple, 7 months; Limerick, 4 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	6
71st	Royal Field Artillery	124	27	—	1	—	1·33	217·7	—	8·06	10·73	3·92	17·98	Dundalk, 3 months; Kildare, 9 months	5
72nd	Royal Field Artillery	106	36	—	2	—	2·05	339·6	—	19·87	19·34	7·06	20·78	Bradford, 12 months	2
86th	Royal Field Artillery	123	76	—	6	—	6·05	593·7	—	46·87	47·27	17·25	29·06	Woolwich, 12 months	5
87th	Royal Field Artillery	98	71	—	—	—	3·94	724·5	—	—	40·20	14·67	20·25	Woolwich, 12 months	5
88th	Royal Field Artillery	125	67	—	1	—	5·95	536·0	—	8·00	47·60	17·37	32·41	Woolwich, 11 months; Okehampton, 1 month.	6
93rd	Royal Field Artillery	109	25	—	1	—	1·56	229·4	—	9·17	14·31	5·22	22·78	Deepton, 2 months; Brighton, 10 months.	9
94th	Royal Field Artillery	116	23	1	1	—	1·66	241·4	8·62	8·62	14·31	5·22	21·64	Deepton, 2 months; Brighton, 10 months.	8
95th	Royal Field Artillery	137	46	—	—	—	3·61	335·8	—	—	26·35	9·62	23·64	Aldershot, 9 months; Bulford, 3 months	8
96th	Royal Field Artillery	133	63	—	2	—	3·89	473·7	—	15·04	29·25	10·68	22·54	Aldershot, 9 months; Bulford, 3 months	8
97th	Royal Field Artillery	132	44	—	2	—	2·02	323·3	—	15·15	15·30	5·53	16·76	Aldershot, 9 months; Bulford, 3 months	8
98th	Royal Field Artillery	112	76	2	1	—	3·29	678·6	17·86	8·33	29·37	10·72	15·80	Deepton, 2 months; Colchester, 10 months.	8

99th	Royal Field Artillery	103	63	1	344	583.3	—	9.25	31.85	11.62	19.93	Deput, 2 months; Colchester, 10 months.	7
100th	Royal Field Artillery	103	75	—	356	728.2	—	—	34.56	12.61	17.83	Deput, 2 months; Colchester, 10 months.	7
101st	Royal Field Artillery	162	26	—	120	180.5	—	—	7.41	2.70	16.84	Bordon, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
102nd	Royal Field Artillery	149	31	—	163	208.1	—	—	10.94	3.99	19.19	Bordon, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
103rd	Royal Field Artillery	145	34	2.	229	234.5	13.79	6.90	18.79	5.75	24.58	Bordon, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
104th	Royal Field Artillery	142	38	—	1	230	207.6	7.04	16.20	5.91	22.09	Ewshot, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
105th	Royal Field Artillery	154	46	—	3	224	298.7	19.48	14.55	5.31	17.77	Ewshot, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
106th	Royal Field Artillery	143	65	—	3	293	454.5	20.98	20.49	7.48	16.45	Ewshot, 11 months; Bulford, 1 month ...	7
107th	Royal Field Artillery	152	36	—	3	381	236.8	19.74	25.07	9.15	33.63	Bordon, 8 months; Shorncliffe, 3 months; Bulford, 1 month.	7
108th	Royal Field Artillery	127	37	1	3	441	291.3	23.62	34.72	12.67	43.50	Bordon, 8 months; Shorncliffe, 3 months; Bulford, 1 month.	7
109th	Royal Field Artillery	127	35	—	—	342	276.6	—	26.93	9.83	35.66	Bordon, 8 months; Shorncliffe, 3 months; Bulford, 1 month.	7
110th	Royal Field Artillery	132	47	—	—	343	356.1	—	25.98	9.48	26.64	Deput, 10 months; Exeter, 2 months ...	7
111th	Royal Field Artillery	182	41	—	1	282	310.6	7.53	21.36	7.80	25.10	Deput, 10 months; Exeter, 2 months ...	7
112th	Royal Field Artillery	131	39	—	2	211	297.7	15.27	16.11	5.88	19.75	Deput, 10 months; Exeter, 2 months ...	7
113th	Royal Field Artillery	127	73	—	—	414	574.8	—	32.60	11.90	20.70	Hilsea, 8 months; Bulford, 4 months ...	7
114th	Royal Field Artillery	120	75	—	1	388	625.0	8.33	32.33	11.90	18.88	Hilsea, 8 months; Bulford, 4 months ...	7
115th	Royal Field Artillery	113	47	—	—	286	415.9	—	23.54	8.59	20.66	Bulford, 8 months; Kildare, 4 months ...	7
116th	Royal Field Artillery	123	37	—	1	295	300.8	8.13	16.67	6.03	20.22	Bulford, 8 months; Kildare, 4 months ...	7
117th	Royal Field Artillery	110	30	—	1	293	272.7	9.09	18.91	6.90	25.30	Bulford, 8 months; Kildare, 4 months ...	7
118th	Royal Field Artillery	111	41	—	1	213	369.4	9.01	19.19	7.90	18.96	Bulford, 8 months; Kildare, 4 months ...	7
119th	Royal Field Artillery	142	57	—	—	303	401.4	—	21.34	7.79	19.40	Deput, 10 months; Bristol, 2 months	7
120th	Royal Field Artillery	131	41	—	3	337	313.0	22.90	25.73	9.39	30.00	Deput, 10 months; Coventry, 2 months	7
121st	Royal Field Artillery	133	59	—	4	379	443.6	30.08	28.60	10.40	23.45	Deput, 10 months; Trowbridge, 2 months.	7
122nd	Royal Field Artillery	115	62	—	3	296	530.1	25.09	25.74	9.39	17.42	Aldershot, 3 months; Bulford, 9 months.	7

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Com- pensation Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.														
123rd	Royal Field Artillery	117	55	8	—	1.97	470.1	25.64	—	16.84	6.15	13.07	Aldershot, 3 months; Bulford, 9 months.	7
124th	Royal Field Artillery	120	60	—	1	3.57	500.0	—	8.33	29.75	10.86	21.72	Aldershot, 3 months; Bulford, 9 months.	7
125th	Royal Field Artillery	116	65	—	1	4.30	474.1	—	8.62	37.07	13.53	23.53	Aldershot, 3 months; Woolwich, 9 months.	7
126th	Royal Field Artillery	117	47	—	—	2.63	401.7	—	—	22.48	8.20	20.42	Aldershot 3 months; Woolwich, 9 months.	7
127th	Royal Field Artillery	114	35	1	—	2.73	307.0	8.77	—	23.95	8.74	23.47	Aldershot, 3 months; Woolwich, 9 months.	7
128th	Royal Field Artillery	120	83	—	6	4.44	691.7	—	50.00	37.00	13.50	19.32	Aldershot, 3 months; Newcastle, 9 months.	7
129th	Royal Field Artillery	120	70	—	2	3.09	583.3	—	16.67	25.75	9.40	16.11	Aldershot, 3 months; Newcastle, 9 months.	7
130th	Royal Field Artillery	113	91	—	4	3.69	805.3	—	35.40	31.77	11.60	14.40	Aldershot, 3 months; Newcastle, 9 months.	7
131st	Royal Field Artillery	113	42	2	1	2.23	371.7	17.70	8.85	19.73	7.20	19.38	Waterford, 7 months; Fermoy, 4 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
132nd	Royal Field Artillery	114	39	—	—	1.81	342.1	—	—	15.88	5.80	16.94	Waterford, 7 months; Fermoy, 4 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
133rd	Royal Field Artillery	117	49	—	2	2.85	418.8	—	17.09	20.09	7.33	17.50	Waterford, 7 months; Fermoy, 4 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
134th	Royal Field Artillery	130	25	—	—	1.66	192.3	—	—	12.77	4.66	24.24	Kildare, 12 months	7
135th	Royal Field Artillery	131	36	—	—	2.01	274.8	—	—	15.34	5.60	20.38	Kildare, 8 months; Baturbet, 4 months.	7
136th	Royal Field Artillery	130	29	—	2	2.09	223.1	—	15.38	16.08	5.87	26.30	Kildare, 12 months	7
137th	Royal Field Artillery	123	62	—	3	3.51	504.1	—	24.39	23.54	10.42	20.66	Bulford, 2 months; Sheffield, 10 months	7
138th	Royal Field Artillery	121	47	—	2	1.97	388.4	—	16.53	16.28	5.94	15.32	Bulford, 2 months; Sheffield, 10 months	7

133th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	117	82	3	6	4 '87	700 '9	25 '64	51 '38	41 '62	15 '19	21 '63	Bulford, 2 months; Sheffield 10 months	7
140th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	126	29	—	1	1 '47	230 '2	—	7 '94	11 '67	4 '36	18 '50	Cahir, 11 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
141st	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	116	35	—	1	1 '36	304 '3	—	8 '69	11 '83	4 '32	14 '18	Cahir, 11 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
142nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	112	30	—	1	1 '24	267 '9	—	8 '93	11 '67	4 '04	15 '08	Cahir, 11 months; Glen Inaal, 1 month.	7
143rd	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	117	45	1	1	2 '14	384 '6	8 '55	8 '55	18 '29	6 '87	17 '36	Newdange, 3 months; Dundalk, 9 months.	7
144th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	121	46	—	—	2 '01	380 '2	—	—	16 '61	6 '06	15 '95	Glen Inaal, 3 months; Dundalk, 6 months.	7
145th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	117	25	—	—	'90	213 '7	—	—	7 '69	2 '81	13 '14	Glen Inaal, 1 month; Dundalk, 5 months.	7
146th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	137	46	—	2	2 '92	335 '8	—	14 '00	21 '31	7 '78	23 '17	Aldershot, 11 months; Okehampton, 1 month.	7
147th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	141	50	1	1	3 '10	354 '6	7 '09	7 '09	21 '99	8 '03	22 '63	Aldershot, 11 months; Okehampton, 1 month.	7
148th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	143	44	—	1	2 '88	307 '7	—	6 '99	20 '00	7 '30	23 '72	Bulford, 9 months; Hulsea, 3 months	7
149th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	120	66	1	2	3 '24	550 '0	8 '33	16 '67	27 '00	9 '85	17 '92	Bulford, 9 months; Hulsea, 3 months	7
150th	Royal Field Artillery	...	...	118	60	—	1	3 '47	508 '5	—	8 '47	29 '41	10 '73	21 '11	Bulford, 9 months; Hulsea, 3 months	7
151st	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	193	150	2	1	5 '08	787 '6	10 '10	5 '05	25 '66	9 '36	12 '36	Dover, 12 months	Permanent.
152nd	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	184	44	1	1	1 '84	239 '1	5 '43	5 '43	10 '00	3 '65	15 '26	Fort Rowner, Gosport, 12 months	"
153rd	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	178	120	—	1	5 '71	674 '2	—	5 '62	32 '08	11 '71	17 '37	Plymouth, 12 months	"
154th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	214	90	—	1	4 '04	420 '6	—	4 '67	18 '88	6 '89	16 '38	Yarmouth and Seaford, 12 months	"
155th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	22	7	2	—	'24	318 '2	90 '91	—	10 '91	3 '98	12 '51	Scarborough, 2 months. Disbanded, 28.2.7.	"
156th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	110	34	—	2	2 '79	309 '1	—	18 '18	25 '36	9 '26	29 '95	Queenstown, 12 months	2
157th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	114	39	—	2	1 '92	270 '8	—	13 '89	13 '33	4 '86	17 '97	Golden Hill, 12 months	9
158th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	112	54	1	—	1 '99	482 '1	8 '43	—	17 '77	6 '49	13 '45	Landguard Fort and Harwich, 12 months.	9
159th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	117	32	1	2	1 '46	273 '5	8 '55	17 '09	12 '48	4 '55	16 '65	Guernsey and Alderney, 12 months	9
160th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	97	38	—	—	3 '56	301 '8	—	—	36 '70	13 '39	34 '19	Shoeburyness, 12 months	8
161st	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	126	27	1	—	1 '42	214 '3	7 '94	—	11 '27	4 '11	19 '19	Londonderry, 12 months	8

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.	days.	days.		
ROYAL ARTILLERY—cont.														
16	Royal Garrison Artillery...	113	50	1	—	4.19	442.5	8.85	—	37.08	13.53	30.59	Portsmouth, 12 months	1
17	Royal Garrison Artillery...	100	28	3	1	1.22	280.0	30.00	10.00	12.20	4.45	15.90	Sheerness, 12 months	1
18	Royal Garrison Artillery...	105	40	1	1	1.63	381.0	9.52	9.52	15.62	5.65	14.87	Sheerness, 12 months	1
19	Royal Garrison Artillery...	141	20	—	1	.72	141.8	—	7.09	5.11	1.86	13.14	Sheerness, 12 months	1
20	Royal Garrison Artillery...	66	47	—	5	1.85	712.1	—	75.76	23.03	10.23	14.37	Jersey, 12 months	8
21	Royal Garrison Artillery...	103	42	—	3	3.23	407.3	—	29.13	31.36	11.45	23.07	Edinburgh, 12 months	8
22	Royal Garrison Artillery...	77	23	1	3	1.62	298.7	12.99	38.96	21.04	7.68	25.71	Sheerness, 5 months; Edinburgh, 7 months.	7
23	Royal Garrison Artillery...	96	55	—	4	2.89	572.9	—	41.67	30.10	10.99	19.18	Fort Rango, Gosport, 12 months	7
24	Royal Garrison Artillery...	115	20	—	—	.63	173.9	—	—	5.91	2.16	12.41	Bulford, 2 months; Newport, Mon., 10 months.	1
25	Royal Garrison Artillery...	108	24	1	—	1.01	222.2	9.26	—	9.35	3.41	15.36	Aldershot, 3 months; Fort Wallington, 9 months.	1
27	Royal Garrison Artillery...	69	13	—	—	.64	188.4	—	—	9.28	3.39	17.97	Sheerness, 7 months. Disbanded, 1.8.07.	—
28	Royal Garrison Artillery...	85	16	1	—	.62	183.2	11.76	—	7.29	2.66	14.14	Weymouth, 12 months	6
29	Royal Garrison Artillery...	165	66	1	1	3.30	400.0	6.06	6.06	23.64	8.63	21.57	Portsmouth, 12 months	5
30	Royal Garrison Artillery...	123	38	—	—	2.00	308.9	—	—	16.26	5.93	19.21	Weymouth, 12 months	5
31	Royal Garrison Artillery...	127	33	1	1	1.77	259.8	7.87	7.87	13.94	5.09	19.58	Fort Stamford, Plymouth, 12 months	5
32	Royal Garrison Artillery...	86	26	—	2	2.07	302.3	—	23.26	24.07	8.78	29.06	Portsmouth, 12 months	5

33	Royal Garrison Artillery...	143	36	2	2	1-35	251-7	13-59	13-99	9-44	3-44	13-69	Golden Hill, 12 months	...	...	5
34	Royal Garrison Artillery...	120	34	1	4	1-98	293-3	8-33	33-33	16-50	6-02	21-26	Sundown, 12 months	...	...	5
35	Royal Garrison Artillery...	100	35	1	1	1-22	350-0	10-00	10-00	12-20	4-45	12-72	Aldershot, 3 months; Fort Nelson, 9 months.	...	...	6
36	Royal Garrison Artillery...	108	32	1	—	1-98	296-3	9-26	—	18-33	6-69	22-58	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	5
37	Royal Garrison Artillery...	113	63	—	2	4-36	557-5	—	17-70	35-93	13-11	23-52	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	5
38	Royal Garrison Artillery...	108	26	—	—	1-45	240-7	—	—	13-43	4-90	20-36	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	5
39	Royal Garrison Artillery...	53	16	—	1	6-9	301-9	—	18-87	13-02	4-75	15-74	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	4
40	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	64	1	5	2-83	512-0	8-00	40-00	22-64	8-26	16-14	Dover, 12 months	...	...	4
41	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	64	—	4	4-96	512-0	—	32-00	39-68	14-48	23-29	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	4
42	Royal Garrison Artillery...	134	49	—	2	2-68	365-7	—	14-03	20-00	7-30	19-96	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	3
43	Royal Garrison Artillery...	106	42	1	2	2-50	336-2	9-43	18-87	23-58	8-61	21-72	Queenstown, 12 months	...	...	3
44	Royal Garrison Artillery...	97	20	2	3	9-1	296-2	20-62	30-33	9-38	3-42	16-61	Pembroke Dock, 12 months	...	...	4
45	Royal Garrison Artillery...	125	40	1	—	3-01	320-0	8-00	—	24-08	8-79	27-47	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	3
46	Royal Garrison Artillery...	160	36	—	1	2-25	225-0	—	6-25	14-06	5-13	92-81	Dover, 12 months	...	...	2
47	Royal Garrison Artillery...	83	37	—	—	3-74	445-8	—	—	45-06	16-45	36-89	Shoeburyness, 12 months	...	...	3
48	Royal Garrison Artillery...	117	39	—	3	3-91	333-3	—	25-64	33-42	12-20	36-59	Plymouth, 12 months	...	...	3
49	Royal Garrison Artillery...	104	30	—	—	1-73	288-5	—	—	16-63	6-07	21-05	Queenstown, 12 months	...	...	2
50	Royal Garrison Artillery...	89	17	—	—	1-01	191-0	—	—	11-35	4-14	21-68	Pembroke Dock, 12 months	...	...	—
51	Royal Garrison Artillery...	135	40	—	—	2-94	256-3	—	—	21-78	7-95	26-83	Portsmouth, 12 months	...	...	2
52	Royal Garrison Artillery...	111	21	1	1	1-33	189-2	9-01	9-01	16-49	6-02	31-81	Falmouth, 12 months	...	...	5
53	Royal Garrison Artillery...	80	32	1	2	1-83	359-5	11-24	22-47	20-56	7-50	20-87	Dover, 12 months	...	...	4
54	Royal Garrison Artillery...	107	26	—	1	1-65	243-0	—	9-35	15-42	5-63	23-16	Aldershot, 3 months; Fort Farnham, 9 months.	...	...	3
55	Royal Garrison Artillery...	115	14	3	2	9-1	121-7	26-09	17-39	7-91	2-89	23-72	Various	...	...	—
56	Regimental District Staff	94	16	—	3	1-27	170-2	—	31-94	13-51	4-33	28-97	Various	...	...	—

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.				
ARTILLERY—cont.														
	Riding Establishment	166	40	1	—	2.42	241.0	6.02	—	14.58	5.32	22.08	Woolwich, 12 months	—
	School of Gunnery	457	47	3	2	5.87	102.8	6.56	4.38	12.84	4.09	45.58	Shoeburyness, 12 months	—
	Other Artillery	1,960	761	10	53	61.83	333.2	5.10	27.04	31.55	11.51	30.05	Various	—
	On Manœuvres	212	61	—	—	4.63	287.7	—	—	21.84	7.97	27.70	Manœuvres	—
	Total Royal Artillery	23,995	9,214	84	298	533.04	384.0	3.50	12.42	22.21	8.11	21.12		—
ROYAL ENGINEERS.														
	Royal Engineers	4,686	1,352	22	37	81.26	288.5	4.69	7.90	17.34	6.33	21.94	Various	—
FOOT GUARDS.														
1st	Grenadier Guards	582	552	—	18	43.04	948.5	—	30.93	73.95	26.99	28.46	London, 9 months; Windsor, 3 months...	8
2nd	Grenadier Guards	634	270	1	10	22.25	425.9	1.58	15.77	35.09	12.81	30.08	Aldershot, 9 months; London, 3 months	5
3rd	Grenadier Guards	578	299	—	1	16.37	517.3	—	1.73	28.32	10.34	19.98	Aldershot, 3 months; Windsor, 9 months	5
Depôt.	Grenadier Guards	270	317	—	8	12.07	1,714.1	—	29.63	44.70	16.31	13.90	Caterham	Permanent.
1st	Coldstream Guards	573	548	—	14	40.66	956.4	—	24.43	70.79	25.84	27.01	London, 12 months	5

2nd	Depôt.	Coldstream Guards	...	...	565	296	—	18	21-80	523-9	—	31-36	38-53	14-03	20-38	Aldershot, 9 months; Tower of London, 3 months.	5
		Coldstream Guards	...	...	257	381	2	9	13-19	1,482-5	7-78	35-02	51-32	18-73	12-64	Caterham	Permanent.
	1st	Scots Guards	...	...	693	422	2	6	35-21	608-9	2-89	8-06	50-31	18-54	30-45	London, 12 months	5
	2nd	Scots Guards	...	...	637	318	1	8	27-27	499-2	1-57	12-56	42-31	15-62	31-30	Aldershot, 3 months; Tower of London, 9 months.	5
	Depôt.	Scots Guards	...	...	165	170	—	5	5-09	1,030-3	—	30-30	30-85	11-26	10-93	Caterham	Permanent.
	1st	Irish Guards	...	...	708	620	2	10	48-69	876-7	2-82	14-12	68-77	25-10	28-66	London, 12 months	8
	Depôt.	Irish Guards	...	...	93	137	—	2	4-51	1,473-1	—	21-51	48-40	17-70	12-01	Caterham	Permanent.
		Other Foot Guards	...	...	16	55	—	12	17-66	3,437-5	—	750-0	1,103-75	402-87	117-20	Various	—
		On Manœuvres	...	...	96	24	—	—	1-46	250-0	—	—	15-21	5-55	22-20	Manœuvres	—
		Total Foot Guards	...	...	5,867	4,409	5	121	309-17	751-5	1-36	20-62	52-69	19-23	25-59		—
INFANTRY.																	
	1st	Royal Scots	...	...	519	143	—	2	8-75	276-5	—	3-35	16-36	6-15	22-33	Shorncliffe, 12 months	4
	2nd	Royal West Surrey Regiment	...	...	510	401	5	28	17-66	786-3	9-80	54-90	34-53	12-64	16-07	Colchester, 12 months	3
	1st	East Kent Regiment	...	...	480	182	4	6	8-55	379-2	8-33	12-50	17-81	6-50	17-15	Dover, 9 months; Aldershot, 3 months...	3
	2nd	Royal Lancaster Regiment	...	...	515	407	2	19	17-04	790-3	3-88	36-89	33-09	12-08	15-23	Colchester, 12 months	4
	2nd	Northumberland Fusiliers	...	...	588	303	2	10	18-49	515-3	3-40	17-01	31-44	11-47	22-27	Aldershot, 9 months; Dover, 3 months...	4
	2nd	Royal Warwick Regiment	...	...	552	172	2	5	11-33	311-6	3-62	9-06	20-53	7-49	24-02	Bordon, 12 months	7
	1st	Royal Fusiliers	...	...	512	157	2	3	4-53	300-6	3-91	5-86	8-55	3-23	10-53	Parkhurst, 12 months	3
	4th	Royal Fusiliers	...	...	542	217	1	10	11-42	400-4	1-84	18-45	21-07	7-69	19-21	Dublin, 3 months; Belfast, 1 month; Mullingar, 8 months.	7
	2nd	Liverpool Regiment	...	...	532	267	1	12	9-54	501-9	1-88	22-56	17-93	6-54	13-04	Woking, 12 months	15
	1st	Norfolk Regiment	...	...	373	178	3	8	7-75	477-2	8-04	21-45	20-78	7-58	15-99	Warley, 10 months. From South Africa, 16.2.07.	—
	2nd	Lincolnshire Regiment	...	...	425	160	2	6	8-65	376-5	4-71	14-12	20-25	7-43	19-73	Tidworth, 12 months	3

Battalions, Companies, or Batteries.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.
INFANTRY - <i>cont.</i>														
2nd	Devonshire Regiment ...	585	370	2	8	21.91	632.5	3.42	13.68	37.45	13.67	21.61	Devonport, 12 months ...	4
1st	Suffolk Regiment ...	537	358	5	7	24.32	666.7	9.31	13.04	46.22	16.87	25.80	Woolwich, 11 months. To Malta, 20.11.07.	4
2nd	Somersetshire Light Infantry ...	486	278	1	6	17.39	572.0	2.06	12.38	35.78	13.06	22.83	Plymouth, 12 months ...	4
2nd	West Yorkshire Regiment ...	520	255	3	11	16.11	567.3	5.77	21.15	30.98	11.81	19.93	Aldershot, 12 months ...	3
1st	East Yorkshire Regiment ...	455	105	1	4	6.88	239.8	2.20	8.79	15.12	5.32	23.91	Shorncliffe, 12 months ...	1
2nd	Bedfordshire Regiment ...	447	186	2	8	8.62	116.1	4.47	17.90	19.28	7.04	16.91	Tidworth, 8 months. To Gibraltar, 27.8.07.	1
1st	Leicestershire Regiment ...	515	112	3	—	8.95	200.5	5.50	—	16.42	5.99	23.00	Shorncliffe, 12 months ...	1
2nd	Royal Irish Regiment ...	419	140	—	6	5.63	334.1	—	14.32	13.44	4.90	14.68	Buttervant, 12 months ...	4
1st	Yorkshire Regiment ...	635	301	1	10	19.35	473.3	1.57	15.72	30.42	11.10	23.46	Aldershot, 12 months ...	5
2nd	Lancashire Fusiliers ...	583	214	1	10	9.77	367.1	1.72	17.15	16.76	6.12	16.66	Fermoy, 12 months ...	5
2nd	Royal Scots Fusiliers ...	629	255	1	14	12.05	405.4	1.59	22.28	19.16	6.99	17.25	Tidworth, 9 months; Dublin, 3 months	4
1st	Cheshire Regiment ...	448	121	—	6	5.90	270.1	—	13.89	13.17	4.81	17.80	Bordon, 3 months; Lichfield, 9 months...	3
1st	Royal Welsh Fusiliers ...	486	315	1	21	19.63	648.1	2.06	43.21	40.39	14.74	22.75	Aldershot, 9 months; Cork, 3 months ...	4
2nd	South Wales Borderers ...	583	366	2	12	21.86	627.8	3.43	20.58	37.49	13.68	21.80	Aldershot, 12 months ...	3
2nd	King's Own Scottish Borderers...	513	283	2	3	12.59	551.7	3.90	5.95	24.54	8.96	16.24	Maryhill, 12 months ...	1
2nd	Scottish Rifles ...	602	411	3	15	23.97	652.7	4.98	24.92	39.82	14.53	21.29	Aldershot, 12 months ...	3

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th	101st	102nd	103rd	104th	105th	106th	107th	108th	109th	110th	111st	112nd	113rd	114th	115th	116th	117th	118th	119th	120th	121st	122nd	123rd	124th	125th	126th	127th	128th	129th	130th	131st	132nd	133rd	134th	135th	136th	137th	138th	139th	140th	141st	142nd	143rd	144th	145th	146th	147th	148th	149th	150th	151st	152nd	153rd	154th	155th	156th	157th	158th	159th	160th	161st	162nd	163rd	164th	165th	166th	167th	168th	169th	170th	171st	172nd	173rd	174th	175th	176th	177th	178th	179th	180th	181st	182nd	183rd	184th	185th	186th	187th	188th	189th	190th	191st	192nd	193rd	194th	195th	196th	197th	198th	199th	200th	201st	202nd	203rd	204th	205th	206th	207th	208th	209th	210th	211st	212nd	213rd	214th	215th	216th	217th	218th	219th	220th	221st	222nd	223rd	224th	225th	226th	227th	228th	229th	230th	231st	232nd	233rd	234th	235th	236th	237th	238th	239th	240th	241st	242nd	243rd	244th	245th	246th	247th	248th	249th	250th	251st	252nd	253rd	254th	255th	256th	257th	258th	259th	260th	261st	262nd	263rd	264th	265th	266th	267th	268th	269th	270th	271st	272nd	273rd	274th	275th	276th	277th	278th	279th	280th	281st	282nd	283rd	284th	285th	286th	287th	288th	289th	290th	291st	292nd	293rd	294th	295th	296th	297th	298th	299th	300th	301st	302nd	303rd	304th	305th	306th	307th	308th	309th	310th	311st	312nd	313rd	314th	315th	316th	317th	318th	319th	320th	321st	322nd	323rd	324th	325th	326th	327th	328th	329th	330th	331st	332nd	333rd	334th	335th	336th	337th	338th	339th	340th	341st	342nd	343rd	344th	345th	346th	347th	348th	349th	350th	351st	352nd	353rd	354th	355th	356th	357th	358th	359th	360th	361st	362nd	363rd	364th	365th	366th	367th	368th	369th	370th	371st	372nd	373rd	374th	375th	376th	377th	378th	379th	380th	381st	382nd	383rd	384th	385th	386th	387th	388th	389th	390th	391st	392nd	393rd	394th	395th	396th	397th	398th	399th	400th	401st	402nd	403rd	404th	405th	406th	407th	408th	409th	410th	411st	412nd	413rd	414th	415th	416th	417th	418th	419th	420th	421st	422nd	423rd	424th	425th	426th	427th	428th	429th	430th	431st	432nd	433rd	434th	435th	436th	437th	438th	439th	440th	441st	442nd	443rd	444th	445th	446th	447th	448th	449th	450th	451st	452nd	453rd	454th	455th	456th	457th	458th	459th	460th	461st	462nd	463rd	464th	465th	466th	467th	468th	469th	470th	471st	472nd	473rd	474th	475th	476th	477th	478th	479th	480th	481st	482nd	483rd	484th	485th	486th	487th	488th	489th	490th	491st	492nd	493rd	494th	495th	496th	497th	498th	499th	500th	501st	502nd	503rd	504th	505th	506th	507th	508th	509th	510th	511st	512nd	513rd	514th	515th	516th	517th	518th	519th	520th	521st	522nd	523rd	524th	525th	526th	527th	528th	529th	530th	531st	532nd	533rd	534th	535th	536th	537th	538th	539th	540th	541st	542nd	543rd	544th	545th	546th	547th	548th	549th	550th	551st	552nd	553rd	554th	555th	556th	557th	558th	559th	560th	561st	562nd	563rd	564th	565th	566th	567th	568th	569th	570th	571st	572nd	573rd	574th	575th	576th	577th	578th	579th	580th	581st	582nd	583rd	584th	585th	586th	587th	588th	589th	590th	591st	592nd	593rd	594th	595th	596th	597th	598th	599th	600th	601st	602nd	603rd	604th	605th	606th	607th	608th	609th	610th	611st	612nd	613rd	614th	615th	616th	617th	618th	619th	620th	621st	622nd	623rd	624th	625th	626th	627th	628th	629th	630th	631st	632nd	633rd	634th	635th	636th	637th	638th	639th	640th	641st	642nd	643rd	644th	645th	646th	647th	648th	649th	650th	651st	652nd	653rd	654th	655th	656th	657th	658th	659th	660th	661st	662nd	663rd	664th	665th	666th	667th	668th	669th	670th	671st	672nd	673rd	674th	675th	676th	677th	678th	679th	680th	681st	682nd	683rd	684th	685th	686th	687th	688th	689th	690th	691st	692nd	693rd	694th	695th	696th	697th	698th	699th	700th	701st	702nd	703rd	704th	705th	706th	707th	708th	709th	710th	711st	712nd	713rd	714th	715th	716th	717th	718th	719th	720th	721st	722nd	723rd	724th	725th	726th	727th	728th	729th	730th	731st	732nd	733rd	734th	735th	736th	737th	738th	739th	740th	741st	742nd	743rd	744th	745th	746th	747th	748th	749th	750th	751st	752nd	753rd	754th	755th	756th	757th	758th	759th	760th	761st	762nd	763rd	764th	765th	766th	767th	768th	769th	770th	771st	772nd	773rd	774th	775th	776th	777th	778th	779th	780th	781st	782nd	783rd	784th	785th	786th	787th	788th	789th	790th	791st	792nd	793rd	794th	795th	796th	797th	798th	799th	800th	801st	802nd	803rd	804th	805th	806th	807th	808th	809th	810th	811st	812nd	813rd	814th	815th	816th	817th	818th	819th	820th	821st	822nd	823rd	824th	825th	826th	827th	828th	829th	830th	831st	832nd	833rd	834th	835th	836th	837th	838th	839th	840th	841st	842nd	843rd	844th	845th	846th	847th	848th	849th	850th	851st	852nd	853rd	854th	855th	856th	857th	858th	859th	860th	861st	862nd	863rd	864th	865th	866th	867th	868th	869th	870th	871st	872nd	873rd	874th	875th	876th	877th	878th	879th	880th	881st	882nd	883rd	884th	885th	886th	887th	888th	889th	890th	891st	892nd	893rd	894th	895th	896th	897th	898th	899th	900th	901st	902nd	903rd	904th	905th	906th	907th	908th	909th	910th	911st	912nd	913rd	914th	915th	916th	917th	918th	919th	920th	921st	922nd	923rd	924th	925th	926th	927th	928th	929th	930th	931st	932nd	933rd	934th	935th	936th	937th	938th	939th	940th	941st	942nd	943rd	944th	945th	946th	947th	948th	949th	950th	951st	952nd	953rd	954th	955th	956th	957th	958th	959th	960th	961st	962nd	963rd	964th	965th	966th	967th	968th	969th	970th	971st	972nd	973rd	974th	975th	976th	977th	978th	979th	980th	981st	982nd	983rd	984th	985th	986th	987th	988th	989th	990th	991st	992nd	993rd	994th	995th	996th	997th	998th	999th	1000th	1001st	1002nd	1003rd	1004th	1005th	1006th	1007th	1008th	1009th	1010th	1011st	1012nd	1013rd	1014th	1015th	1016th	1017th	1018th	1019th	1020th	1021st	1022nd	1023rd	1024th	1025th	1026th	1027th	1028th	1029th	1030th	1031st	1032nd	1033rd	1034th	1035th	1036th	1037th	1038th	1039th	1040th	1041st	1042nd	1043rd	1044th	1045th	1046th	1047th	1048th	1049th	1050th	1051st	1052nd	1053rd	1054th	1055th	1056th	1057th	1058th	1059th	1060th	1061st	1062nd	1063rd	1064th	1065th	1066th	1067th	1068th	1069th	1070th	1071st	1072nd	1073rd	1074th	1075th	1076th	1077th	1078th	1079th	1080th	1081st	1082nd	1083rd	1084th	1085th	1086th	1087th	1088th	1089th	1090th	1091st	1092nd	1093rd	1094th	1095th	1096th	1097th	1098th	1099th	1100th	1101st	1102nd	1103rd	1104th	1105th	1106th	1107th	1108th	1109th	1110th	1111st	1112nd	1113rd	1114th	1115th	1116th	1117th	1118th	1119th	1120th	1121st	1122nd	1123rd	1124th	1125th	1126th	1127th	1128th	1129th	1130th	1131st	1132nd	1133rd	1134th	1135th	1136th	1137th	1138th	1139th	1140th	1141st	1142nd	1143rd	1144th	1145th	1146th	1147th	1148th	1149th	1150th	1151st	1152nd	1153rd	1154th	1155th	1156th	1157th	1158th	1159th	1160th	1161st	1162nd	1163rd	1164th	1165th	1166th	1167th	1168th	1169th	1170th	1171st	1172nd	1173rd	1174th	1175th	1176th	1177th	1178th	1179th	1180th	1181st	1182nd	1183rd	1184th	1185th	1186th	1187th	1188th	1189th	1190th	1191st	1192nd	1193rd	1194th	1195th	1196th	1197th	1198th	1199th	1200th	1201st	1202nd	1203rd	1204th	1205th	1206th	1207th	1208th	1209th	1210th	1211st	1212nd	1213rd	1214th	1215th	1216th	1217th	1218th	1219th	1220th	1221st	1222nd	1223rd	1224th	1225th	1226th	1227th	1228th	1229th	1230th	1231st	1232nd	1233rd	1234th	1235th	1236th	1237th	1238th	1239th	1240th	1241st	1242nd	1243rd	1244th	1245th	1246th	1247th	1248th	1249th	1250th	1251st	1252nd	1253rd	1254th	1255th	1256th	1257th	1258th	1259th	1260th	1261st	1262nd	1263rd	1264th	1265th	1266th	1267th	1268th	1269th	1270th	1271st	1272nd	1273rd	1274th	1275th	1276th	1277th	1278th	1279th	1280th	1281st	1282nd	1283rd	1284th	1285th	1286th	1287th	1288th	1289th	1290th	1291st	1292nd	1293rd	1294th	1295th	1296th	1297th	1298th	1299th	1300th	1301st	1302nd	1303rd	1304th	1305th	1306th	1307th	1308th	1309th	1310th	1311st	1312nd	1313rd	1314th	1315th	1316th	1317th	1318th	1319th	1320th	1321st	1322nd	1323rd	1324th	1325th	1326th	1327th	1328th	1329th	1330th	1331st	1332nd	1333rd	1334th	1335th	1336th	1337th	1338th	13
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Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Years at Home since last return from Service Abroad.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.					
INFANTRY—cont.															
2nd	Middlesex Regiment	492	1		8	12.79	469.5	8.13	16.26	26.00	days.	9.49	20.21	Portsmouth, 9 months; Guernsey, 3 months.	4
4th	Middlesex Regiment	683	322	2	11	14.97	471.5	2.93	16.11	21.92	8.00	16.97		Londonderry, 10 months; Belfast, 2 months.	7
3rd	King's Royal Rifle Corps	627	264	—	15	13.62	421.1	—	23.92	21.56	7.87	18.69		Aldershot, 12 months	2
4th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	451	362	2	30	15.15	302.7	4.43	66.62	33.59	12.26	15.27		Colchester, 12 months	3
2nd	Wiltshire Regiment	519	137		6	6.10	264.0	—	11.56	11.75	4.29	16.25		Pembroke Dock, 12 months	4
2nd	Manchester Regiment	597	274	3	16	13.48	469.0	6.03	26.80	22.58	8.24	17.96		Portsmouth, 3 months; Guernsey, 9 months.	5
1st	North Staffordshire Regiment	445	302	1	8	14.35	679.7	2.26	17.98	32.25	11.77	17.34		Aldershot, 12 months	4
2nd	York and Lancaster Regiment	464	179	1	2	7.53	385.8	2.16	4.31	16.23	5.92	15.35		York, 12 months	5
2nd	Durham Light Infantry	491	266	2	13	15.72	541.8	4.07	26.48	32.02	11.69	21.57		Cork, 12 months	5
2nd	Highland Light Infantry	667	181	5	17	9.91	271.4	7.50	25.49	14.86	5.42	19.98		Fort George, 12 months	6
2nd	Seaforth Highlanders	558	270	1	8	16.36	488.9	1.79	14.34	29.32	10.70	22.11		Edinburgh, 12 months	4
2nd	Gordon Highlanders	499	253	—	7	13.77	507.0	—	14.03	27.60	10.07	19.86		Aldershot, 3 months; Cork 9 months	5
1st	Cameron Highlanders	531	278	1	4	15.96	523.5	1.88	7.53	30.06	10.97	20.95		Tidworth, 3 months; Dublin, 8 months; Belfast, 1 month.	6
2nd	Royal Irish Rifles	570	314	3	6	19.27	550.9	5.26	10.53	33.81	12.34	22.40		Aldershot, 12 months	4
1st	Royal Irish Fusiliers	683	334	—	12	21.64	489.0	—	17.57	31.68	11.56	23.65		Dublin, 12 months	6
1st	Connaught Rangers	88	25	—	1	6.8	234.1	—	11.36	7.73	2.82	9.33		Mullingar, 2 months. To Malta, 13.3.07	—

1st.	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ...	466	348	2	12	22-93	746-8	4-29	25-75	49-21	17-96	24-05	Chatham, 12 months	...	4
1st	Leinster Regiment ...	520	133	1	5	8-08	255-8	1-92	9-62	15-54	5-67	22-17	Blackdown, 12 months	...	5
2nd	Royal Munster Fusiliers ...	458	285	1	16	12-44	622-3	2-18	34-93	27-16	9-91	15-93	Limerick, 10 months. 6.3.07.	From Gibraltar,	—
2nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers ...	436	188	—	9	8-66	431-2	—	20-64	19-86	7-25	16-81	Fermoy, 12 months ...	...	4
1st	Rifle Brigade ...	506	156	2	—	9-80	308-3	3-95	—	18-38	6-71	21-76	Holywood, 12 months	...	1
3rd	Rifle Brigade ...	489	231	1	5	14-38	472-4	2-04	10-22	29-41	10-73	22-72	Devonport, 12 months	...	2
	Mounted Infantry...	953	357	—	2	16-50	374-6	—	2-10	17-31	6-32	16-37	Longmoor, 12 months	...	—
	Provisional Battalion ...	469	188	—	11	9-08	400-9	—	23-45	19-36	7-07	17-63	Tidworth, 12 months	...	—
	Other Infantry ...	908	542	5	68	67-38	596-9	5-51	74-89	74-21	27-09	45-38	Various ...	...	—
	On Manœuvres ...	888	188	—	2	10-57	224-3	—	2-39	12-61	4-60	20-62	Manœuvres ...	...	—
	Total Infantry Regiments	40,642	18,978	124	775	1059-89	467-0	3-05	19-07	26-06	9-51	20-37		...	
	REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS.														
Depôt	The Royal Scots ...	155	33	1	—	1-88	212-9	6-45	—	12-13	4-43	20-79	Glencorse ...	...	Since formation.
"	Royal Wes Surrey Regiment ...	154	54	—	—	1-94	350-6	—	—	12-60	4-60	13-11	Guldford ...	...	"
"	East Kent Regiment ...	125	26	—	—	1-09	208-6	—	—	8-72	3-18	15-30	Canterbury ...	...	"
"	Royal Lancaster Regiment ...	232	42	1	2	3-19	181-0	4-31	8-62	13-75	5-02	27-72	Lancaster ...	...	"
"	Northumberland Fusiliers ...	84	55	—	4	1-86	654-8	—	47-62	22-14	8-08	12-24	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	...	"
"	Royal Warwickshire Regiment...	151	33	—	5	1-59	218-5	—	33-11	10-53	3-84	17-58	Warwick ...	...	"
"	Royal Fusiliers ...	313	167	2	1	8-41	533-5	6-38	3-19	26-37	9-81	18-38	Hounslow ...	...	"
"	Liverpool Regiment ...	161	62	3	1	2-18	385-1	18-63	6-21	13-54	4-94	12-33	Warrington ...	...	"
"	Norfolk Regiment...	156	45	1	1	1-97	238-5	6-41	6-41	12-63	4-61	18-98	Norwich ...	...	"
"	Lincolnshire Regiment ...	185	72	2	5	2-38	338-2	10-81	27-03	12-86	4-69	12-07	Lincoln ...	...	"

"	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	...	216	34	2	—	181	157.4	9.35	—	8.38	3.06	19.43	Omagh ...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Gloucestershire Regiment	...	152	60	4	—	1.68	391.7	23.32	—	11.05	4.03	10.22	Bristol ...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Worcestershire Regiment	...	178	30	1	—	1.25	168.5	5.62	—	7.02	2.56	15.21	Worcester	...	...	...	...	...
"	East Lancashire Regiment	...	186	100	1	3	5.25	860.2	5.38	10.13	28.23	10.30	11.97	Preston	...	...	...	...	...
"	East Surrey Regiment	...	166	69	1	—	2.31	415.7	6.02	—	14.10	5.15	12.33	Kingston-on-Thames	...	...	...	...	...
"	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	...	167	65	1	—	1.00	339.2	5.39	—	9.58	3.50	8.93	Redin	...	...	...	...	...
"	West Riding Regiment	...	171	60	1	—	3.15	350.9	5.85	—	18.42	6.72	19.16	Halifax, Yorks	...	...	...	...	...
"	Border Regiment	...	122	31	—	2	1.58	254.1	—	10.39	12.95	4.73	18.00	Carlisle	...	...	...	...	...
"	Royal Sussex Regiment	...	173	23	1	—	.82	182.9	5.78	—	4.74	1.73	13.01	Chichester	...	...	...	...	...
"	Hampshire Regiment	...	161	36	—	1	1.53	219.5	—	6.10	9.33	3.40	15.51	Winchester	...	...	...	...	...
"	South Staffordshire Regiment	...	175	70	2	—	2.14	400.0	11.43	—	12.23	4.46	11.16	Lichfield	...	...	...	...	...
"	Dorsetshire Regiment	...	138	38	1	3	1.75	275.4	7.25	21.74	12.08	4.63	16.81	Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...
"	South Lancashire Regiment	...	149	62	—	4	1.97	416.1	—	6.71	13.22	4.82	11.60	Warrington	...	...	...	...	...
"	Welsh Regiment	...	163	49	1	2	2.13	300.6	6.13	12.27	13.07	4.77	15.87	Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...
"	Royal Highlanders	...	146	12	2	1	.42	82.2	13.70	6.85	2.98	1.05	12.77	Perth	...	...	...	...	...
"	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	...	145	132	—	2	3.98	910.3	—	13.79	27.45	10.02	11.00	Oxford	...	...	...	...	...
"	Essex Regiment	...	224	119	—	—	4.33	531.3	—	—	19.33	7.05	13.23	Warley	...	...	...	...	...
"	Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment	...	181	143	1	8	4.89	790.1	5.52	44.20	27.02	9.86	12.43	Derby	...	...	...	...	...
"	Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	...	182	103	—	3	3.75	565.9	—	16.48	20.60	7.62	13.29	Preston	...	...	...	...	...
"	Northamptonshire Regiment	...	168	63	—	—	1.95	375.0	—	—	11.01	4.24	11.30	Northampton	...	...	...	...	...
"	Berkshire Regiment	...	128	84	1	3	2.37	656.2	7.81	23.44	18.52	6.70	10.30	Reading	...	...	...	...	...
"	Royal West Kent Regiment	...	190	62	—	—	2.07	325.3	—	—	10.89	3.97	12.19	Maidstone	...	...	...	...	...
"	Yorkshire Light Infantry	...	202	86	1	2	2.66	425.7	4.95	9.90	13.16	4.80	11.29	Pontefract	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shropshire Light Infantry	...	193	61	2	2	2.14	316.1	10.36	—	11.09	4.05	12.80	Shrewsbury	...	...	...	...	...

Battery, Company or Battalion.	Corps.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Con- stantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the year.	Years at Home since last return from service abroad.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Average Constancy Sick.					
	REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS— <i>cont.</i>														
Depôt	Middlesex Regiment	265	34	1	6	2.01	128.3	3.77	22.64	7.58	2.77	21.58	Mill Hill	...	Since formation.
"	Wiltshire Regiment	143	66	1	1	2.18	445.9	6.76	6.76	14.73	5.38	12.05	Devizes	...	"
"	Manchester Regiment	166	28	1	—	1.40	168.7	6.02	—	8.43	3.08	18.25	Ashton-under-Lyne	...	"
"	North Staffordshire Regiment	162	30	—	1	1.69	185.2	—	6.17	10.43	3.81	20.56	Lichfield	...	"
"	York and Lancaster Regiment	179	84	—	—	3.18	469.3	—	—	17.77	6.49	13.81	Pontefract	...	"
"	Durham Light Infantry	196	269	—	15	8.24	1,372.4	—	76.53	42.04	15.34	11.13	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	"
"	Highland Light Infantry	131	14	1	3	1.05	106.9	7.63	22.90	8.01	2.02	27.37	Hamilton	...	"
"	Scotth Highlanders	129	25	—	—	.90	193.8	—	—	6.98	2.55	13.14	Fort George	...	"
"	Gordon Highlanders	137	17	—	3	.45	124.1	—	21.90	3.28	1.20	9.66	Aberdeen	...	"
"	Cameron Highlanders	148	33	1	1	1.50	223.0	6.76	6.76	10.14	3.70	16.59	Inverness	...	"
"	Royal Irish Rifles...	239	100	1	6	5.08	418.4	4.18	25.10	21.26	7.76	18.54	Belfast	...	"
"	Royal Irish Fusiliers	175	52	—	1	1.49	297.1	—	5.71	8.51	3.11	10.46	Armagh	...	"
"	Connaught Rangers	178	103	1	1	3.32	606.7	5.62	5.62	18.65	6.81	11.22	Galway	...	"
"	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	185	53	1	2	3.06	286.6	5.41	10.81	16.54	6.04	21.07	Sirling	...	"
"	Leinster Regiment	187	69	3	2	2.52	369.0	16.04	10.70	13.48	4.92	13.33	Birr	...	"
"	Royal Munster Fusiliers...	152	45	2	5	1.71	296.1	13.16	32.89	11.25	4.11	13.87	Trillick	...	"

Royal Dublin Fusiliers ...	...	185	20	4	1	1-88	108-1	21-62	5-41	10-16	3-71	34-31	Naas ...	...	...	...
Rifle Dep't ...	...	611	158	2	3	4-92	253-6	3-27	4-91	8-05	2-94	11-37	Winchester	...	...	...
Detached ...	...	121	10	--	--	49	82-6	--	--	4-05	1-48	17-88	Various	...	...	...
Total Regimental Deposits	...	12,045	4,400	65	136	167-22	565-3	5-40	11-29	13-88	5-07	13-87				
Garrison Staff and Departments	...	11,193	3,243	37	97	197-37	289-7	3-31	8-67	17-63	6-43	22-21				

ABSTRACT No. XXV.—Table, taken from the Reports of the Principal Medical Officers, showing general Health Statistics of the various Corps which served in the different Commands Abroad during the Year 1907.

Battery, Com- pany, or Batta.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Sick.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.		Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Invalids.	Constantly Sick.	Died.	Invalided.					
GIBRALTAR.																	
Royal Artillery.																	
4th	Royal Garrison Artillery	206	72	1	—	1	4	7.43	349.5	4.85	19.42	36.07	13.16	37.67	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	4
6th	Royal Garrison Artillery	196	63	—	—	—	1	3.61	321.4	—	5.10	18.42	6.72	20.91	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	4
7th	Royal Garrison Artillery	195	61	—	—	—	2	3.68	312.8	—	10.25	18.37	6.89	22.02	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	3
8th	Royal Garrison Artillery	203	63	1	—	1	2	4.55	310.3	4.93	9.85	22.41	8.18	28.36	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	3
9th	Royal Garrison Artillery	201	76	—	—	—	5	5.58	378.1	—	24.88	27.76	10.13	26.80	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	3
54th	Royal Garrison Artillery	214	44	3	—	3	3	3.92	205.6	14.02	14.02	18.32	6.69	32.52	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	2
55th	Royal Garrison Artillery	217	55	—	—	—	2	4.57	263.5	—	9.22	21.06	7.69	30.33	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	2
	Total	1,432	434	5	—	5	19	33.34	303.1	3.49	13.27	23.28	8.56	23.04			
Royal Engineers.																	
		398	91	2	—	2	4	7.75	228.6	5.03	10.05	19.47	7.11	31.08	Gibraltar, 12 months	...	—

<i>Infantry.</i>																
2nd	Bedfordshire Regiment ...	269	167	4	—	4	—	10·21	644·7	15·44	—	39·42	14·39	22·31	Gibraltar, 4 months. From England, 3.9.07.	—
2nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	510	271	2	—	2	13	24·65	531·4	3·92	25·49	46·33	17·64	33·20	Gibraltar, 8 months. To Bermuda, 3.9.07.	2
1st	Border Regiment...	889	507	5	—	5	23	38·97	604·3	5·96	30·99	46·45	16·95	28·05	Gibraltar, 12 months ...	1
2nd	Royal Munster Fusiliers...	104	35	—	—	—	9	4·11	336·5	—	86·54	39·52	14·42	42·86	Gibraltar, 2 months. To Ireland, 1.3.07.	2
	Other Infantry ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	·16	—	—	1,000·00	160·00	58·40	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,713	980	11	—	11	49	78·10	572·1	6·42	28·60	45·59	16·64	29·08		—
<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>																
64	Army Service Corps ...	76	21	1	—	1	1	1·64	276·3	13·16	13·16	21·58	7·88	23·50	Various ...	Various.
28	Royal Army Medical Corps ...	84	33	—	—	—	5	2·74	392·9	—	59·52	32·62	11·91	30·31	Various ...	Various.
8	Army Ordnance Corps ...	60	13	1	—	1	1	·73	216·7	16·67	16·67	12·17	4·44	20·49	Various ...	Various.
Det.	Army Pay Corps ...	17	2	—	—	—	1	·25	117·6	—	58·82	14·71	5·37	45·62	Various ...	Various.
	Garrison Staff, &c. ...	21	4	—	—	—	—	·50	190·5	—	—	23·81	8·69	45·62	Various ...	Various.
	Total ...	238	73	2	—	2	8	5·86	282·9	7·75	31·01	22·71	8·29	29·30		—
	Grand Total ...	3,801	1,578	20	—	20	80	125·05	415·2	5·26	21·05	32·90	12·01	28·93		—
<i>MALTA.</i>																
<i>Cavalry.</i>																
6th	Inniakilling Dragoons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>																
1st	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	201	71	—	—	—	1	4·10	355·2	—	4·98	20·40	7·45	21·08	Headquarters, Fort Tigné, 12 months	3
5th	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	205	104	2	—	2	3	6·32	507·3	9·76	14·63	31·30	11·61	22·88	Headquarters, Fort Ricasoli, 12 months.	3

Battery, Company, or Detachment.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Completed Years of Service in the Command.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
63rd	MALTA— <i>contd.</i>	...	198	1	—	1	4	5.68	459.6	5.05	20.20	28.69	10.47	22.78	Headquarters, Fort Ricasoli, 12 months.	5
65th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	196	1	—	1	4	5.48	443.9	5.10	20.41	27.96	10.21	22.99	Headquarters, Upper St. Elmo, 10 months; Fort Ricasoli, 2 months.	3
93rd	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	179	—	—	—	5	5.97	514.0	—	27.93	33.35	12.17	23.69	Headquarters, Upper St. Elmo, 10 months; Fort Ricasoli, 2 months.	5
98th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	170	—	—	—	2	3.30	352.9	—	11.76	19.41	7.09	20.09	Headquarters, Upper St. Elmo, 10 months; Fort Ricasoli, 2 months.	4
100th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	196	1	—	1	2	3.16	403.1	5.10	10.20	16.12	5.88	14.60	Headquarters, Fort Ricasoli, 10 months; Upper St. Elmo, 2 months.	4
102nd	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	185	1	—	1	3	4.69	324.3	5.41	16.22	25.35	9.35	23.53	Headquarters, Fort Tigné, 12 months	3
	District Staff	...	50	—	—	—	—	.22	60.0	—	—	4.40	1.61	26.77	Various	Various.
	Total	1,580	647	7	—	7	24	39.13	409.5	4.43	15.19	24.77	9.04	22.07		
	Royal Engineers.															
24th	Royal Engineers	...	163	—	—	—	6	4.25	423.3	—	36.81	26.07	9.51	22.48	Headquarters, St. Francis Barracks, Detachments, various.	—
25th	Royal Engineers	...	159	—	—	—	—	3.52	421.4	—	—	22.14	8.08	19.13	Headquarters, St. Francis Barracks, Detachments, various.	—
	Superintending Staff	...	38	6	—	—	—	.21	157.9	—	—	5.53	2.02	12.77	Headquarters, St. Francis Barracks, Detachments, various.	Various.
	Permanent Staff Militia	...	2	—	—	—	—	.01	500.0	—	—	5.00	1.82	3.65	Headquarters, St. Francis Barracks, Detachments, various.	Various.
	Total	392	143	—	—	—	6	7.99	395.1	—	16.58	22.07	8.05	20.39		

Infantry.												252		523.8		—		30.00		10.95		20.90		Headquarters, Floriana Barracks and Detachment, Fort Manoel, 1 month. From England, 27.11.07.		—	
1st	Suffolk Regiment ...	...	84	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st	Lancashire Fusiliers ...	...	872	363	3	—	3	15	28.03	416.3	3.44	17.20	32.14	11.73	28.18	20.90	Headquarters, St. Andrew's Barracks, 11 months. To India, 27.11.07.	2									
4th	Worcestershire Regiment ...	...	987	307	2	—	2	6	15.94	311.0	2.03	6.08	10.15	5.89	19.95	20.90	Headquarters, Inisfarra Barracks, 3 months: Verdala, 3 months.	2									
2nd	Essex Regiment ...	...	112	32	—	—	—	2	1.97	285.7	—	17.86	11.91	5.44	19.05	20.90	Headquarters, Inisfarra Barracks, 3 months. To Ireland, 24.3.07.	2									
1st	Connaught Rangers ...	...	367	295	2	—	2	6	14.29	803.8	5.46	16.36	33.94	14.21	17.68	20.90	Headquarters, Verdala Barracks, 9 months. From Ireland, 23.3.07.	—									
4th	Rifle Brigade ...	...	980	573	1	—	1	21	35.98	584.7	1.02	21.43	36.61	13.36	22.86	20.90	Headquarters, Floriana Barracks and Fort Manoel, 11 months; St. Andrew's Barracks, 1 month.	2									
	Other Infantry ...	...	4	2	—	—	—	6	1.85	500.0	—	1500.00	462.50	168.81	337.62	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
	Total ...	...	3,406	1,616	8	—	8	56	100.18	474.5	2.35	16.44	29.41	10.73	22.62	20.90											
Garrison Staff and Departments.																											
70th	Army Service Corps ...	...	85	26	3	—	3	1	1.48	305.9	35.29	11.76	17.41	6.36	20.78	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
20th	Royal Army Medical Corps ...	...	161	77	—	—	—	1	3.61	478.3	—	6.21	22.42	8.18	17.11	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
21st	Army Ordnance Corps ...	...	4	5	—	—	—	1	.42	113.6	—	22.73	9.55	3.48	30.66	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
	Garrison Staff and Departments	...	62	16	1	—	1	2	.91	241.9	16.13	32.86	14.68	5.36	22.14	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
	Total ...	...	352	123	4	—	4	5	6.42	349.5	11.36	14.20	18.24	6.66	19.05	20.90											
	Grand Total ...	...	5,700	2,529	19	—	19	*91	153.82	443.7	3.33	15.97	26.99	9.85	22.20	20.90											
CRETE.																											
	Royal Engineers.	...	7	3	—	—	—	—	.27	428.6	—	—	38.67	14.08	32.86	20.90	Various ...	Various.									
Infantry.																											
1st	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	...	618	421	3	—	3	—	24.56	681.2	4.85	—	39.74	14.51	21.29	20.90	Crete, 10 months. From Belfast, 24.2.07.	—									

* Includes 1 man discharged in the Command.

Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.		Invalids sent Home.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.			
2nd Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	<i>CHEROKEE—contd.</i>											days.	days.		
	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
	Royal Sussex Regiment ...	107	31	—	—	—	2	259	289.7	—	18.69	24.21	8.84	...	...
	Total ...	725	462	3	—	3	3	27.30	623.4	4.14	4.14	37.66	13.74	Crete, 3 months. To Belfast, 25.2.07.	1
Det. 2nd Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>														
	Grand Total ...	18	4	—	—	—	—	08	222.2	—	—	4.44	1.62	Various ...	Various.
		750	459	3	—	3	3	27.65	612.0	4.00	4.00	35.87	13.46	...	...
	<i>CYPRUS.</i>														
Det. 2nd Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	<i>Infantry.</i>														
	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ...	98	38	—	—	—	3	2.06	387.8	—	30.61	21.02	7.67	Cyprus, 12 months	1
	Total ...	98	38	—	—	—	3	2.06	387.8	—	30.61	21.02	7.67	...	...
	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various ...	Various.
3 Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	<i>BERMUDA.</i>														
	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>														
	Grand Total ...	104	38	—	—	—	3	2.06	365.4	—	23.85	19.31	7.23	...	...
	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	94	47	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	25.64	9.36	Headquarters, St. George's, Detach- ment at Prospect, Ireland Island, and White Bay, 12 months.	4

95	100	46	—	—	2	2 42	460 0	—	20 00	24 20	8 83	19 20	4
Royal Garrison Artillery...	...	100	46	—	—	—	460 0	—	—	—	—	—	4
Permanent Staff ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various.
Total ...	...	108	93	—	2	4 83	469 7	—	10 10	24 39	8 90	18 96	Various.
Royal Engineers.	...	70	8	—	1	51	114 3	14 29	—	7 29	2 66	23 27	Various.
Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	238	161	3	—	3	7 61	634 4	12 61	—	31 37	11 67	18 39	—
Hampshire Regiment ...	606	364	1	—	1	20 54	600 7	1 65	19 80	33 89	12 37	20 40	1
Permanent Staff, E.V.R.C. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various.
Total ...	848	515	4	—	4	23 16	607 3	4 72	14 15	33 20	12 11	19 05	Various.
Garrison Staff and Departments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Det. Army Service Corps ...	11	5	—	—	—	12	454 5	—	—	10 91	3 98	8 76	Various.
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	25	7	—	—	1	57	280 0	—	40 70	22 80	8 32	29 72	Various.
Det. Army Ordnance Corps ...	43	17	—	—	1	82	305 3	—	23 26	19 07	6 08	17 61	Various.
Garrison Staff and Departments	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various.
Total ...	86	29	—	—	2	1 51	337 2	—	23 28	17 56	6 41	19 01	Various.
Grand Total ...	1,202	645	5	—	5	35 00	536 6	4 16	13 31	29 12	10 63	19 81	Various.

SOUTH AFRICA.																	
2nd	Dragoon Guards	...	483	141	1	—	1	6	9-98	291-9	2-07	12-42	20-66	7-54	25-83	Pretoria, 11 months; manoeuvres, 1 month. To England, 27.12.07.	6
4th	Dragoon Guards	...	490	244	—	—	—	9	12-60	498-0	—	18-37	25-71	9-39	18-85	Middelburg, Cape Colony, 12 months.	3
5th	Dragoon Guards	...	574	268	2	—	2	4	16-75	466-9	3-48	6-97	29-18	10-45	22-81	Bloemfontein, 12 months	3
3rd	Hussars	...	33	14	—	—	—	—	4-9	424-2	—	—	—	14-85	5-42	12-77	—
4th	Hussars	...	530	242	2	—	2	11	13-27	456-6	3-77	20-75	25-04	9-14	20-01	Pretoria, 1 month. From India, 7.12.07	2
9th	Lancers	...	543	362	1	—	1	13	21-67	666-7	1-84	23-94	39-91	14-57	21-85	Potchefstroom, 12 months	1
	Other Cavalry	...	11	26	—	—	—	—	3-74	2,363-6	—	—	340-00	124-10	52-50	Various	—
	Remount Depot	...	43	17	—	—	1	1-87	895-3	—	—	23-26	43-49	15-87	40-15	Glen and Mooi River, 12 months	—
	On Manoeuvres	...	59	19	1	—	1	—	8-5	822-0	16-95	—	14-41	5-26	16-33	Manoeuvres	—
	Total	...	2,766	1,338	7	—	7	44	81-22	481-9	2-53	15-91	29-36	10-72	22-24		
Royal Artillery.																	
V	Royal Horse Artillery	...	124	43	1	—	1	2	2-71	346-8	8-06	16-13	21-85	7-98	23-00	Pretoria, 9 months; Potchefstroom, 1 month. To India, 17.10.07.	1
W	Royal Horse Artillery	...	124	51	2	—	2	3	2-99	411-3	16-13	24-19	24-11	8-80	21-40	Pretoria, 8 months; Potchefstroom, 1 month. To India, 17.10.07.	1
X	Royal Horse Artillery	...	37	26	—	—	—	1	1-84	702-7	—	27-03	41-82	15-19	21-62	Pretoria, 24 months. From England, 18.10.07.	—
Y	Royal Horse Artillery	...	37	23	—	—	—	—	9-8	621-7	—	—	26-49	9-67	15-65	Pretoria, 24 months. From England, 18.10.07.	—
10th	Royal Field Artillery	...	150	79	1	—	1	2	5-92	526-7	6-67	13-33	39-47	14-40	27-35	Bloemfontein, 12 months.	2
26th	Royal Field Artillery	...	162	87	1	—	1	3	4-87	572-4	6-58	19-74	30-72	11-21	19-59	Bloemfontein, 12 months	2
89th	Royal Field Artillery	...	159	65	—	—	—	1	3-44	408-8	—	6-29	21-64	7-90	19-32	Potchefstroom, 12 months	3
90th	Royal Field Artillery	...	157	76	1	—	1	1	4-33	484-1	6-37	6-37	23-85	10-53	21-76	Stauderton, 10 months; Potchefstroom, 2 months.	3
91st	Royal Field Artillery	...	145	43	2	—	2	3	2-50	296-5	13-79	20-69	17-24	6-29	21-22	Harriamth, 11 months; Pretoria, 1 month.	4
92nd	Royal Field Artillery	...	181	75	—	—	—	2	3-82	414-4	—	11-06	21-10	7-70	18-59	Middelburg, Cape Colony, 12 months	2
84th	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	165	83	1	—	1	5	5-76	503-0	6-06	30-30	35-03	12-79	25-42	Cape Town, 12 months	4

(3476)

Battery, Com- pany, or Battn.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constan- tly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
97th	SOUTH AFRICA—contd.															
	Royal Garrison Artillery ..	167	50	2	—	2	2	3.46	299.4	11.98	11.98	20.72	7.56	25.26	Simon's Town, 12 months	4
	Other Artillery ..	47	28	—	—	—	4	3.63	595.7	—	85.11	77.23	23.19	47.32	Various ..	—
	On Manœuvres ..	29	29	—	—	—	—	1.68	1,000.0	—	—	57.93	21.14	21.14	Manœuvres ..	—
	Total ..	1,674	758	11	—	11	29	47.65	452.8	6.57	17.32	23.46	10.39	22.94		
	Royal Engineers.															
	Royal Engineers ..	644	164	2	—	2	2	9.25	254.7	3.11	3.11	14.36	5.24	20.69	Various ..	Various.
	On Manœuvres ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	.02	400.0	—	—	4.00	1.16	3.65	Manœuvres ..	—
	Total ..	649	166	2	—	2	2	9.27	255.8	3.08	3.08	14.28	5.21	20.38		
2nd 3rd 3rd 3rd 1st 2nd 2nd	Infantry.															
	East Kent Regiment ..	736	204	2	—	2	15	11.76	277.2	2.72	20.38	15.98	5.83	21.04	Hartismith, 12 months	2
	Northumberland Fusiliers	32	26	—	—	—	1	1.05	812.5	—	31.25	32.81	11.98	14.74	Wyndberg, 1 month. To England, 7.2.07.	4
	Warwickshire Regiment...	26	11	—	—	—	1	.92	423.1	—	38.46	35.38	12.91	30.52	Maritzburg, 1 month. To England, 19.1.07.	1
	Royal Fusiliers ..	813	263	—	—	—	8	13.12	323.5	—	9.84	16.14	5.89	13.21	Middelburg, Cape Colony, 12 months	2
	Norfolk Regiment...	22	—	—	—	—	3	1.33	—	—	136.36	60.45	22.06	—	Bloufontein, 1 month. To Eng- land, 17.1.07.	1
	Norfolk Regiment...	769	255	2	—	2	10	18.53	331.6	2.60	13.00	24.10	8.79	26.52	Bloufontein, 4 months; Maritzburg, 8 months.	2
Yorkshire Regiment ..	803	415	6	—	6	25	25.30	516.8	7.47	31.13	31.51	11.50	22.25	Wyndberg, 11½ months; Middelburg, ½ month.	1	

3rd	Worcestershire Regiment	...	17	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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(3476)

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Battery, Com- pany, or Batta.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num- ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Time to Sick Soldier.	Average Dura- tion of each Case of Sickness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com- pleted Years of Service in the Com- mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
SOUTH AFRICA—contd.																
56th	On Manœuvres	16	10	—	—	—	—	1.08	625.0	—	—	67.50	24.64	39.42	Various	Various.
	Total	1,480	418	7	—	7	19	23.14	282.4	4.73	12.84	19.01	6.94	24.57		
	Grand Total	15,474	6,165	62	1	63	241	399.02	398.4	4.07	15.57	25.79	9.41	23.02		
MAURITIUS.																
56th	Royal Garrison Artillery	103	90	1	—	1	4	5.46	873.8	9.71	88.83	63.01	19.35	22.14	Mauritius, 12 months	3
	Royal Garrison Artillery	33	31	1	—	1	2	1.14	939.4	30.30	60.61	34.55	12.61	13.42	Mauritius, 4 months. To England, 10.5.07.	2
	C. and M. Bn. R.G.A.	5	2	—	—	—	—	.09	400.0	—	—	18.00	6.57	16.42	Various	—
57th	District Establishment	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various	—
	Total	147	123	2	—	2	6	6.69	836.7	13.61	40.82	45.61	16.61	19.85	Various	—
	Royal Engineers.	97	46	1	—	1	3	3.01	474.2	10.31	30.93	31.03	11.33	23.88	Various	—
Infantry.																
2nd	Leinster Regiment	602	428	5	1	6	32	27.71	711.0	9.97	53.16	46.03	16.80	23.63	Mauritius, 10 months. To India, 25.10.07.	1
2nd	Royal North Lancashire Regi- ment.	112	114	1	—	1	1	5.18	1,017.9	8.93	8.93	46.25	10.88	16.59	Mauritius, 2 months. From South Africa, 26.10.07.	—
	Total	714	542	6	1	7	33	32.89	759.1	9.90	46.22	46.06	16.81	22.15		

31st	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>														
	Royal Army Medical Corps	36	13	1	—	1	3	1-19	500-0	27-78	83-33	23-06	12-07	24-13	Various
	Garrison Staff and Departments	25	5	1	—	1	1	-15	200-0	40-00	40-00	6-00	2-19	10-95	Various
	Total	61	23	2	—	2	4	1-34	377-0	82-79	65-87	21-97	8-02	21-27	Various
	Grand Total	1,019	734	11	1	12	46	43-93	720-3	11-78	45-14	43-11	15-74	21-85	Various
32nd	Ceylon.														
	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>														
	Royal Garrison Artillery	114	75	2	—	2	5	6-08	657-9	17-54	43-86	53-33	19-46	29-59	Ceylon, 12 months
	Other R.G.A.	2	1	—	—	—	—	-20	500-0	—	—	100-00	35-50	73-00	Various
	Total	116	76	2	—	2	5	6-28	655-2	17-24	43-10	54-14	19-76	30-16	Various
2nd	<i>Royal Engineers.</i>														
	<i>Infantry.</i>														
	Worcestershire Regiment	2	—	—	—	—	9	-75	—	—	4,500-00	375-00	138-87	—	Various
	Other Infantry	—	—	—	—	—	—	-03	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various
	Total	2	—	—	—	—	9	-78	—	—	4,500-00	390-00	142-35	—	Various
33rd	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>														
	Grand Total	206	95	2	—	2	17	8-46	461-2	9-71	82-52	41-07	14-99	32-50	Various
	SOUTH CHINA.														
	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>														
	Royal Garrison Artillery	199	138	—	—	—	12	12-95	798-0	—	60-61	65-40	23-87	29-91	Hong Kong, 12 months

Battery, Com-pany, or Batta-	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Num-ber Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Dura-tion of Sick-ness.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Com-pleted Years of Service in the Com-mand.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
SOUTH CHINA—contd.																
87th	Royal Garrison Artillery	203	148	1	—	1	10	12-82	729-1	4-92	49-26	63-15	23-05	31-61	Hong Kong, 12 months...	3
88th	Royal Garrison Artillery	286	147	—	2	2	6	12-23	622-9	8-47	25-42	51-82	18-91	30-36	Hong Kong, 12 months...	3
...	Other Artillery	8	4	1	—	1	—	16	500-0	125-0	—	20-00	7-30	14-60	Various ...	—
...	Total ...	645	457	2	2	4	23	33-16	708-5	6-20	43-41	59-16	21-59	30-48	Various ...	Various.
Royal Engineers.																
2nd	Royal West Kent Regiment	1	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	—	1,000-00	240-00	87-60	—	—	1
3rd	Middlesex Regiment	441	416	3	—	3	26	37-98	943-3	6-80	58-96	86-12	31-43	33-32	Hong Kong, 12 months...	1
...	Total ...	442	416	3	—	3	27	38-22	941-1	6-79	61-03	86-17	31-56	33-53	—	—
Garrison Staff and Departments.																
Det.	Army Service Corps	28	7	—	1	1	2	98	250-0	35-71	71-43	35-00	12-77	51-10	Various ...	Various.
27th	Royal Army Medical Corps	44	20	—	—	—	1	1-13	454-5	—	22-73	25-68	9-37	20-62	Various ..	Various.
Det.	Army Ordnance Corps	31	12	1	—	1	1	33	387-1	32-26	32-26	26-77	9-77	25-24	Various ...	Various.
Det.	Army Pay Corps	8	2	—	—	—	—	104	250-0	—	—	5-00	1-82	7-30	Various ...	Various.
Staff and Departments																
...	Total	216	41	1	1	2	4	2-98	353-4	17-24	34-48	25-69	9-38	28-53	—	—
...	Grand Total ...	1,491	1,060	8	3	11	63	83-06	725-5	7-53	46-54	60-27	22-00	30-32	—	—

NORTH CHINA.																				
Royal Artillery.																				
Det.	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	49	23	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	469.4	—	—	21.22	7.74	16.50	Peking, 12 months	...	...	Various.
	Total	...	49	23	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	469.4	—	—	21.22	7.74	16.50				
	Royal Engineers	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tientsin and Peking, 12 months	...	...	Various.
Infantry.																				
Det.	Middlesex Regiment	...	410	400	6	—	6	8	—	25.23	975.6	14.63	19.51	61.54	22.46	23.02	Tientsin and Peking, 12 months	...	1	
	Total	...	410	400	6	—	6	8	—	25.23	975.6	14.63	19.51	61.54	22.46	23.02				
Garrison Staff and Departments.																				
Det.	Army Service Corps	...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	.12	600.0	—	—	24.00	8.76	14.60	Various	...	...	Various.
Det.	Royal Army Medical Corps	...	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	.22	250.0	—	—	13.75	5.02	20.07	Various	...	...	Various.
Det.	Army Ordnance Corps	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various	...	...	Various.
	Garrison Staff and Departments	...	14	4	2	—	2	—	—	.08	235.7	142.86	—	5.71	2.08	7.30	Various	...	...	Various.
	Total	...	40	11	2	—	2	—	—	.42	275.0	50.00	—	10.50	3.83	13.93				
	Grand Total	...	507	434	8	—	8	8	—	28.69	856.0	15.78	16.78	62.64	19.21	22.45				
STEAMER SETTLEMENTS.																				
Royal Artillery.																				
78	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	153	116	2	—	2	6	—	6.27	753.2	13.07	39.22	40.98	14.96	19.73	Blakan Mati, 12 months	...	...	3
80	Royal Garrison Artillery	...	149	116	2	—	2	1	—	6.64	778.6	13.42	6.71	44.56	16.26	20.89	Blakan Mati, 12 months	...	...	3
	Other Artillery	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various	...	...	—
	Total	...	304	232	4	—	4	7	—	12.91	763.2	13.16	23.03	42.47	15.50	20.31				
	Royal Engineers.	...	109	69	1	—	1	4	—	3.92	633.0	9.17	36.70	35.96	13.13	20.73	Various	...	...	—

Battery, Company, or Battalion.	Corps and Commands.	Average Annual Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.			Invalids sent Home.	Average Number Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.				Average Sick Time to each Soldier.	Average Duration of each Case.	Stations occupied during the Year.	Completed Years of Service in the Command.
				In the Command.	Of Invalids.	Total.			Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.				
2nd	STRATS SETTLEMENTS.— <i>Contd.</i>															
	<i>Infantry.</i>															
	Royal West Kent Regiment ...	820	544	6	—	6	36	33.60	663.4	7.32	43.90	40.98	14.96	22.54	Tanglin and Normanton, 12 months ...	1
	Total ...	820	544	6	—	6	36	33.60	663.4	7.32	43.90	40.98	14.96	22.54		
	<i>Garrison Staff and Departments.</i>	63	30	—	—	—	3	1.82	476.2	—	47.62	28.88	10.54	22.14	Various ...	Various.
6th	Grand Total ...	1,296	875	11	—	11	50	52.25	675.2	8.49	38.58	40.32	14.72	21.80		
	<i>EGYPT.</i>															
	<i>Cavalry.</i>															
	Inniskilling Dragoons ...	575	379	4	—	4	10	30.65	659.1	6.96	17.39	53.31	19.46	29.52	Cairo, 12 months..	1
	Total ...	575	379	4	—	4	10	30.65	659.1	6.96	17.39	53.31	19.46	29.52		
U	<i>Royal Artillery.</i>															
	Royal Horse Artillery ...	160	82	1	—	1	—	5.78	512.5	6.25	—	36.13	13.19	25.73	Cairo, 12 months...	1
	Royal Garrison Artillery ...	162	164	1	—	1	3	10.16	1,012.1	6.17	18.52	62.72	22.89	22.61	Cairo, Alexandria, and Khartoum, 12 months.	2
2nd	Total ...	322	246	2	—	2	3	15.94	764.0	6.21	9.32	49.50	18.07	23.65		
	<i>Royal Engineers.</i>	102	24	—	—	—	1	2.62	235.3	—	9.80	25.69	9.38	39.95	Cairo, Alexandria and Khartoum ...	Various.

3rd	Foot Guards.										Cairo, 12 months...	1				
	Goldstream Guards	...	687	425	5	—	5	14	35-74	618-6	7-28	20-38	52-02	18-99	30-69	...
	Total	...	687	425	5	—	5	14	35-74	618-6	7-28	20-38	52-02	18-99	30-69	...
1st	Infantry.										Cairo, 12 months... Cairo and Alexandria, 12 months	1 4				
	Lancashire Fusiliers	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	-66	—	—	1,000-00	660-00	240-90	—	...
1st	King's Own Scottish Borderers	...	824	946	2	—	2	12	60-14	1,148-1	2-43	14-56	72-99	26-64	23-20	...
2nd	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	...	583	301	6	—	6	5	21-69	516-2	10-23	8-58	37-20	13-68	26-30	...
2nd	Royal West Kent Regiment	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	-16	—	—	—	160-00	—	—	...
2nd	Royal Berkshire Regiment	...	1	1	—	—	—	2	-62	1,000-0	—	2,000-00	620-00	225-30	228-30	...
1st	King's Royal Rifle Corps	...	882	646	—	—	—	14	33-68	732-4	—	15-87	38-07	13-89	18-97	...
1st	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	...	822	380	3	—	3	12	22-88	462-3	3-65	14-60	27-83	10-16	21-98	...
	Mounted Infantry...	...	123	79	1	—	1	—	3-68	642-3	8-13	—	29-11	10-62	16-54	...
	Total	...	5,236	2,354	12	—	12	46	143-31	727-4	3-71	14-21	44-29	16-16	22-23	Various.
	Garrison Staff and Departments.															
71st	Army Service Corps	...	80	29	1	—	1	—	2-27	362-5	12-50	—	28-38	10-35	28-57	Various.
33rd	Royal Army Medical Corps	...	112	63	1	—	1	—	2-97	562-6	8-93	—	26-52	9-68	17-21	Various.
7th	Army Ordnance Corps	...	40	6	—	—	—	—	-34	160-0	—	—	8-50	3-10	20-68	Various.
Det.	Army Pay Corps	...	17	6	—	—	—	—	-50	362-9	—	—	29-41	10-73	30-42	Various.
	Garrison Staff and Departments	...	185	28	—	—	—	3	1-97	329-4	—	35-29	22-00	8-03	24-38	Various.
	Total	...	331	132	2	—	2	3	7-95	395-2	5-99	8-98	23-80	8-69	21-98	Various.
	Grand Total	...	5,266	3,560	25	—	25	77	236-21	677-3	4-76	14-65	44-94	16-40	24-22	...

of the EUROPEAN TROOPS in the UNITED KINGDOM and the various COMMANDS ABROAD,

us.	Ceylon.			South China.			North China.			Straits Settlements.			India.			On Board Ship.	
Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Admissions.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	11	—
—	—	—	—	28	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	11	—	—	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	—	—	15	—
—	—	—	—	5	2	—	17	3	—	3	1	—	5	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	910	192	2	9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	24	—	—	13	—	—	114	—	—	2,553	1	—	16	—
—	2	—	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	2	—	—	813	23	—	10	—
—	4	—	—	287	—	—	41	—	—	114	2	—	10,662	15	2	142	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	28	5	—	3	—
—	2	—	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	3	114	18	74	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	8	1	—
—	4	—	1	36	—	—	12	—	—	70	—	—	1,542	5	26	85	—
—	9	—	—	140	—	1	79	—	—	81	—	1	3,325	—	3	467	—
—	11	—	—	36	—	—	37	—	—	75	—	—	1,369	—	—	70	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	443	—	—	58	—
—	—	—	—	31	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	541	1	—	13	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	92	4	—	11	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	21	—	—	5	—	—	12	—	—	59	—	3	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	1	6	30	—
1	3	—	—	12	—	1	2	—	—	27	—	1	1,525	—	18	23	—
1	1	—	—	9	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	464	15	10	17	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	7	—	1	6	—	—	8	—	1	540	11	46	14	—
1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	75	1	—	3	—
5	2	—	1	6	—	—	13	—	—	7	—	—	632	—	48	81	—
1	—	—	1	17	—	—	9	—	—	25	—	1	1,105	2	61	29	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	165	20	69	3	—
—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	515	—	16	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	176	24	12	1	—
—	1	—	—	24	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	1,223	2	4	83	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	165	24	—	23	—
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	162	—	1	10	—
—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	135	8	8	19	—
—	21	1	—	104	2	1	50	—	—	81	2	—	7,173	97	37	250	—
—	1	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	15	—	—	774	1	4	28	—
—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	143	6	12	5	—
1	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	8	—	—	759	—	—	37	—
—	—	—	—	40	—	2	4	—	—	11	—	—	1,401	3	26	31	—
—	2	—	—	21	—	—	17	—	—	24	—	—	1,620	1	1	161	—
—	—	—	—	26	—	—	19	—	—	31	—	—	2,815	—	2	146	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	35	1	—	226	58	1	8	1
—	12	—	2	71	1	1	44	1	—	74	2	1	6,026	35	45	198	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	246	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	110	15	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	95	2	8	1,060	11	28	434	8	—	875	11	11	52,440	595	613	2,014	4

ABSTRACT No. XXIX.—Table showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH, ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL, DEATHS, NUMBERS INVALIDED, and CONSTANTLY SICK among the EUROPEAN TROOPS stationed at HOME and ABROAD during the Year 1907, with the Ratios per 1,000 of the Strength, and the Average Ratios for 10 years.

Average Strength, 217,844.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids.		Average Number constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.					Average Ratio per 1,000 from 1897 to 1906.				
Diseases.			Number sent Home.	Number finally Discharged the Service.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent Home.	Invalids finally Discharged.	Constantly Sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.															
Small-pox	36	2	—	—	3.50	.2	.01	—	—	.02	.2	.02	.00	—	.02
Measles	318	—	—	—	20.18	1.5	—	—	—	.09	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	265	4	—	—	34.05	1.2	.02	—	—	.16	5.9	.04	—	.00	.42
Other Eruptive Fevers	568	—	—	—	21.84	2.6	—	—	—	.10	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	8	3	—	—	.99	.0	.01	—	—	.00	.0	.01	.00	—	.01
Influenza	3,235	3	—	—	112.02	14.9	.01	—	—	.52	14.6	.03	.02	.00	.52
Diphtheria	55	3	1	—	5.24	.3	.01	.01	—	.02	.3	.01	.00	—	.03
Enteric Fever	1,246	227	98	3	269.52	5.7	.99	.92	.01	1.26	9.5	1.95	1.60	.05	1.58
Malta Fever	27	2	17	5	5.64	.1	.01	.16	.02	.03	21.2	.07	1.52	.05	1.08
Other Continued Fevers	3,397	5	6	—	126.90	15.6	.02	.06	—	.59	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	4	3	—	—	.07	.0	.01	—	—	.00	.2	.14	—	—	.00
Dysentery	1,015	31	62	1	87.04	4.7	.14	.58	.00	.41	6.7	.27	.97	.07	.66
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial Fevers	13,012	22	319	5	533.18	59.7	.10	2.99	.02	2.49	95.5	.22	3.26	.16	3.62
Septic Diseases	98	10	4	—	11.11	.5	.04	.04	—	.05	.9	.07	.01	.01	.07
Tubercle of Lung	408	70	168	304	72.78	1.9	.31	1.57	1.35	.34	3.0	.54	1.76	1.53	.50
Other Tubercular Diseases	65	9	12	35	9.69	.3	.04	.11	.16	.05	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	5,033	9	115	65	587.22	23.1	.04	1.08	.29	2.74	57.5	.11	3.41	1.08	6.08
Gonorrhoea	9,811	—	30	27	952.37	45.0	—	.28	.12	4.44	78.4	.00	.31	.11	5.97
Soft Chancre	3,559	—	—	—	318.01	16.3	—	—	—	1.48	31.7	—	.00	.00	2.64
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.0	.01	—	—	.00
Scabies	2,649	—	—	—	84.35	12.2	—	—	—	.39	—	—	—	—	—
Other Parasitic Diseases	1,050	3	33	10	40.95	4.8	.01	.31	.04	.19	20.1	.00	.40	.21	.74
Scurvy	3	—	1	—	.25	.0	—	.01	—	.00	.1	.00	.00	.00	.00
Alcoholism	296	13	1	1	10.33	1.4	.06	.01	.00	.05	2.7	.08	.03	.01	.11
Rheumatic Fever	193	1	17	14	28.30	.9	.00	.16	.06	.13	21.1	.04	0.99	.62	1.50
Rheumatism	2,401	2	43	44	164.85	11.0	.01	.40	.20	.77	—	—	—	—	—
Debility	2,518	2	227	121	144.78	11.6	.01	2.13	.54	.67	14.4	.01	2.87	1.12	1.00
Other General Diseases	1,119	34	35	42	73.37	5.1	.15	.33	.19	.34	5.5	.14	.45	.25	.39
LOCAL DISEASES.															
Diseases of the—															
Nervous System { Nervous	1,356	45	132	253	98.54	6.2	.20	1.24	1.12	.46	7.5	.24	1.33	1.23	.53
Mental	218	3	109	184	40.73	1.0	.01	1.02	.82	.19	1.5	.02	1.33	1.25	.29
Eye	1,884	—	110	160	103.01	8.6	—	1.03	.71	.48	10.9	—	.82	.98	.66
Other Organs of Special Sense	2,309	4	164	169	119.67	10.6	.02	1.54	.75	.56	11.2	.01	1.19	1.05	.68
Valvular Disease of Heart	514	46	139	314	59.32	2.4	.20	1.30	1.39	.28	—	—	—	—	—
Disordered Action of Heart	1,214	—	114	109	103.92	5.6	—	1.07	.48	.48	12.6	.50	3.65	3.79	1.23
Other Circulatory Diseases	550	67	45	86	44.49	2.5	.29	.42	.38	.21	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	4,211	10	29	18	159.85	19.3	.04	.27	.08	.75	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	701	91	6	2	65.98	3.2	.40	.06	.01	.31	36.2	.88	.67	.59	1.39
Pleurisy	462	2	7	5	39.68	2.1	.01	.07	.02	.18	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	445	23	22	41	29.22	2.0	.10	.21	.18	.14	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive	19,018	149	201	171	760.91	87.3	.65	1.88	.76	3.55	101.9	.81	2.78	1.85	4.06
Lymphatic	1,353	1	10	13	131.11	6.2	.00	.09	.06	.61	12.1	.01	.23	.08	1.29
Urinary	520	32	43	76	45.96	2.4	.14	.40	.34	.21	2.5	.12	.36	.37	.23
Generative (except Soft Chancre)	1,894	2	9	12	103.58	8.7	.01	.08	.05	.48	13.1	.00	.25	.26	.73
Organs of Locomotion	3,561	3	59	156	207.71	16.3	.01	.55	.69	.97	13.6	.01	.92	1.24	.88
Connective Tissue	4,475	1	8	3	193.24	20.5	.00	.07	.01	.90	23.6	.01	.11	.06	1.04
Skin	7,229	1	10	17	319.27	33.2	.00	.09	.08	1.49	45.8	.00	.17	.16	2.06
INJURIES.															
General	364	112	3	5	16.23	1.7	.49	.03	.02	.08	2.1	.60	.14	.05	.10
Local	14,926	92	99	164	698.34	68.5	.40	.93	.73	3.26	86.2	.49	1.08	.93	3.95
In Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.00	.07	.32	.04
Details not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.09
No appreciable disease	701	—	—	—	27.52	3.2	—	—	—	.13	3.6	—	—	—	.14
Poisons	149	22	—	—	10.24	.7	.10	—	—	.05	.7	.07	.05	.01	.00
Suicides	—	(50)	—	—	—	—	(.22)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cause unknown (refers to deaths only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.01	—	—	—
General Total	120,443	1,164	2,50	2,635	7097.15	*552.9	†5.09	‡23.50	§11.70	||33.09	*777.2	†7.57	‡32.77	§19.49	||46.83

* Calculated on strength excluding men detached.

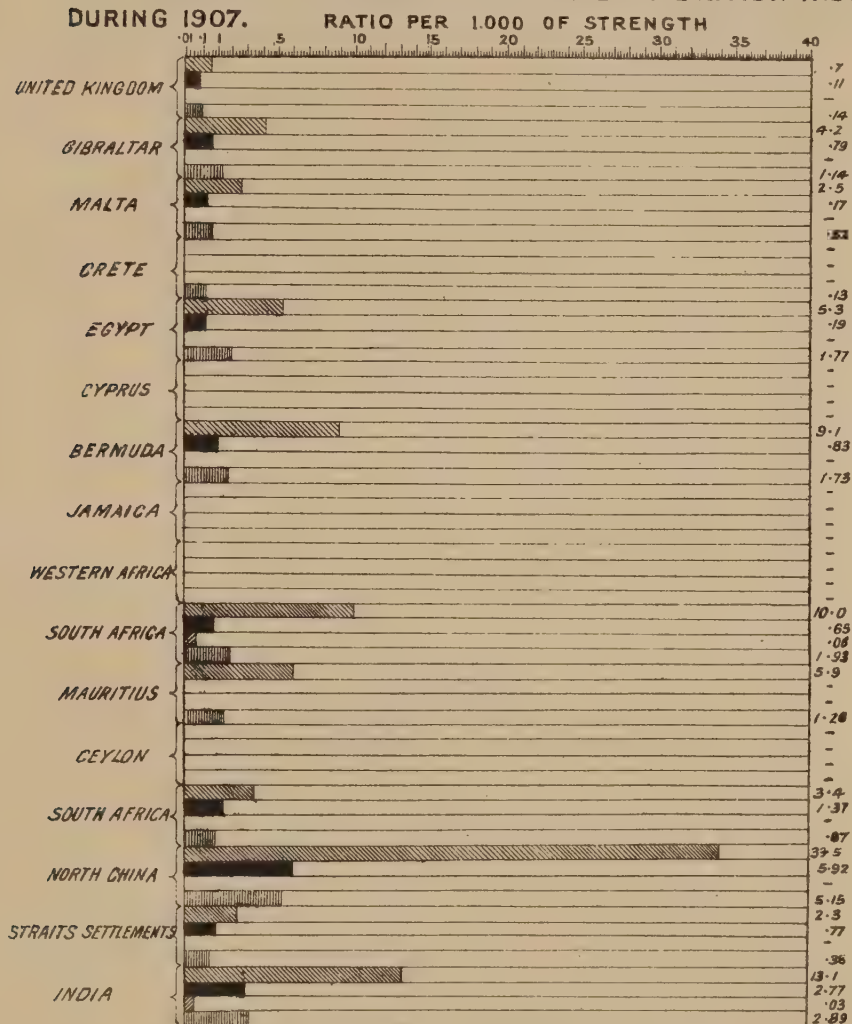
† Calculated on strength including men detached.

§ Calculated on strength including men detached, and excluding troops on board ship.

‡ Calculated on strength excluding United Kingdom and troops on board ship.

|| Calculations exclude men detached and troops on board ship.

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, INVALIDING, AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM ENTERIC FEVER, IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING 1907.



ADMISSIONS SHOWN THUS.....
 DEATHS "
 INVALIDS "
 AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK.. "

CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE 10 YEARS, 1897-1906.

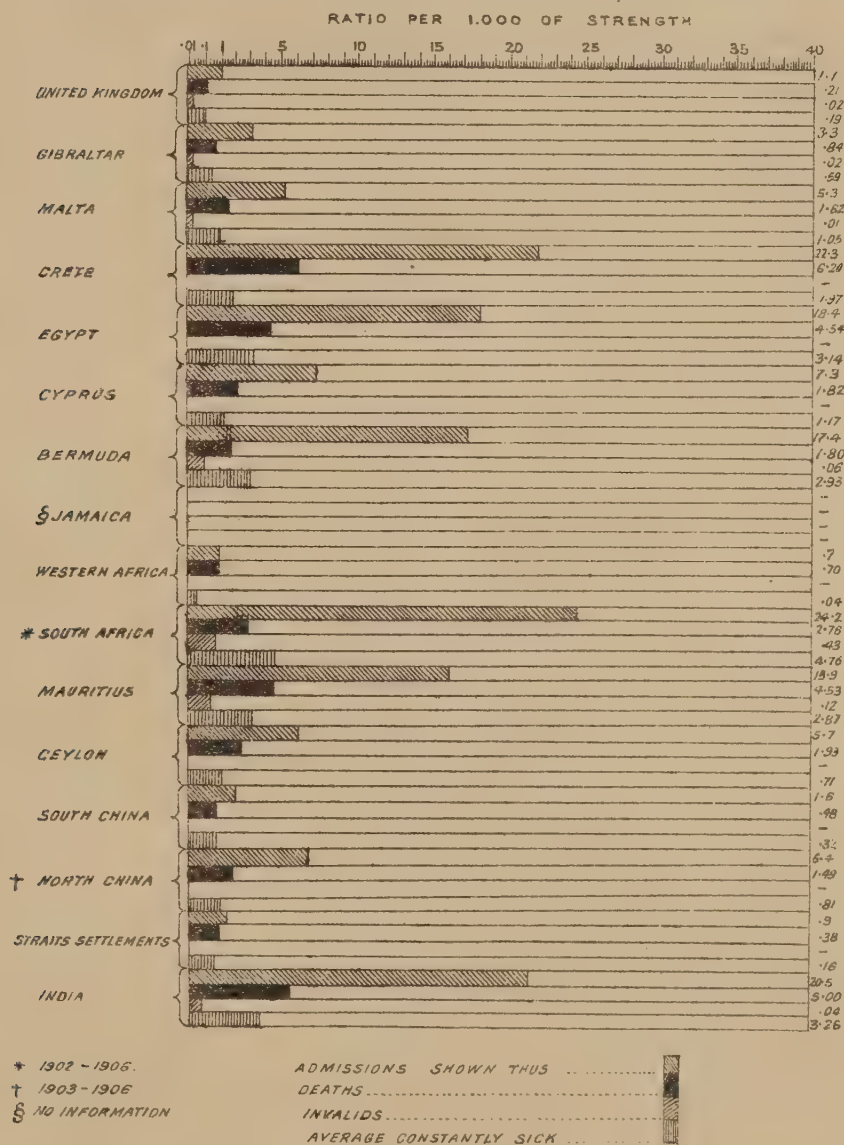


CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, INVALIDING, AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING 1907.

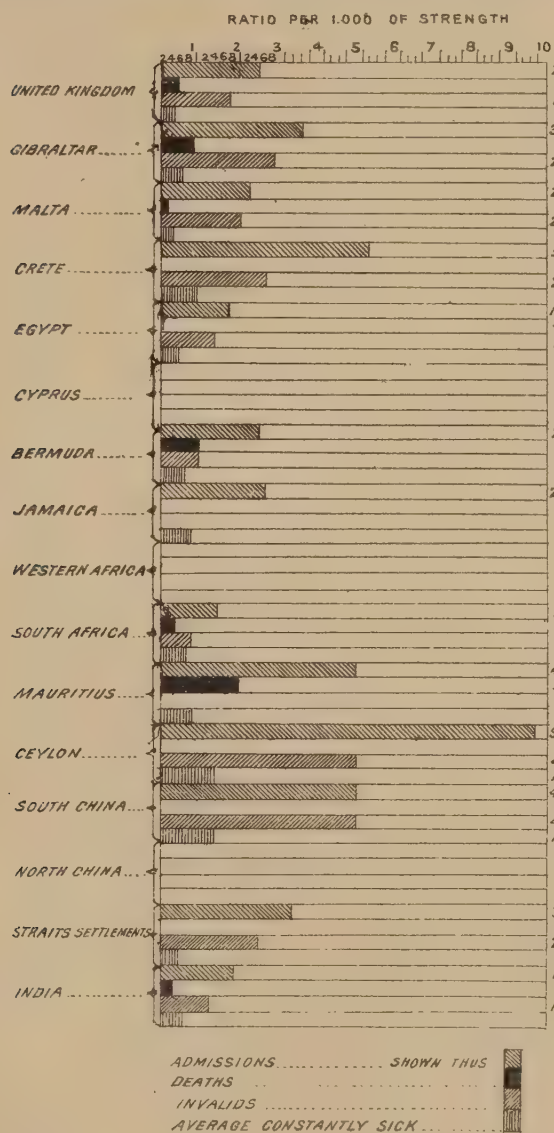


CHART SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, INVALIDING, AND AVERAGE CONSTANTLY SICK FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE 10 YEARS 1897-1906.

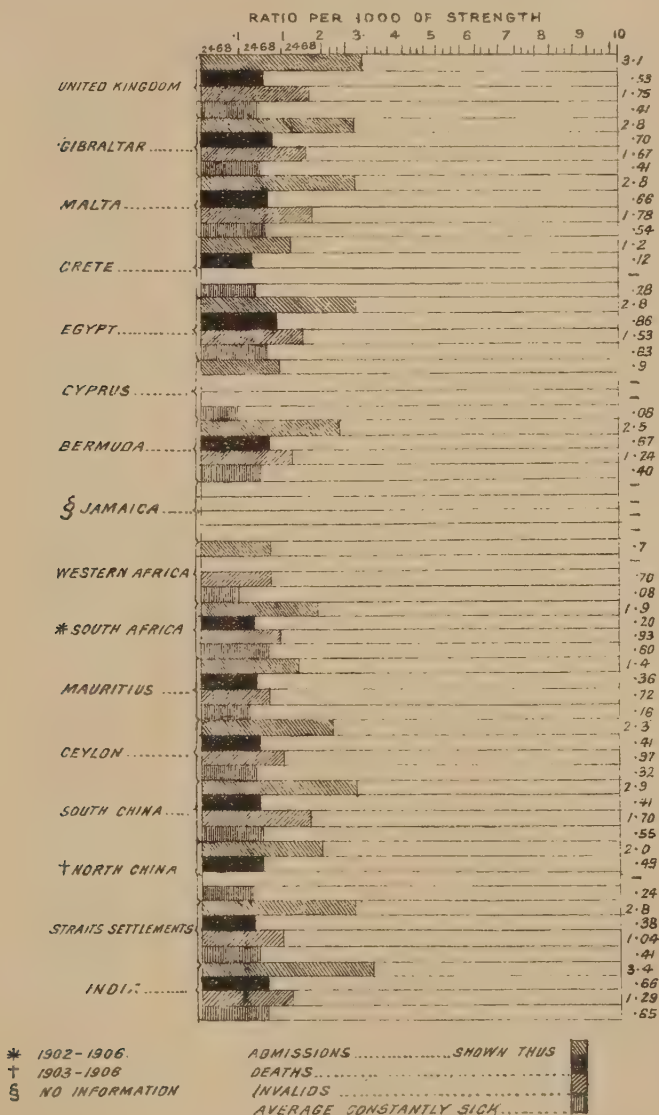
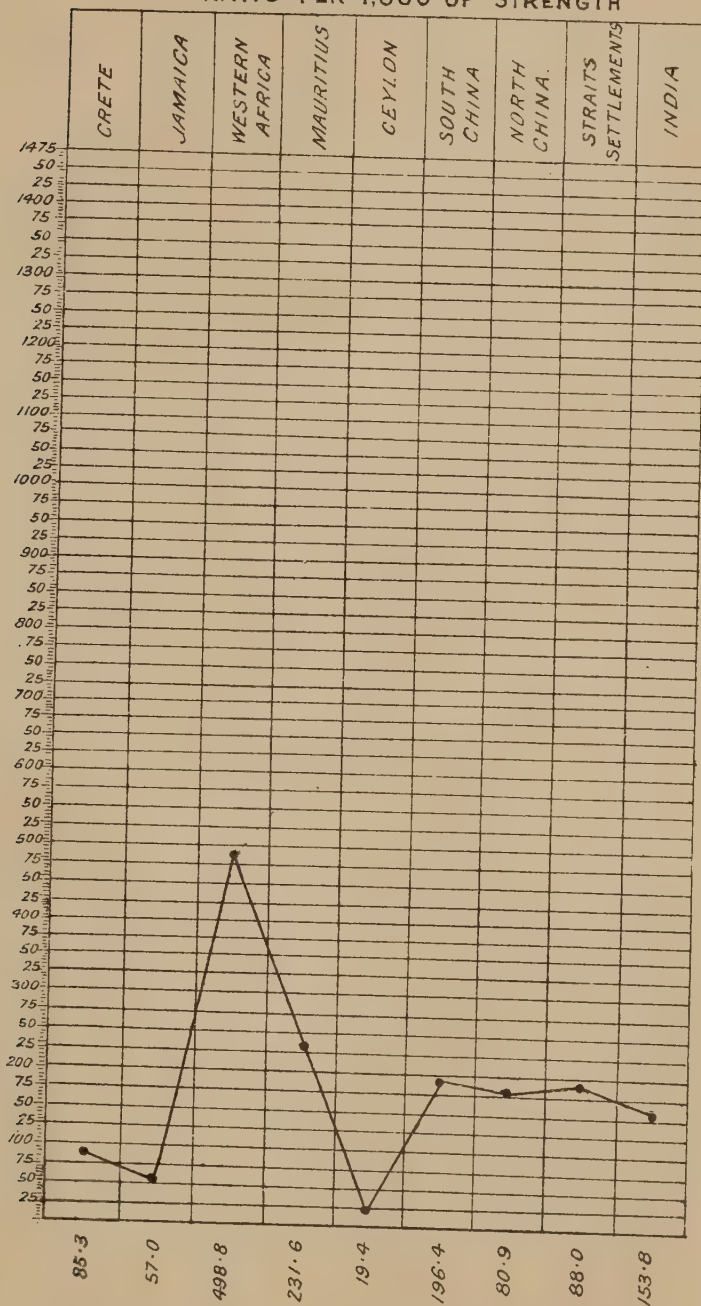


CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS FROM MALARIAL FEVERS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS DURING 1907.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH

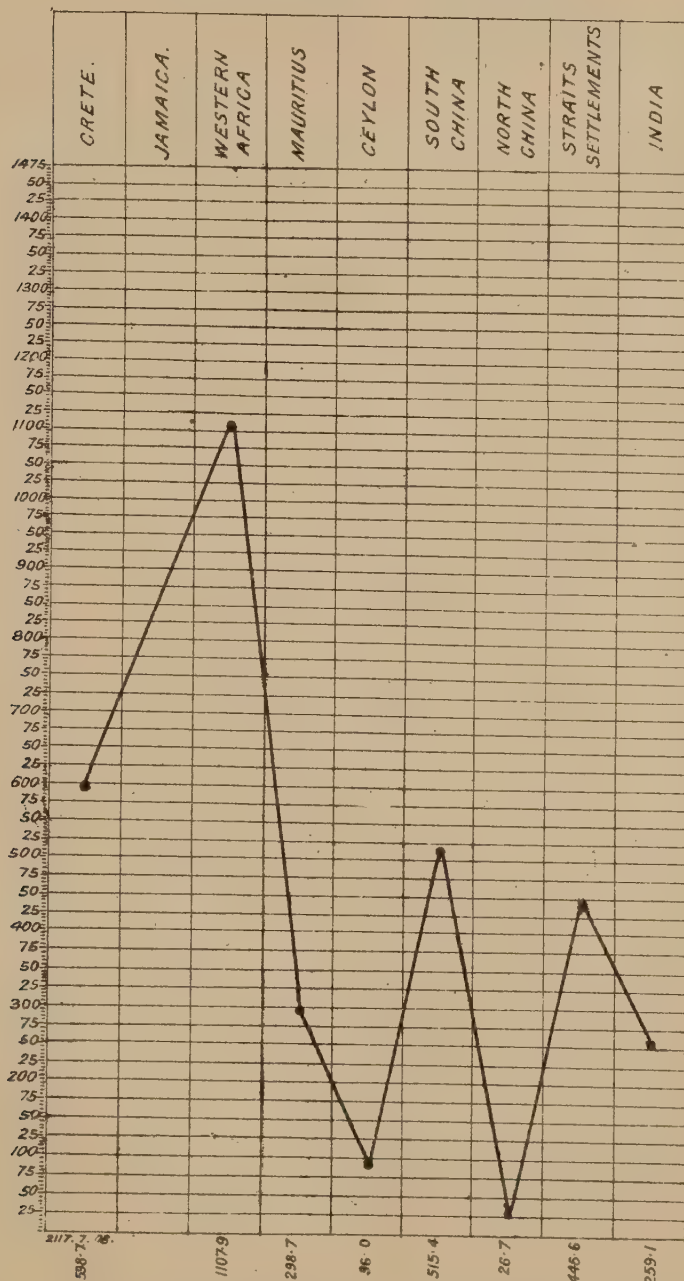


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CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS FROM
MALARIAL FEVERS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
STATIONS DURING THE 10 YEARS, 1897-1906

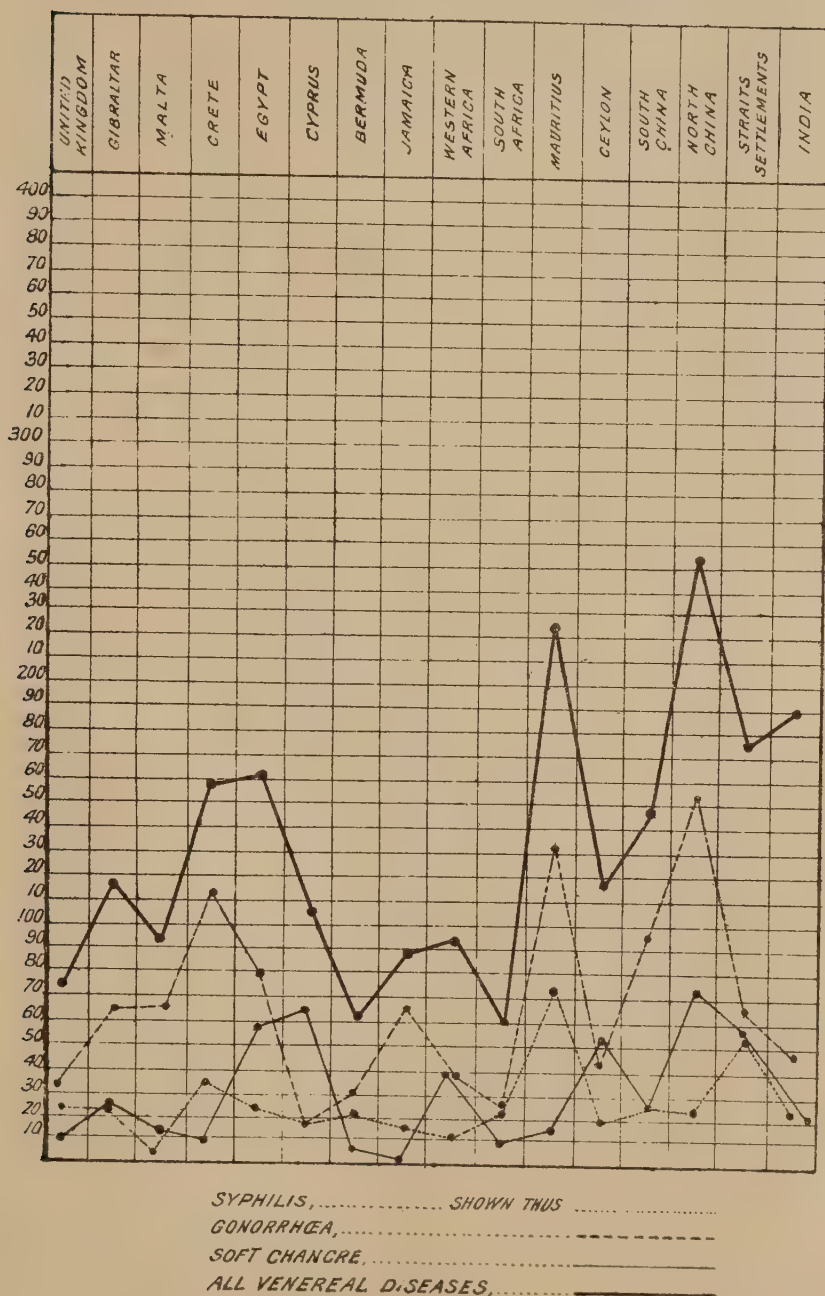
RATIO PER 1.000 OF STRENGTH.



NOTE, THE FIGURES FOR NORTH CHINA ARE FOR THE PERIOD
1903-1906. STATISTICS FOR JAMAICA WILL BE GIVEN
IN FUTURE YEARS.

CHART SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE
IN THE VARIOUS COMMANDS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS
DURING 1907.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.





THE PARKES MEMORIAL PRIZE.

President.

The Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Committee.

The Council of the Royal Army Medical College.

Prize Essay Medallists.

- 1883. Surgeon R. J. POLDEN, Indian Medical Service.
 - 1886. Surgeon A. DUNCAN, M.D., Indian Medical Service.
 - 1889. Surgeon R. H. FIRTH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Staff.
 - 1892. Surgeon-Captain R. H. FIRTH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Army Medical Staff.
 - 1895. Surgeon-Major R. ROSS, Indian Medical Service.
 - 1898. Surgeon-Captain F. SMITH, Army Medical Staff.
 - 1901. Captain H. A. L. HOWELL, Royal Army Medical Corps.
 - 1904. Major R. CALDWELL, Royal Army Medical Corps.
 - 1907. Major F. SMITH, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps.
-

The following is the subject for the next prize :—

THE PART PLAYED BY BLOOD-SUCKING INSECTS IN THE CAUSATION AND SPREAD OF DISEASE IN MAN, AND THE MEASURES TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE PREVENTION OF SUCH DISEASES.

(*Note.*—The Essay must include the results of personal observation and research.)

The Prize is Seventy-five Guineas in Money and a Bronze Medal, and is Awarded Triennially.

The Competition is open to Medical Officers of the Royal Navy, Army, and Indian Services of Executive Rank on full pay, with the exception of the Professors and Assistant Professors of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, and the Royal Army Medical College, London, during their term of office. Essays to be sent to the Secretary of the Prizes Committee, Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, London, on or before the 31st day of December, 1909. Each essay to have a motto, and to be accompanied with a sealed envelope bearing the same motto and containing the name of the competitor. The successful essay becomes the property of the Prizes Committee.

C. F. WANHILL, Captain, R.A.M.C.,
Secretary, The Prizes Committee.

THE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

President.

The Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Committee.

The Council of the Royal Army Medical College.

Prize Essay Medallists.

- 1870. Assistant Surgeon A. B. R. MYERS, Coldstream Guards.
 - 1873. Surgeon F. H. WELCH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Department.
 - 1876. Surgeon-Major J. H. PORTER, Medical Department.
 - 1879. Surgeon JOHN MARTIN, Medical Department.
 - 1882. Surgeon-Major F. H. WELCH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Department.
 - 1885. Surgeon JOHN MARTIN, Medical Staff.
 - 1888. Surgeon R. H. FIRTH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Staff.
 - 1891. Surgeon R. H. FIRTH, F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Staff.
 - 1894. Surgeon-Captain C. BIRT, Army Medical Staff.
 - 1897. Surgeon-Major C. BIRT, Army Medical Staff.
 - 1900. No Medal awarded.
 - 1903. Major F. SMITH, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
 - 1906. Major F. SMITH, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
-

The following is the subject for the next prize :—

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANIC DISEASES OF THE HEART IN THE ARMY; THEIR
PREVALENCE AND INFLUENCE ON EFFICIENCY; THEIR CAUSES;
SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES; AND THEIR TREATMENT.

(The essay should embody the results of personal observation and research.)

*The Prize is Fifty Pounds in Money and a Gold Medal, and is
Awarded Triennially.*

Essays must reach the Secretary of the Prizes Committee, Royal Army Medical College, on or before 31st December, 1908. They must have a brief motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope similarly superscribed, containing the name and address of the author. No essay should exceed about 20,000 words, exclusive of tables, which may be added in the form of appendices. The competition is limited to executive officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on full pay. Professors and Assistant Professors at the Royal Army Medical College are not eligible while so employed.

C. F. WANHILL, Captain, R.A.M.C.,
Secretary, The Prizes Committee.

MILITIA UNITS.

RETURN

SHOWING THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH UNIT OF
MILITIA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM;

AND THE

NUMBERS PRESENT, ABSENT, AND WANTING TO COMPLETE,
AT THE TRAINING OF 1907.

(In continuation of Cd. 3364, of Session 1907.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

RETURN SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH UNIT OF

RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each UNIT of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; and

		PRESENT AT TRAINING* (Date of Inspection).										ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).									
		Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					With Leave.					Without Leave.				
		Militia Officers.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.				
		Officers.					Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.				
		Warrant Officers.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.					Warrant Officers.					Militiamen.				
		Serjeants.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.					Serjeants.					Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.				
		Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.					Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.				
		Rank and File.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.					Rank and File.					Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.				
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* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave.

MILITIA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at the Training of 1907.

TOTAL STRENGTH.										ESTABLISHMENT.										WANTING TO COMPLETE THE ESTABLISHMENT.										SUPERNUMERARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT.													
Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Total all Ranks.	Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Total all Ranks.	Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Total all Ranks.	Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Total all Ranks.
Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Militia Officers.	Officers.		Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.		Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.		Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunnery and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.						
2	1	1	1	1	4	3	61	72	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	88	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	27	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	27	30							
0	1	1	1	1	4	3	39	48	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	88	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	27	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	27	30							
8	1	1	1	1	4	3	100	120	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	176	204	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	76	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	76	84							
1	1	1	1	1	4	3	264	317	12	1	1	1	1	4	3	352	413	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	88	96	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	88	96							
0	1	1	1	1	4	3	221	221	12	1	1	1	1	4	3	352	413	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	188	192	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	188	192							
9	1	1	1	1	4	3	212	267	12	1	1	1	1	4	3	352	413	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	140	146	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	140	146							
0	3	3	31	11	22	65	640	805	36	3	3	33	12	24	72	1,056	1,239	6	2	1	1	2	7	416	424	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	416	424									
2	2	1	18	8	15	28	484	568	23	2	1	19	8	17	32	800	902	11	1	1	1	2	4	316	334	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	316	334									
1	2	1	18	8	12	22	467	541	23	2	1	19	8	17	32	800	902	12	1	1	1	5	10	333	361	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	333	361									
5	2	1	15	6	12	24	445	520	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	2	1	1	1	1	1	155	158	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	155	158									
7	2	1	15	6	13	24	311	389	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	1	1	1	1	1	1	289	289	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	289	289									
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2	2	1	18	8	15	29	380	465	23	2	1	19	8	17	32	800	902	11	1	1	1	2	3	420	437	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	420	437									
4	2	1	15	6	11	23	511	583	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	3	1	1	1	2	1	89	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	89	95									
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2	2	1	23	9	18	37	400	512	28	2	1	23	10	21	40	1,000	1,125	6	1	1	1	3	3	600	613	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	600	613									
6	2	1	14	5	12	22	270	341	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	2	1	1	1	1	2	330	337	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	330	337									
2	2	1	19	8	17	32	487	582	23	2	1	19	8	17	32	800	902	7	1	1	1	1	1	313	320	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	313	320									
2	2	1	15	6	11	24	283	354	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	5	1	1	1	2	1	317	324	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	317	324									
1	2	1	15	6	13	24	294	366	17	2	1	15	6	13	24	600	678	6	1	1	1	1	1	306	312	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	306	312									
0	2	1	16	6	13	24	418	489	17	2	1	16	6	13	24	600	678	7	1	1	1	1	1	182	189	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	182	189									
5	34	17	284	117	224	425	6,482	7,818	342	31	17	291	120	257	480	12,000	13,541	107	7	3	33	55	5,518	5,723	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5,518	5,723										
1	1	1	2	1	4	1	81	89	3	1	1	2	1	4	6	87	102	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	13										
1	1	1	2	1	4	1	37	40	2	1	1	2	1	4	6	88	102	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	51	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	51	62								
2	1	1	4	1	4	1	118	129	5	1	1	4	1	8	12	175	204	3	1	1	1	4	11	57	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	57	75									
37	37	20	319	128	250	491	7,240	8,752	383	37	20	328	132	289	564	13,231	14,984	116	9	4	39	73	5,991	6,232	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5,991	6,232										
3	2	1	15	6	12	33	400	482	17	2	1	15	6	12	36	528	617	4	1	1	1	3	128	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	128	135										
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50	6	4	58	23	46	133	1,561	1,881	66	7	4	58	23	46	138	2,024	2,366	16	1	1	1	5	463	485	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	463	485										

RETURN SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH UNIT OF

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom; and the

		PRESENT AT TRAINING* (Date of Inspection).										ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).									
		Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					With Leave.					Without Leave.				
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		Militia Officers.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					M				

* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave.

Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at the Training of 1907—*continued.*

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom; and

COMMAND.	CORPS.	PRESENT AT TRAINING* (Date of Inspection).										ABSENCE FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).														Total Absent from Training.						
		Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					With Leave.							Without Leave.													
		Militia Officers.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.							Permanent Staff.													
		Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Guns and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total, all Ranks, Present at Training.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Guns and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Militia Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Guns and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.				
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY. (See previous page.)		121	15	9	153	65	.	108	330	3,385	4,186	12	1	3	.	7	13	218	254	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	213	223	47			
IV.—IRISH COMMAND—continued.	INFANTRY.	Bn.	12	2	1	18	8	.	16	28	507	592	1	.	.	.	.	4	39	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	5		
	Royal Irish Regiment	3rd	12	2	1	19	8	.	15	27	499	583	1	.	.	.	.	1	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21	4		
		5th	8	2	1	16	6	.	11	23	458	525	2	.	1	1	.	3	26	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	1		
	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	4th	13	2	1	14	6	.	12	17	215	280	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1		
	King's Royal Rifle Corps	8th	7	1	1	11	4	.	8	15	320	367	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5			
		9th	16	2	1	18	8	.	12	31	509	597	3	.	1	.	.	2	38	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	50	51	9		
		3rd	12	2	1	19	8	.	13	23	634	712	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	59	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	26	9		
	Royal Irish Rifles	4th	18	2	1	19	8	.	15	25	665	753	5	.	.	.	.	1	3	43	52	.	.	.	.	.	2	27	29	8		
		5th	14	2	1	19	8	.	14	30	576	664	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	4			
		6th	11	2	1	16	7	.	10	25	482	554	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	56	62	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	18	2		
	Royal Irish Fusiliers	3rd	9	2	1	19	8	.	16	32	406	493	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	2		
		4th	8	1	1	13	4	.	10	12	230	279	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2		
		5th	10	1	1	13	5	.	10	17	211	268	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	1		
	Connaught Rangers	3rd	7	1	1	12	5	.	10	20	331	387	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	31	4			
		4th	5	2	1	14	5	.	10	19	249	305	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	27	29	2		
		5th	18	2	1	19	8	.	16	23	559	646	2	.	.	.	.	2	35	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	4			
	Leinster Regiment	3rd	7	2	1	15	6	.	14	24	375	444	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	27	27	6			
		4th	10	2	1	15	6	.	11	17	471	533	2	.	.	.	.	2	30	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	13	2		
		5th	14	2	1	14	5	.	11	21	539	607	1	.	.	.	.	2	30	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	27	2			
	Royal Munster Fusiliers	3rd	16	2	1	18	7	.	16	29	664	753	5	.	.	1	.	1	20	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	23	24	5		
		4th	11	2	1	17	7	.	14	15	342	412	3	.	.	.	.	1	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	14	2		
		5th	11	2	1	18	8	.	13	29	473	555	2	.	.	.	.	2	18	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	16	3		
	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	3rd	8	2	1	14	6	.	11	16	453	511	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	2		
	4th	15	2	1	19	7	.	15	29	651	739	4	.	.	.	.	2	1	37	45	1	.	.	.	.	1	35	37	8			
	5th	11	1	1	19	7	.	16	32	629	717	1	.	1	.	.	.	26	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	52	8			
Rifle Brigade	6th	11	2	1	19	8	.	16	28	394	479	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	24	27	3			
TOTAL INFANTRY		323	51	28	457	185	.	358	651	12,608	14,661	49	1	4	3	.	22	34	561	674	2	.	.	.	.	2	13	537	554	1,25		
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.																																
No. 1 Dublin Company		2	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	59	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	1		
No. 2 Dublin Company		2	.	.	2	.	.	4	4	77	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8		
No. 3 Belfast Company		2	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	63	77	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	9	2		
No. 4 Cork Company		2	.	.	2	.	.	1	79	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	2		
TOTAL R.A.M. CORPS		8	.	.	8	.	.	4	11	263	284	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	31	32	5		
TOTAL ALL ARMS, IRISH COMMAND		452	66	37	618	250	.	470	992	16,246	19,131	61	2	7	3	.	29	48	799	949	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	21	781	809	1,75	
V.—SCOTTISH COMMAND.	ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.																															
	Edinburgh	12	2	1	15	6	.	10	33	593	672	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	23	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	22	5	
	Fife	10	1	1	11	5	.	10	30	347	414	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	44	6		
	Forfar and Kincardine	11	2	1	14	6	.	9	31	248	322	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	19	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	3		
	South East of Scotland	8	2	1	15	6	.	11	25	330	398	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	34	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	33	7		
	West of Scotland	9	2	.	14	6	.	11	27	344	413	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	25	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	43	47	7	
	TOTAL ARTILLERY	50	8	4	69	29	.	51	146	1,862	2,219	4	.	2	.	.	3	11	115	135	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	148	154	28	
	INFANTRY.																															
	Royal Scots Regiment	Bn.	19	2	1	18	8	.	16	32	491	587	4	.	.	.	.	.	53	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	39	9	
	Royal Scots Fusiliers	3rd	7	2	1	15	7	.	12	27	391	462	2	.	.	.	.	1	18	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	25	27	4	
	King's Own Scottish Borders	3rd	16	2	1	17	7	.	16	31	458	548	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	24	2	
	Scottish Rifles	3rd	6	2	1	21	9	.	18	16	352	425	1	.	.	.	.	3	22	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	35	36	6	
		4th	12	2	1	21	10	.	15	17	590	668	5	.	.	.	.	2	35	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	39	43	8	
	Royal Highlanders	3rd	16	2	1	20	8	.	12	29	511	599	2	.	.	.	.	3	45	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	42	44	9	
	Highland Light Infantry	3rd	6	2	1	20	8	.	14	24	469	544	4	.	.	.	.	1	14	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	67	71	9	
		4th	11	2	1	18	7	.	12	20	514	585	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	27	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	46	48	8	
	Seaforth Highlanders	3rd	15	2	1	24	9	.	17	36	834	938	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	91	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	142	24	
	Gordon Highlanders	3rd	13	2	1	19	6	.	11	16	577	645	3	.	1	.	.	3	4	56	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	69	70	13	
	Cameron Highlanders	3rd	14	2	1	21	9	.	18	37	811	913	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	40	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	30	24	6	
	Argyll and Sutherland	3rd	14	2	1	16	5	.	10	23	328	398	2	.	.	.	.	2	11	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	36	4	
	land Highlanders	4th	20	2	1	23	10	.	17	30	846	949	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	61	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	38	39	10	
	TOTAL INFANTRY		163	26	13	253	103	.	188	338	7,172	8,256	30	.	1	1	.	12	23	473	540	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	620	643	1,18
	(See next page.)																															

* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave.

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom; and the

COMMAND		CORPS.	PRESENT AT TRAINING* (Date of Inspection).										ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).										Total Absent from Training.								
			Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					With Leave.					Without Leave.													
			Militia Officers.		Warrant Officers.		Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks, Present at Training.	Militia Officers.		Warrant Officers.		Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.									
			Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.							Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.															
V.—SCOTTISH COMMAND— continued.	ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.	50	8	4	69	29	.	51	146	1,862	2,219	4	.	.	2	.	3	11	115	135	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	148	154	28	
	INFANTRY.	163	26	13	253	103	.	188	333	7,172	8,256	30	.	.	1	1	.	12	23	473	540	.	.	.	.	8	15	620	643	1,183	
	(See previous page.)																														
	ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.																														
	No. 1 Edinburgh Company	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	56	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	17	
	No. 2 Glasgow Company	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	4	61	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	24	
	TOTAL R.A.M. CORPS	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	4	117	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21	41	
	TOTAL ALL ARMS, SCOTTISH COMMAND	216	34	17	326	132	.	241	438	9,151	10,605	34	.	.	3	1	.	15	34	599	686	1	.	.	.	.	10	18	789	818	1,501
	VI.—NORTHERN COMMAND.	ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.																													
		Durham	18	2	1	17	8	.	11	40	617	714	3	.	.	1	.	3	2	36	45	.	.	.	.	1	1	23	25	70	
Northumberland		14	2	1	15	5	.	10	25	437	509	2	.	.	.	.	1	12	15	15	.	.	.	.	1	1	22	23	39		
Yorkshire		6	1	1	14	4	.	11	32	312	381	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	37	44	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	20	66		
TOTAL ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY		38	5	3	46	17	.	32	97	1,366	1,604	8	.	.	1	.	4	6	85	104	.	.	.	.	1	3	64	68	172		
INFANTRY.																															
Northumberland Fusiliers		22	2	1	20	10	.	20	39	829	943	3	.	.	1	.	1	3	48	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	45	107		
Lincolnshire Regiment		13	2	1	15	6	.	7	7	311	362	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	26	.	.	.	.	1	1	16	18	44		
4th		11	2	1	15	6	.	12	24	442	513	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	26	53		
West Yorkshire Regiment		14	2	1	18	8	.	14	30	466	553	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	28	39		
ment		11	2	1	19	8	.	14	32	426	513	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	32	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	56		
East Yorkshire Regiment		11	2	1	15	6	.	9	20	415	479	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	36	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	50		
Leicestershire Regiment		18	2	1	19	8	.	16	27	423	510	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	37	39	.	.	.	.	1	2	10	11	50		
Yorkshire Regiment		8	2	1	19	8	.	14	29	387	468	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	43	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	17	61		
4th		10	2	1	22	10	.	20	36	462	563	2	.	.	1	.	1	34	38	.	.	.	.	1	2	30	33	71			
West Riding Regiment		14	1	1	19	7	.	13	26	536	617	3	1	.	.	.	3	3	66	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	18	94		
South Staffordshire Regiment		9	2	1	17	8	.	14	27	522	600	2	.	.	1	.	2	5	66	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22	99		
ment		10	2	1	18	8	.	15	14	361	429	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	30		
Notts. and Derby Regiment		8	2	1	18	7	.	13	20	657	726	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	103	108	.	.	.	.	.	2	23	25	133		
ment		17	2	1	18	10	.	15	24	470	557	5	.	.	2	.	1	1	48	57	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	16	75		
Yorkshire Light Infantry		10	1	1	15	8	.	13	29	510	587	3	1	.	2	.	3	3	37	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	55		
North Staffordshire Regiment		11	2	1	18	8	.	13	29	511	593	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	48	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	60		
ment		12	2	1	22	10	.	14	21	608	685	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	38	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13	57		
York & Lancaster Regiment		9	2	1	23	10	.	18	35	825	923	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	91	96	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	28	29	120	
ment		16	2	1	21	10	.	17	37	753	857	1	.	.	1	.	4	2	63	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	94		
Durham Light Infantry		250	8	20	370	164	.	285	523	10,338	11,993	34	2	.	9	.	30	36	915	1,026	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	397	413	1,430	
TOTAL INFANTRY																															
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.																															
York Company		1	.	.	2	.	.	2	4	60	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	
Lichfield Company		.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	77	83	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	
TOTAL ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS		1	.	.	4	.	.	4	6	137	152	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	21	
TOTAL ALL ARMS, NORTHERN COMMAND	289	43	23	420	181	.	321	631	11,841	13,749	43	2	.	10	.	34	42	1,004	1,135	.	.	.	.	.	7	13	467	487	1,621		

* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave

RETURN SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH UNIT OF

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom; and the

COMMAND.

CORPS.

PRESENT AT TRAINING *
(Date of Inspection).

ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).

With Leave.

Without Leave.

Permanent Staff.		Militiamen.		Total all Ranks, Present at Training.	Permanent Staff.		Militiamen.		Total all Ranks.	Permanent Staff.		Militiamen.		Total all Ranks.	Total Absent from Training.
Militia Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers or Drummers.		Militia Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers or Drummers.		Militia Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers or Drummers.		

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lancashire ...	Brigade Staff	5	2	1	1	5	30	3	4	91	1	2	1	4	6
	1st Battery	5	2	1	1	5	30	3	4	91	1	2	1	4	6
	2nd "	5	2	1	1	5	30	3	4	91	1	2	1	4	6
	3rd "	5	2	1	1	5	30	3	4	91	1	2	1	4	6

TOTAL ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY ...

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cardigan ...	12	1	1	18	6	12	31	310	336	1	2	21	21	24	46
Carmarthen ...	10	2	1	15	6	8	22	270	331	3	5	5	39	16	78
Glamorgan ...	10	1	1	11	4	7	18	272	323	1	2	36	39	35	74
Lancashire ...	19	1	1	14	6	11	31	281	355	1	3	14	20	37	57
Pembroke ...	6	1	1	11	3	7	23	174	225	1	1	8	11	21	32

TOTAL ARTILLERY ...

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey ...	15	1	1	19	6	10	43	539	633	2	5	40	48	19	67
Royal Monmouthshire ...	26	2	1	27	10	20	63	842	991	2	10	126	141	59	200

TOTAL ROYAL ENGINEERS..

INFANTRY.

Royal Lancaster Regt. ...	3rd	4th
Liverpool Regiment	3rd	4th
Lancashire Fusiliers	5th	6th
Cheshire Regiment	3rd	4th
Royal Welsh Fusiliers...	3rd	4th
South Wales Borderers...	3rd	4th
East Lancs. Regiment	3rd	4th
Border Regiment	3rd	4th
South Lancs. Regiment	3rd	4th
Welsh Regiment...	3rd	4th
Loyal North Lancs. Regt.	3rd	4th
Shropshire Light Infan-	3rd	4th
try	3rd	4th
Manchester Regiment	5th	6th

TOTAL INFANTRY ...

TOTAL ALL ARMS,
WESTERN COMMAND

INFANTRY.

Royal Fusiliers ...	Bn.	16	2	1	23	10	21	37	587	697	2	1	61	63	69	69	132
	6th	16	2	1	23	10	21	37	587	697	2	1	61	63	69	69	132

TOTAL INFANTRY ...

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

London Company ...	2	1	2	1	1	28	33	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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TOTAL R.A.M. CORPS ...

TOTAL ALL ARMS,
LONDON DISTRICT

* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave.

Members Present, Absent and Wanting to Complete, at the Training of 1907—continued.

TOTAL STRENGTH.										ESTABLISHMENT.										WANTING TO COMPLETE THE ESTABLISHMENT.										SUPERNUMERARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT.									
Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.				
Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.		Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.		Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners, and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.		
2	1	1	5	5	30	30	47	9		2	1	1	5	5	30	30	47	9		2	1	1	5	5	30	30	47	9		2	1	1	5	5	30	30	47	9	
2	1	16	6	95	8	16	167	323	15	2	1	16	6	95	9	18	270	432	3																				
1	1	14	6		12	36	350	422	17	2	1	15	6		12	36	528	617	5	1			1																
2	1	15	6		10	23	335	407	17	2	1	15	6		12	36	528	617	7																				
1	1	11	4		8	23	340	397	12	1	1	11	4		8	24	352	413	2	1																			
1	1	15	6		12	36	330	412	17	2	1	15	6		12	36	528	617	6	1																			
1	1	11	3		8	24	203	257	12	1	1	11	4		8	24	352	413	5	1			1																
4	5	66	25		50	147	1,558	1,905	75	8	5	67	26		52	156	2,288	2,677	25	4			1	1		2	9	730	772										
2	1	19	6		11	50	598	700	22		1	19	6		20	67	553	688	5																				
2	1	27	10		24	75	1,024	1,191	34		1	27	10		32	107	561	1,072	6																				
2	2	46	16		35	125	1,620	1,891	56		2	46	16		52	174	1,414	1,760	11																				
2	1	18	8		16	29	369	454	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	12				1																
2	1	19	8		16	32	353	446	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	8																				
2	1	16	8		15	31	367	424	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	9																				
2	1	19	8		13	26	568	647	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	13				3																
2	1	19	8		16	32	443	535	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	9																				
2	1	19	8		14	24	587	668	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	10																				
2	1	19	8		10	19	408	481	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	9																				
2	1	19	8		16	9	447	513	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	12																				
2	1	15	6		12	21	317	388	17	2	1	15	6		13	24	600	678	3																				
2	1	15	6		12	24	398	479	17	2	1	15	6		13	24	600	678	2																				
2	1	23	10		19	23	529	627	28	2	1	23	10		21	40	1,000	1,125	8																				
2	1	13	6		7	24	353	416	17	2	1	13	6		13	24	600	678	7																				
2	1	23	10		21	35	543	649	28	2	1	23	10		21	40	1,000	1,125	14																				
2	1	13	6		12	22	461	527	17	2	1	13	6		13	24	600	678	9																				
2	1	13	6		11	12	171	224	17	2	1	13	6		13	24	600	678	9																				
2	1	19	8		17	46	542	645	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	13																				
2	1	27	12		25	46	927	1,068	33	2	1	27	12		25	43	1,200	1,348	5																				
2	1	23	10		19	39	782	887	28	2	1	23	10		21	40	1,000	1,125	17																				
2	1	19	8		12	14	343	407	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	15																				
2	1	15	6		12	22	263	333	17	2	1	15	6		13	24	600	678	5																				
2	1	17	7		16	19	578	653	23	2	1	17	7		17	32	800	902	10				2	1															
2	1	19	8		14	12	574	634	23	2	1	19	8		17	32	800	902	14																				
44	22	402	173		325	561	10,593	12,404	495	44	22	414	174		370	696	17,400	19,615	211				12	1		45	149	6,807	7,225										
52	30	530	220		95	418	849	13,938	16,523	641	54	30	543	222		95	483	10,444	21,372	250	4			13	2		65	209	7,040	8,183									
2	1	23	10		21	37	717	829	28	2	1	23	10		21	40	600	725	10																				
2	1	23	10		21	37	717	829	28	2	1	23	10		21	40	600	725	10																				
		2			1	33	38	2				2			4	6	88	102																					
		2			1	33	38	2				2			4	6	88	102																					
2	1	25	10		21	38	750	867	30	2	1	25	10		23	46	688	827	10																				

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Unit of Militia in the United Kingdom; and

ABSTRACT BY A

CORPS.	PRESENT AT TRAINING* (Date of Inspection).										ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).																			
											With Leave.									Without Leave.										
	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total, all Ranks, present at Training.	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers or Privates.	Total all Ranks.
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.																														
England	11	2	1	16	6	94	6	12	149	297	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	17	
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.																														
England	159	18	15	198	76	.	142	407	4,593	5,608	17	.	.	4	.	.	12	23	341	402	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	340	357	
Scotland	60	8	4	69	29	.	51	146	1,862	2,219	4	.	.	3	.	.	3	11	115	135	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	143	154	
Ireland	121	15	9	153	65	.	108	330	3,385	4,186	12	1	.	3	.	.	7	13	218	254	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	213	223	
TOTAL	330	41	28	420	170	.	301	883	9,840	12,013	33	1	.	9	.	.	22	52	674	791	1	.	.	.	.	6	26	701	734	1
ROYAL ENGINEERS.																														
England	41	2	2	46	16	.	30	106	1,381	1,624	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	166	180	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	73	78	
INFANTRY.																														
England	1,057	159	81	1,504	642	.	1,148	2,113	38,889	45,593	157	4	2	26	1	.	103	126	2,818	3,237	4	.	.	.	.	21	47	2,243	2,315	5
Scotland	163	26	13	263	103	.	188	338	7,172	8,256	30	.	.	1	1	.	12	23	473	540	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	620	643	1
Ireland... ..	323	51	28	487	185	.	358	651	12,608	14,661	49	1	.	4	3	.	22	34	561	674	2	.	.	.	.	2	13	537	554	1
TOTAL	1,543	236	122	2,214	930	.	1,694	3,102	58,669	68,510	236	5	2	31	5	.	137	183	3,852	4,451	6	.	.	.	.	31	75	3,400	3,512	7
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.																														
England	11	.	.	18	.	.	15	22	468	534	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	31	37	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	43	45	
Scotland	3	.	.	4	.	.	2	4	117	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21	21	
Ireland... ..	8	.	.	8	.	.	4	11	253	284	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	1	31	32	32	
TOTAL	22	.	.	30	.	.	21	37	838	948	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	62	69	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	95	98	
ALL ARMS.																														
England	1,279	181	99	1,782	740	94	1,341	2,660	45,180	53,656	180	4	2	30	1	1	124	172	3,360	3,874	4	.	.	.	.	27	68	2,713	2,812	6
Scotland	216	34	17	326	132	.	241	438	9,151	10,605	34	.	.	3	1	.	15	34	599	686	1	.	.	.	.	10	18	789	818	1
Ireland	452	66	37	618	250	.	470	992	16,246	19,131	61	2	.	7	3	.	29	43	799	949	2	.	.	.	.	5	21	781	809	1
GENERAL TOTAL	1,947	281	153	2,726	1,122	94	2,052	4,140	70,877	83,392	275	6	2	40	5	1	168	254	4,758	5,509	7	.	.	.	.	12	107	4,283	4,439	9

* Including recruits drilling at Depot, and trained recruits absent with leave.

WAR OFFICE.

19th March, 1908.

Members Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at the Training of 1907—continued.

UNITED KINGDOM.

TOTAL STRENGTH.										ESTABLISHMENT.										WANTING TO COMPLETE THE ESTABLISHMENT.										SUPERNUMERARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT.											
Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.					Permanent Staff.					Militiamen.						
Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers, or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers, or Privates.	Total all Ranks.		Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers, or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers, or Privates.	Total all Ranks.		Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers, or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers, or Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Militia Officers.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Buglers, or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers, or 2nd Corporals.	Gunners and Drivers, Sappers, or Privates.	Total all Ranks.	
2	1	16	6	95	8	16	167	323		15	2	1	16	6	95	9	18	270	432		3						1	2	103	109											
18	15	202	76		155	451	5,274	6,867		234	24	15	207	81		162	486	7,128	8,337		58	6	5	5		7	35	1,854	1,970												
8	4	71	29		56	180	2,125	2,508		86	9	5	75	30		60	180	2,640	3,085		31	1	1	4	1		4	20	535	597											
16	9	156	65		118	350	3,816	4,663		203	19	12	176	70		140	420	6,160	7,200		70	3	3	20	5		22	70	2,344	2,537											
4	28	429	170		329	961	11,215	13,538		528	52	32	458	181		362	1,086	15,928	18,622		159	10	4	29	11		33	125	4,733	5,104											
5	2	46	16		35	125	1,620	1,891		56		2	46	16		52	174	1,414	1,760		11					17	49		77		2										
163	83	1,530	643		1,272	2,286	43,950	51,145		1,877	165	83	1,569	660		1,403	2,640	65,600	73,997		659	2	39	18		132	370	21,820	23,040												
26	13	254	104		208	376	8,265	9,439		318	26	13	271	112		237	448	11,200	12,625		125		17	8		29	75	3,002	3,256												
4	28	461	188		382	698	13,706	15,889		551	52	28	468	192		412	768	19,200	21,671		177		8	4		32	70	5,494	5,785												
5	24	124	2,245	935		1,862	3,360	65,921	76,473		2,746	243	124	2,308	964		2,052	3,856	96,000	108,293		961	2	64	30		193	515	30,316	32,081											
2		18			22	22	542	616		22			18			40	60	878	1,018		10					18	38	836	402												
8		4			2	4	149	162		4			4			8	12	176	204		1					6	8	27	42												
8		8			4	13	304	337		8			8			16	24	352	408							12	11	48	71												
3		30			28	39	995	1,115		34			30			64	96	1,406	1,630		11					36	57	411	515												
183	101	1,512	741		1,492	2,900	51,553	60,342		2,204	191	101	1,856	763		1,666	3,378	75,290	85,544		741	8	44	23		175	494	24,113	25,568												
1	34	17	329	133		266	540	10,539	12,109		408	35	18	350	142		395	640	14,016	15,914		157	1	1	21	9		39	103	3,564	3,895										
5	68	37	625	253		504	1,061	17,826	20,889		702	71	40	652	262		568	1,212	25,712	29,279		247	3	3	28	9		66	151	7,886	8,393										
9	257	153	2,766	1,127		2,262	4,501	79,918	93,340		3,374	297	159	2,858	1,167		2,539	5,330	115,018	130,737		1,145	12	4	93	41		280	748	35,563	37,886										
Net																						1,145 10 4 92 40 . 277 729 35,100 37,397																			

By Command of the Army Council,

E. W. Ward

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

(Wt. w 29129 750 4 | 08—H & S 3047) $\frac{P. 08}{70}$

ARMY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20th February, 1907 :—for,

RETURN showing the total number of Officers and Men in the
LAND FORCES of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Austria, Russia and
Germany (including Prussia), respectively, in each of the years 1792, 1800,
1805, 1810, 1815, 1840, 1854, 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1906.

War Office,
24th February, 1908. }

R. B. HALDANE

(Mr. G. S. Bowles.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24th February, 1908.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

RETURN showing the total number of Officers and Men in the Land Forces of Great Britain
follow

	1792.	1800.	1805.	1810.
British troops—				
At Home	17,635 (a)	117,921	134,427	180,550
In Colonies	17,213	34,353	50,321	63,434
In India	8,542	17,154	15,592	25,647
Total British troops ..	43,390	169,428	200,340	269,631
Native troops—				
In Colonies	*	*	11,652	13,218
In India	*	*	*	*
Total native troops ..	*	*	11,652	13,218
Total Active List	43,390	169,428	211,992	282,849
Reserves (b)				
Militia	17,606 (d) (f)	70,647 (e) (f)	101,451	83,351
Yeomanry	*	*	429,165	209,860
Volunteers	*	*		
Indian Army Reserves ..	..	..	..	..
Indian Volunteers	..	..	..	..
Total Reserves	17,606	70,647	530,616	293,211
Total British land forces	60,996	240,075	742,608	576,060
France—				
Active List	*	*	*	*
Reserves	*	*	*	*
Total	160,230	260,000	551,000	551,000
Austria—				
Active List	300,000	280,000	318,000	347,000
Reserves	*	*	*	303,000
Total	300,000	280,000	318,000	650,000
Russia—				
Active List	350,000	433,000	446,000	517,000
Reserves	..	..	..	..
Total	350,000	433,000	446,000	517,000
Germany (including Prussia)—				
Active List	*	*	*	*
Reserves	*	*	*	*
Total	*	220,000 (m)	254,350 (n)	*

* Figure

N.B.—Totals in *italics* indicate that the figures are not complete.

- (a.) Exclusive of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers on the Irish Establishment, of which there are no records available.
 (b.) The first organized Reserve was formed in 1843.
 (c.) Exclusive of numbers serving with "Imperial Yeomanry" in South Africa.
 (d.) Partially embodied.
 (e.) Embodied.
 (f.) Exclusive of Irish Militia.

Ireland, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany (including Prussia), respectively, in each of the years :—

	1840.	1854.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1906.
71	53,379	81,379	84,083	90,951	103,022	129,411
88	49,520	41,117	27,804	26,836	187,409	48,103
04	28,213	30,284	62,542	69,100	64,743	78,446
18	131,112	152,780	174,429	186,887	355,174	255,960
66	6,704	7,306	5,464	2,306	9,166	11,568
	*	256,960 (h)	122,512	118,301 (g)	149,523	178,203
66	6,704	264,266	127,976	120,607	158,689	189,771
79	137,316	417,046	302,405	307,494	513,863	445,731
55	..	17,094	20,467	38,672	24,388	105,283
58	51,706	86,393	83,661	130,331	96,225	94,058
	20,791	15,179	14,982	12,010	10,147 (c)	25,555
	..	..	193,893	206,537	277,628	255,854
	..	..	..	..	20,682	32,683
	..	..	..	..	32,336	34,263
18	72,497	118,666	313,003	387,550	461,406	547,696
97	210,313	535,712	615,408	695,044	975,269	993,427
	*	*	393,500	609,983	672,565	677,581 (k)
	*	*	173,500	960,853	2,501,784	2,952,782 (k)
40 (l)	* (i)	* (j)	567,000	1,570,836	3,174,349	3,630,363 (k)
00	*	539,000	*	291,876	375,291	409,638
	*	*	*	583,593	1,800,000	1,800,000
00	*	539,000	800,000	875,469	2,175,291	2,209,638
00	852,000	677,000	733,000	947,000	1,119,000	1,225,000
	..	600,000	667,000	1,009,000	1,768,000	2,024,000
00	852,000	1,277,000	1,400,000	1,956,000	2,887,000	3,249,000
	135,000	127,000 (o)	315,000	427,000	495,000	610,000
	405,000	272,000 (o)	640,000	1,530,000	3,305,000	3,400,000
	540,000	399,000 (o)	955,000	1,957,000	3,800,000	4,010,000

available.

(g.) Figures for November, 1880.

(h.) East India Company's troops.

(i.) Figures for 1836, 302,509.

(j.) .. 1855, 588,857.

(k.) .. 1905.

(l.) Including National Guard.

(m.) Figures for 1801.

(n.) .. 1806.

(o.) .. 1850.

ARMY.

RETURN giving the Strength of each Infantry Battalion and each Battery of Artillery on the Home Establishment on 1st February, 1908, showing the number of Men in each Unit who have less than one year's service or are under 20 years of age; showing also the number of Recruits at the Dépôt.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1908

RETURN giving the Strength of each Infantry Battalion and each Battery of Artillery on the Home Establishment on 1st February, 1908, showing the number of Men in each Unit who have less than 1 year's service or are under 20 years of age; showing also the number of Recruits at the Depot.

ARTILLERY.

NOTE.—A large proportion of those shown in column 3 are also included in column 4.

Unit	Strength of unit, excluding Depôt. Rank and file only.	Number with less than 1 year's service.	Number under 20 years of age.	Recruits at Depôt not included in any of fore- going columns.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.				
"A" Battery	154	21	18	Royal Horse Ar- tillery—164.
BB "	157	21	16	
M "	150	13	12	
Q "	157	17	21	
Z "	155	20	17	
AA "	157	16	11	
B "	112	9	9	
C "	139	1	13	
F "	118	27	20	
J "	118	28	21	
H "	131	29	20	
K "	118	7	8	
I "	120	18	17	
L "	120	34	27	
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.				
101 Battery	156	33	44	Royal Field Ar- tillery— No. 1 Depôt 130 No. 2 " 107 No. 3 " 155 No. 4 " 126 Total.. 518
102 "	154	44	36	
103 "	155	53	42	
104 "	173	41	39	
105 "	155	41	33	
106 "	154	41	51	
110 "	142	27	28	
111 "	152	17	16	
112 "	148	30	30	
119 "	145	22	20	
120 "	147	21	28	
121 "	138	28	24	
122 "	160	32	38	
123 "	162	21	24	
124 "	158	20	24	
125 "	149	27	27	
126 "	147	31	33	
127 "	152	25	24	
146 "	141	18	21	
147 "	150	10	15	
148 "	158	19	23	
21 "	117	7	7	
42 "	103	14	13	
53 "	119	9	14	
37 "	117	7	20	
61 "	113	2	19	
65 "	115	13	15	
43 "	119	10	17	
86 "	122	15	21	
87 "	115	5	15	
39 "	114	14	19	
68 "	114	15	25	

Unit.				Strength of unit, <i>excluding</i> <i>Depôt. Rank</i> <i>and file</i> <i>only.</i>	Number with less than 1 year's service.	Number under 20 years of age.	Recruits at Depôt not included in any of fore- going columns.
1.				2.	3.	4.	5.
Royal Field Artillery— <i>cont.</i>							
88 Battery	..	..	..	112	5	16	
5 "	..	..	..	109	22	19	
9 "	..	..	..	100	22	27	
17 "	..	..	..	114	12	38	
59 "	..	..	..	121	29	20	
93 "	..	..	..	129	23	23	
94 "	..	..	..	120	24	27	
95 "	..	..	..	120	22	20	
96 "	..	..	..	117	30	29	
97 "	..	..	..	118	28	24	
98 "	..	..	..	122	28	22	
99 "	..	..	..	118	28	25	
100 "	..	..	..	120	36	29	
107 "	..	..	..	122	10	14	
108 "	..	..	..	122	12	16	
109 "	..	..	..	117	14	18	
113 "	..	..	..	122	15	24	
114 "	..	..	..	125	18	28	
115 "	..	..	..	123	6	9	
116 "	..	..	..	121	23	14	
117 "	..	..	..	120	16	20	
118 "	..	..	..	122	34	31	
128 "	..	..	..	119	15	15	
129 "	..	..	..	111	6	13	
130 "	..	..	..	120	11	12	
131 "	..	..	..	117	6	10	
132 "	..	..	..	122	31	20	
133 "	..	..	..	127	24	21	
134 "	..	..	..	129	18	22	
135 "	..	..	..	127	8	16	
136 "	..	..	..	128	11	18	
137 "	..	..	..	119	15	18	
138 "	..	..	..	127	20	19	
139 "	..	..	..	111	21	24	
22 "	..	..	..	120	7	12	
50 "	..	..	..	117	4	19	
70 "	..	..	..	123	19	18	
27 "	..	..	..	110	22	19	
36 "	..	..	..	109	14	23	
60 "	..	..	..	108	13	27	
15 "	..	..	..	114	2	11	
48 "	..	..	..	110	5	21	
71 "	..	..	..	120	6	14	
31 "	..	..	..	117	23	26	
35 "	..	..	..	116	17	17	
55 "	..	..	..	117	21	17	
24 "	..	..	..	97	9	19	
34 "	..	..	..	103	28	32	
72 "	..	..	..	101	11	19	
46 "	..	..	..	97	15	19	
51 "	..	..	..	100	18	19	
54 "	..	..	..	105	24	31	
6 "	..	..	..	113	56	35	
23 "	..	..	..	114	47	30	
49 "	..	..	..	108	55	43	
32 "	..	..	..	127	65	47	
33 "	..	..	..	105	40	22	
47 "	..	..	..	121	58	37	
140 "	..	..	..	126	19	28	
141 "	..	..	..	126	27	29	
142 "	..	..	..	131	32	37	
143 "	..	..	..	116	11	24	
144 "	..	..	..	108	20	21	
145 "	..	..	..	119	24	28	
56 "	..	..	..	128	15	17	
149 "	..	..	..	127	15	19	
150 "	..	..	..	129	13	20	

INFANTRY.

NOTE.—A large proportion of those shown in column 3 are also included in column 4.

Unit.	Strength of unit, <i>excluding</i> Depot. Rank and file only.	Number with less than 1 year's service.	Number under 20 years of age.	Recruits at Depot not included in any of the foregoing columns.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Royal Scots, 1st Bn.	563	158	311	88
Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd Bn. ..	510	128	199	114
East Kent Regt., 1st Bn. ..	727	204	244	124
Royal Lancaster Regt., 2nd Bn. ..	593	179	235	119
Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Bn. ..	573	71	127	47
Royal Warwickshire Regt., 2nd Bn. ..	629	10	112	76
Royal Fusiliers, 1st Bn.	586	186	291	} 76
" " 4th Bn.	618	202	246	
Liverpool Regt., 2nd Bn.	553	232	318	53
Norfolk Regt., 1st Bn.	487	79	113	84
Lincolnshire Regt., 2nd Bn.	642	321	326	108
Devonshire Regt., 2nd Bn.	550	160	257	129
Suffolk Regt., 2nd Bn.	820	2	25	25
Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Bn. ..	624	302	332	127
West Yorkshire Regt., 2nd Bn. ..	574	162	266	103
East Yorkshire Regt., 1st Bn.	539	170	231	222
Leicestershire Regt., 1st Bn.	541	129	193	73
Royal Irish Regt., 2nd Bn.	419	90	153	85
Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Bn.	540	46	107	51
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Bn.	538	106	294	54
Cheshire Regt., 1st Bn.	536	247	302	160
Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Bn.	482	193	238	98
South Wales Borderers, 2nd Bn.	620	194	282	76
King's Own Scottish Borderers, 2nd Bn. ..	546	177	179	77
Scottish Rifles, 2nd Bn.	554	281	330	24
Gloucestershire Regt., 2nd Bn.	564	161	250	103
Worcestershire Regt., 1st Bn.	591	337	358	32
East Lancashire Regt., 1st Bn.	640	258	349	142
East Surrey Regt., 1st Bn.	533	64	258	145
Duke of Cornwall's L.L., 1st Bn.	595	272	244	40
West Riding Regt., 2nd Bn.	518	155	251	73
Border Regt., 2nd Bn.	939	86	137	58
Royal Sussex Regt., 2nd Bn.	639	144	241	147
Hampshire Regt., 1st Bn.	586	149	198	142
South Staffordshire Regt., 1st Bn.	709	240	361	154
Dorsetshire Regt., 1st Bn.	632	79	273	72
South Lancashire Regt., 2nd Bn.	479	128	214	61
Welsh Regt., 1st Bn.	589	244	262	61
Royal Highlanders, 1st Bn.	544	198	288	99
Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Bn. ..	477	146	182	132
Essex Regt., 2nd Bn.	721	142	300	124
Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt., 2nd Bn. ..	498	130	229	148
North Lancashire Regt., 1st Bn.	585	257	254	138
Northamptonshire Regt., 2nd Bn.	573	136	293	68
Royal Berkshire Regt., 1st Bn.	558	134	220	140
Royal West Kent Regt., 1st Bn.	713	173	274	210
Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Bn.	515	239	209	182
Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Bn.	533	254	319	120
Middlesex Regt., 2nd Bn.	607	281	359	} 95
" " 4th Bn.	614	132	265	
King's Royal Rifles, 3rd Bn.	872	276	398	} 268
" " 4th Bn.	292	7	56	
Wiltshire Regt., 2nd Bn.	541	167	278	91
Manchester Regt., 2nd Bn.	532	89	142	41
North Staffordshire Regt., 1st Bn.	537	194	269	154
York and Lancaster Regt., 2nd Bn.	548	240	227	157
Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Bn.	458	222	402	109
Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Bn.	686	286	406	3
Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Bn.	633	242	305	124
Gordon Highlanders, 1st Bn.	576	169	263	107
Cameron Highlanders, 1st Bn.	664	193	239	80
Royal Irish Rifles, 2nd Bn.	761	242	340	111
Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Bn.	558	97	280	50
Argyll & Sutherland Highrs., 1st Bn. ..	578	159	193	118
Leinster Regt., 1st Bn.	663	209	228	211
Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Bn.	532	108	175	61
Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Bn.	441	131	141	97
Rifle Brigade, 1st Bn.	595	90	220	} 258
" " 3rd Bn.	599	232	235	

A R M Y.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

STRENGTH

OF THE

REGULAR ARMY, SPECIAL RESERVE AND
TERRITORIAL FORCE,

On 1st October 1908, as compared with the Strength on
1st October 1905.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the REGULAR ARMY, SPECIAL RESERVE, and TERRITORIAL ARMY on the 1st October 1908, as compared with the corresponding STRENGTH on 1st October 1905.

I.—REGULAR ARMY.

(i) Strength on British Establishment, exclusive of Permanent Staff of Volunteer and Territorial Forces, and of Colonial and Indian Troops.

	1st October 1905.			1st October 1908.		
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Cavalry - - - -	551	13,195	13,746	538	13,550	14,088
Artillery { Horse and Field - -	810	19,784	20,594	710	18,073	18,783
{ Garrison - - - -	784	18,780	19,564	668	13,454	14,122
Foot Guards - - - -	305	7,748	8,053	280	7,329	7,609
Infantry of the Line - - - -	3,220	96,116	99,336	3,069	86,440	89,509
Other Arms - - - -	2,192	22,538	24,730	2,103	21,156	23,259
Total - - - - -	7,862	178,161	186,023	7,368	160,002	167,370
Establishment - - - -	8,037	181,312	189,349	7,595	161,320	168,915

(ii) Recruits joined* Regular Army 1st October 1907–08—37,159, exclusive of Colonial Corps.

II.—MILITIA AND SPECIAL RESERVE.

(i) Strength, N.C.O.s and Men, exclusive of Permanent Staff, or Regular Establishment.

	Militia, 1st October 1905.	Special Reserve, 1st October 1908.
Artillery - - - -	13,254	9,355
Infantry - - - -	69,629	50,179†

† The numbers of the Special Reserve will presumably increase substantially during the winter, as recruits are coming in very freely, and the wastage will be small, as the Militiamen who joined will not be time-expired till after April 1909. Consequently, with the exception of the recruits joining the Regular Army, there will be but little efflux as compared with the anticipated heavy influx of recruits.

(ii) Recruits and transfers to the Regular Army, all arms.

	Militia.				1st October 1907 to 1st October 1908.	
	1st October 1903 to 1st October 1904.	1st October 1904 to 1st October 1905.	1st October 1905 to 1st October 1906.	1st October 1906 to 1st October 1907.	Militia.	Special Reserve.
Recruits taken on strength -	35,264	29,941	28,732	28,575	8,242	17,781†
Men enlisted from Militia or Special Reserve for Regular Army.‡	14,932	12,103	12,409	12,113	7,514	3,951†

† N.B.—Men could turn over to Regular Army from Militia after 49 days, but no special reservist can do so in any case until after 3 months, and in many instances not till after 6 months.

‡ The numbers given include *all* the men enlisted from the Militia or Special Reserve for the Regular Army irrespective of their period of service in the Militia or Special Reserve.

* The Recruiting Report gives the number of recruits “joined,” not the number “attested,” which is rather larger since some recruits are rejected after attestation and never join their units.

(iii) Numbers under age 20, all arms.

		Militia, 1st October 1905.	Special Reserve, 1st October 1908.
Under age 20	- - -	23,184	16,244

III.—VOLUNTEERS AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

(i) Strength, N.C.O.s and Men, exclusive of Permanent Staff.

		Volunteers, 1st October 1905.	Territorial Force, 1st October 1908.
Artillery	- - -	38,862*	27,896
Infantry	- - -	180,489*	117,729

* Including Honourable Artillery Company.

(ii) Recruits, all arms.

		1st October 1904 to 1st October 1905.	1st October 1907 to 1st October 1908.	
		Volunteers.	Volunteers.	Territorial Force.
Recruits taken on strength	-	44,104*	18,174	38,732†

† Including 1,188 Yeomanry.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the PRINCIPAL ITEMS which account for the REDUCTIONS in the BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS in the INTERVAL between 1ST OCTOBER 1905 and the 1ST OCTOBER 1908.

ESTIMATES, 1906-07.

R.G.A.—Reduction of four companies, and reductions owing to General Slade's Committee.

Royal Engineers :—

Reduction of one company and revision of establishment of Fortress Units in connection with the abolition of Submarine Mining.

Reduction of two companies in the Colonies.

Infantry :—

Reorganisation of Infantry depôts on the formation of Record Offices.

Reduction of five battalions of the Royal Garrison Regiment.

ESTIMATES, 1907-08.

Cavalry :—

Changes in establishment owing to there being two regiments fewer at Home, formation of a provisional depôt, and postponement of the scheme for the formation of two large depôts.

Artillery :—

R.H.A.—Reduction of one depôt.

R.F.A.—Reduction of three depôts.

R.G.A.—Reduction of three companies, two depôts, and Regimental District Staff. Reductions owing to the recommendations of General Owen's Committee.

Royal Engineers :—

Reorganisation of Royal Engineer field units at Home.
 Reductions owing to recommendations of General Owen's Committee.
 Reduction of Brennan torpedo defences.

Foot Guards :—

Disbandment of 3rd Battalion Scots Guards and reduction of Irish Guards by 100 men.

Infantry of the Line :—

Reduction of dépôt establishments, and of 30 privates from each of 71 battalions at Home.
 Reduction of eight battalions abroad. (74 privates added to each of 25 battalions remaining abroad.)

Army Service Corps :—

Disbandment of one company, and reductions at the Remount Dépôt.

ESTIMATES, 1908-09.

Royal Garrison Artillery :—

Reduction by 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men.

APPENDIX II.

STRENGTH of ARMY RESERVE on the 1st OCTOBER 1905 and 1st OCTOBER 1908.

Arm.					1st October 1905.	1st October 1908.
Cavalry	-	-	-	-	7,338	8,831
Artillery	Horse and Field				7,286	12,981
	Garrison				4,595	8,727
Foot Guards	-	-	-	-	6,874	8,423
Infantry of the Line	-	-	-	-	59,269	82,206
Other Arms	-	-	-	-	8,980	12,463
Total	-	-	-	-	94,342	133,631
					Increase 39,289	

ARMY.

STATEMENT SHOWING—

- (1.) Number of Special Reservists recruited during the period 15th January to 16th May, 1908, as compared with the number of Militia recruits for the corresponding period of 1907.
- (2.) Disposal of Militiamen belonging to the disbanded battalions of Militia.
- (3.) Number of Special Reservists drilling at the various depôts on 1st May, 1908.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

WAR OFFICE,
June, 1908.



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1908.

Statement showing—

1 (a). The number of recruits enlisted in Great Britain for the Special Reserve between the 15th January and 16th May, 1908, was as follows:—

Royal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,054
Royal Engineers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,389
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>7,587</u>

1 (b). The number of recruits enlisted for all arms of the Militia in Great Britain between the 19th January and 18th May, 1907, was as follows:—

Royal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,213
Royal Engineers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,110
Royal Army Medical Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>10,743</u>

1 (c). The number of recruits enlisted for the Special Reserve in Ireland between the 15th January and 16th May, 1908, was as follows:—

Royal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>707</u>

1 (d). The number of recruits enlisted for the Militia in Ireland, between the 19th January and 18th May, 1907, was as follows:—

Royal Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
Infantry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,697
Royal Army Medical Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>2,096</u>

2. The following statement shows number of men belonging to Militia battalions which do not train this year who have elected—

To join the Special Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,632
To remain as Militiamen till time expired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,975
To take a free discharge	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,278
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>8,885</u>

(For details *see* page 4.)

3. The number of Special Reserve Recruits drilling at each Depot in the United Kingdom on 1st May, 1908, was as follows:—

Depôt.				Depôt.			
1. Royal Scots	98	37. Hampshire Regt. ¹	67				
2. The Queen's	71	38. South Staffordshire Regt. ..	138				
3. The Buffs	127	39. Dorsetshire Regt.	13				
4. Royal Lancaster Regt. ..	37	40. South Lancashire Regt. ..	17				
5. Northumberland Fusiliers ..	43	41. Welsh Regt.	61				
6. Royal Warwickshire Regt. ..	87	42. Royal Highlanders	83				
7. Royal Fusiliers	454	43. Oxfordshire L.I.	32				
8. Liverpool Regt.	115	44. Essex Regt.	150				
9. Norfolk Regt.	56	45. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire					
10. Lincolnshire Regt.	11	Regt.	103				
11. Devonshire Regt.	117	47. Loyal North Lancashire Regt. ..	12				
12. Suffolk Regt.	46	48. Northamptonshire Regt. ..	109				
13. Somersetshire L.I.	65	49. Royal Berkshire Regt.	70				
14. West Yorkshire Regt.	91	50. Royal West Kent Regt.	152				
15. East Yorkshire Regt.	69	51. King's Own Yorkshire L.I. ..	71				
16. Bedfordshire Regt.	21	53. Shropshire L.I.	30				
17. Leicestershire Regt.	36	57. Middlesex Regt.	233				
18. Royal Irish Regt.	27	62. Wiltshire Regt.	94				
19. Yorkshire Regt.	93	63. Manchester Regt.	48				
20. Lancashire Regt.	72	64. North Staffordshire Regt. ..	64				
21. Royal Scots Fusiliers	15	65. York and Lancaster Regt. ..	83				
22. Cheshire Regt.	56	68. Durham L.I.	161				
23. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	9	71. Highland L.I.	171				
24. South Wales Borderers	62	72. Seaforth Highlanders	—				
25. King's Own Scottish Borderers	2	75. Gordon Highlanders	15				
26. Scottish Rifles	95	79. Cameron Highlanders	12				
27. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ..	29	83. Royal Irish Rifles	116				
28. Gloucestershire Regt.	46	87. Royal Irish Fusiliers	35				
29. Worcestershire Regt.	112	88. Connaught Rangers	19				
30. East Lancashire Regt.	59	91. Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	57				
31. East Surrey Regt.	231	100. Leinster Regt.	44				
32. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	11	101. Royal Munster Fusiliers	39				
33. West Riding Regt.	71	102. Royal Dublin Fusiliers	87				
34. Border Regt.	8	* Rifle Brigade	268				
35. Royal Sussex Regt.	79						

The number of Special Reserve Artillery drilling at each Training Brigade on 1st May, 1908, was as follows:—

2nd Brigade, R.F.A., Newport ..	40	37th Brigade, R.F.A., Clommel ..	20
8th " " Newcastle ..	55	38th " " Bradford ..	62
14th " " Woolwich ..	277	39th " " Edinburgh ..	155
35th Brigade, R.F.A., Sheffield, re-		40th " " Glasgow ..	119
cruits included and training		41st " " Preston ..	100
at Woolwich (14th Brigade) (32)		Cork R.G.A.	20
15th Brigade, R.F.A., Exeter ..	37	Antrim R.G.A.	32
36th " " Dundalk ..	69		

The number of Special Reserve Engineers drilling on 1st May, 1908, was—

Royal Monmouth R.E.	119	Royal Anglesea R.E.	—
---------------------------	-----	---------------------------	---

* Drilling at Head-quarters, sub-depôt not yet formed.

STATEMENT showing the number of Militiamen of the 23 battalions to be disbanded (or disbanded) who elected to become Special Reservists, to remain as Militiamen, or take a free discharge.

Regiment.					Joining (or joined) Special Reserve.	Remaining as Militiamen.	Taking a free discharge.	Total elected.	Strength of each unit on 1st January, 1908.
4th Bn.	Royal Lancashire Regt.	..	..	..	118	89	113	320	383
4th "	Norfolk Regt.	..	..	..	146	132	96	374	525
4th "	Lincolnshire Regt.	..	..	..	257	71	103	431	489
3rd "	Devonshire Regt.	..	..	..	261	44	72	377	470
4th "	Suffolk Regt.	..	..	..	257	89	178	524	537
4th "	Somersetshire Light Infantry	..	..	..	183	33	140	356	380
3rd "	Royal Irish Regt.	..	..	..	287	164	124	575	621
4th "	Yorkshire Regt.	..	..	..	198	57	121	376	492
4th "	Cheshire Regt.	..	..	..	132	78	220	430	474
4th "	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	..	..	..	172	68	105	345	408
4th "	South Wales Borderers	..	..	..	205	32	39	276	339
5th "	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	..	..	..	255	74	76	405	489
4th "	Gloucestershire Regt.	..	..	..	252	114	151	517	548
4th "	Border Regt.	..	..	..	99	60	8	167	183
3rd "	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	..	..	..	243	86	161	490	560
4th "	Essex Regt.	..	..	..	207	64	160	431	522
4th "	Shropshire Light Infantry	..	..	..	118	98	73	289	344
8th "	King's Royal Rifle Corps	..	..	..	187	164	7	358	351
9th "	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	..	..	..	300	102	110	512	600
6th "	Royal Irish Rifles	..	..	..	174	176	93	443	594
5th "	Royal Irish Fusiliers	..	..	..	116	38	33	187	229
3rd "	Connaught Rangers	..	..	..	187	57	61	305	383
6th "	Rifle Brigade	..	..	..	278	85	34	397	436
Total					4,632	1,975	2,278	8,885	10,307

ARMY.

(TERRITORIAL FORCE.)

Report, dated 18th July, 1908, by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, as to the progress made in constituting the Medical Service of the Territorial Force.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

Report by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, as to the progress made in constituting the Medical Service of the Territorial Force.

Sir,

War Office,
18th July, 1908.

As practically all Medical field units of the Territorial Force have been handed over to the County Associations to be administered and maintained on lines precisely similar to those of other arms, I take the opportunity of reporting the progress that has been made in the constitution of the Medical Service of the Territorial Force generally. Although it cannot be regarded as complex, it differs in many noticeable points from the constitution of the combatant branches of the force, and it is, therefore, necessary to explain the principles upon which it has been constructed, and the peculiar conditions which have necessitated divergence in the manner of dealing with it.

In the beginning, it was evident that, in order to build up a citizen Military Medical Service, the medical profession, as a whole, had to be consulted, no matter what opinion one might entertain regarding the possible and practicable limits of the scheme. In some respects this placed the Medical Division of the War Office at a disadvantage; in other respects it was placed in an exceptionally favourable position, because it was dealing with a profession that was already consolidated and organized, and that included a number of men who had for long been making themselves acquainted with military medical problems, as I shall show later on.

Recognizing, then, the imperative necessity of appealing to the medical profession as a whole, I obtained your permission to approach its members, explain generally my own views as to a scheme for a Medical Service for the Territorial Force, obtain information on points which might be open to question, and solicit advice on matters of detail. The scheme which has now been evolved is, therefore, a scheme altered, in some respects elaborated, and in all details improved, by consultation with the medical profession.

I may mention here that, in the course of my consultations with leading members of the profession in various centres throughout the United Kingdom, I obtained abundant evidence to show how widely they were aware of the necessity of acquiring special knowledge of military organization and administration. The old idea that the functions of a Medical Service are limited to the medical and surgical treatment of sick and wounded had to a great extent disappeared, and it was generally recognized that they are wider and more varied, and need training of a special character. There had been growing up in the ranks of the medical profession a body of men who saw clearly the need of making adequate provision for the expansion of the Regular Medical Service in war, and who, from purely patriotic motives, were devoting time and money to the study of military medical problems. Meetings for this purpose were held in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, Plymouth, and many other places. There has been a demand for opportunities of acquiring knowledge of military organization and administration. The medical profession is increasingly aware that our system is fatal to efficiency, if the acquisition of this knowledge is left until the country is invaded and they can only provide, for the expansion of the Army Medical Service, medical men unskilled in all except purely professional treatment of sick and wounded. In a word there is a demand for organization in time of peace, so that the profession shall be ready in time of war to accept the responsibilities thrown upon them, responsibilities that cannot be shared by any other portion of the

community. All this has made the task of approaching the medical profession as a whole both easy and profitable, and, from the point of view of efficient expansion of the Regular Army Medical Service, adds to the importance of the formation of a Medical Service for the Territorial Force.

The organization of the latter Service is founded on certain principles, which I regard as fundamental.

1. As far as possible it is organized on lines exactly similar to that of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

2. Those medical men who are willing to join the Service, such as teachers in Universities and Medical Schools, or are already engaged in important public work, are not called upon to undertake responsibilities different from those undertaken by them in active practice in civil life. Want of recognition of this principle was a defect in the old Medical Volunteer system, the conditions of which excluded a large number of members of the profession who would otherwise have been willing to join.

3. Duties are allocated in war similarly to those which the members of the Medical Service of the Territorial Force are performing in time of peace, but, at the same time, provision is made for co-ordinating the work of the several branches of the profession, so that, although there is a differentiation of duties, the component parts are held together and are not regarded as separate and distinct.

I now come to the details of the organization which has been constructed on these principles.

The war establishments of the Royal Army Medical Corps, upon which it has been based, consists of—

1. A medical and sanitary service with combatant units.
2. Field Medical units, consisting of field ambulance and Cavalry ambulances, allotted to Infantry divisions and mounted brigades.
3. Sanitary companies.
4. General hospitals.

The officers and men of the Territorial Medical Service are therefore distributed amongst these units.

Under the old Volunteer system Medical Officers belonged to combatant battalions in no definitely limited numbers. In the Territorial Force units they are limited to the requirements of war, namely, two to each unit. In addition, a certain establishment is allotted to each unit for sanitary work within the unit. It is placed directly under the control of the Officer Commanding whose responsibility for the prevention of disease within his unit is now insisted upon. No provision of this kind existed in the old Volunteer Force.

Three field ambulances are allotted to each division and one Cavalry ambulance to each mounted brigade making a total of 56 units. The former are under the General Officer Commanding the division, to whose staff is attached an Administrative Medical Officer, assisted by a Staff Medical Officer and a Sanitary Officer, for the co-ordination and supervision of all branches of the Medical Service within the division. The Cavalry ambulance comes under the control of the General Officer Commanding the mounted brigade.

As these ambulances are comparatively new formations in the Regular Army, and, of course, entirely new to the Territorial Force, it may be advantageous to describe them here.

Up to the end of the South African War the medical organization of the second line consisted of bearer companies and field hospitals. They formed part of the brigades, and were independent of each other. As the result of experience gained in South Africa it was decided at the close of the war, after

very full consideration, to modify the existing organization. The main features of the reorganization were—

1. The recognition of the fact that the same organization is unsuitable for such widely differing bodies as Infantry and Cavalry. A special organization is necessary for each.
2. The advantage of amalgamating the bearer company and field hospital into one unit were accepted as outweighing the disadvantages of that course.
3. Increase in the number of bearers to each stretcher, and in the number of stretchers proportionately to the force.
4. Making the Medical units divisional troops and so freeing them from brigade control.

Accordingly, when the new units were devised, the above considerations were taken into account.

The field ambulance, as at present constituted, is a divisional unit. It combines the functions of the old bearer company and the field hospital. It is divisible in two ways. First into divisions according to function, that is, into a bearer division and a tent division; and secondly into three sections, each of which has its share of bearer and tent divisions, and can carry out, according to its size, the dual functions of the whole field ambulance.

The stretcher carrying power of the new organization has been increased from eight to 18 stretchers, and each stretcher squad has been increased from four to six men.

It has been fully realised that for the heavy carrying labour fully-trained men are unnecessary, and of the six men with each stretcher squad, only one is a fully-trained Royal Army Medical Corps orderly.

The carrying capacity of the wagons with the field ambulance has been doubled, so far as lying-down cases are concerned. The complete field ambulance accommodates 150 sick, 50 in each section, has 18 stretcher squads and 10 ambulance wagons, each fitted to carry four lying-down patients.

The ambulance problem with Cavalry was of a different sort. The lessons learnt from South African experience here were—

1. Cavalry casualties were relatively less frequent and less concentrated than those suffered by Infantry.
2. They were spread over a much wider extent of country, and were frequently isolated and remote from roads or buildings, as well as being far from the main body of the force.

The objects to be aimed at, therefore, were to provide an organization having less accommodation in proportion to the troops than Infantry require, but possessing light vehicles, well horsed, capable of keeping touch with the rapid movements of Cavalry, to collect and bring in isolated casualties to the heavy and slower moving vehicles of the field ambulance, with the least waste of time and horse power.

Each Cavalry field ambulance has accommodation for 50 sick, has six stretcher squads of four men each, six heavy ambulance wagons and four special light wagons equally divided between the two sections.

It is organized on much the same lines as the Infantry field ambulance, and divides into two sections, each complete in itself.

The distinctive features of this ambulance are therefore—

1. Its relatively small size.
2. Its greater mobility.
3. The possession of specially-designed light wagons to act in detached positions and as feeders to the slower moving and heavier vehicles.

The sanitary companies are also comparatively new formations; in fact, it is only recently that the Army Council have sanctioned the allotment of a special portion of the Royal Army Medical Corps for duties connected with

the prevention of disease. In the old Volunteer Force no organization at all existed for this purpose. Yet the importance of preventing disease in war admits of no difference of opinion, and the establishment of a definite sanitary organization in the Territorial Force has received the strongest support from lecturers on hygiene in the Universities and Medical Schools as well as from county and borough medical officers of health. Men eminent in this branch of the medical profession have accepted posts as sanitary officers on the staff of the divisional Administrative Medical Officers of the Territorial Force, and have accepted commissions as consulting hygienists *à la suite* of the Territorial Medical Corps. The sanitary companies are intended to undertake the technical work of disease prevention in large camps, a duty which there should be ample opportunity of training men to perform in time of peace, and which is practically as important then as in war. The sanitary companies will be under medical officers holding important health officers' posts in civil life.

The general hospitals are organized for the reception and professional treatment of the vast number of men who are likely to become inefficient from sickness and wounds, and who must be taken care of, from the Field Army.

Certain considerations into which I need not enter now have induced me to recommend the provision of 12,000 beds for this purpose. This is equivalent to the formation of 23 general hospitals on the basis of the Regular Army Medical Service war establishment.

The provision and organization of these 23 general hospitals for the Territorial Force have been matters of much importance, and it has been found advisable to introduce into their organization, as a definite and integral scheme, the resources of voluntary aid throughout the country. Not only have suitable buildings to be selected, plans have to be made for converting them and equipping them as hospitals on mobilization, and a *personnel* for administrative, medical, surgical, nursing, general duty, cooking, and many other duties has to be appointed. It is to these hospitals that the wastage of war will drift, and in them that the subsequent destination of sick and wounded officers and men, whether they shall go back to the ranks, to convalescent homes, to their homes, or out of the Service altogether, must be determined. The whole business work of the Army Medical Service regarding the future of sick and wounded officers and men, apart from the strictly professional duties of care and treatment, is thus carried on in the general hospitals; yet so little is known of their relationship to military efficiency that the training of a *personnel* to carry out the duties connected with them will be one of our most exacting tasks in connection with the Territorial Force.

As regards the selection of buildings for the 23 general hospitals, this has been dependent, in the first instance, on the selection of locality, and the localities have been determined by the position of the great civil hospitals and Universities, because, unless the leading physicians and surgeons are willing to join the medical and surgical staffs, Territorial general hospitals, considered as hospitals pure and simple, cannot be as efficient as we would like to have them. Twenty-three centres have, therefore, been selected where there are Universities and large civil hospitals, and I desire to place on record the response which the medical profession has made to the call for aid in connection with them. In no single instance, in not one of the 23 centres, has that call been heard without evoking an enthusiasm which, in itself, is a sufficient indication of the patriotism of the profession to which I belong. It is with no little pride that I am able to announce to you the approaching enrolment of 368 physicians and 368 surgeons, as officers of the Territorial Medical Corps.

In the case of one hospital, St. Bartholomew's, London, and at the very commencement of the organization of the Territorial Medical Service, the physicians and surgeons volunteered *en bloc* to join as the staff of the 1st City of London General Hospital. A patriotism no less marked has been displayed at each of the 23 centres.

As regards the nursing profession and its response to the call upon it to provide nurses for these hospitals, it is, as yet, too soon to say to what extent volunteers will come forward. But I have reason to think that they will prove no less patriotic than the members of the medical profession. I have been in consultation with many of the matrons of the

chief civil hospitals throughout the country and I have been encouraged by them to proceed with my proposals. Matters have now been sufficiently far advanced to proceed to the formation of an Advisory Council, upon which the nursing profession is fully represented by matrons who belong to London hospitals and are, therefore, in a position to attend frequent meetings. This Council has been charged with the framing of rules and advising as to the best method of procedure to be adopted in forming a Territorial Force Nursing Service, in accordance with the following requirements: A matron will be required to join the administrative staff of each general hospital, and control an establishment of 30 sisters and 88 nurses. Every two years she will be given an opportunity of studying for one week the administrative duties of matrons in large military hospitals. For each general hospital 91 sisters and nurses will be required in time of war. They will be enrolled by local committees at each of the 23 general hospital centres, in the formation of which County Associations are concerned. The establishment in excess of the actual numbers required will be enrolled in order to allow for reliefs and casualties.

Lastly, as regards the part to be taken by voluntary aid societies in the formation of the general hospitals, the British Red Cross Society has now organized itself on a plan corresponding somewhat to that of County Associations in so far that County Committees exist whereby County effort is focussed. In 1907 you held a conference with the executive Committee of the Society; and as a result of that conference the Army Council have fully considered and given their assent to proposals made by the Society, of which the following is a brief summary:—

The Territorial Force proposes to be self-contained so far as the 1st and 2nd lines of medical assistance are concerned, but in rear of the field ambulances, *i.e.*, in the line of communication zone, the Red Cross organization will play a great rôle.

It is first concerned in the transport of the sick and wounded from the head of the line of communication to the various hospitals along the line and their dispersal and distribution throughout the country. As the Field Army must have first lien on any available transport, the function must be performed in close communication with and subordinate to the superior military authorities, but the Society can be of great assistance in adapting surplus transport to the needs of the sick, either by road, rail, or water. It will equip and organize ambulance trains, either permanently fitted or improvised, on the various railway lines; fit out, where waterways exist, boats and barges for the same service; establish along these routes rest and refreshment stations where convoys are likely to pass or be detained.

At certain centres the Society proposes to select and prepare plans to adapt buildings found suitable for hospital accommodation, and to consider beforehand the questions of sanitation and supply to which the organization of these hospitals will give rise. Where suitable permanent buildings do not exist, they will work out schemes for the provision of temporary structures.

The Society undertakes to deal with the question of medical stores, certain clothing and furniture necessary for the hospitals, to take stock of the local resources, and to work out schemes for the rapid purchase of articles necessary on mobilization.

Further, though the Territorial Force will train in peace a nucleus of men to carry out the administration and the more specialized duties in these hospitals, the Red Cross Society's assistance will be invaluable in providing the balance of male *personnel* required, the men to whom those duties which do not demand a very special training could be allotted.

Finally, the Society undertakes to provide and organize convalescent homes throughout the country to lessen the strain on the hospitals, and give shelter to the sick and wounded when no longer in need of hospital attention.

When thus completed the medical arrangements for the Army for home defence will consist of—

1. Sanitary and medical establishments of battalions under the officers commanding the battalions.

2. Ambulances, under divisional and mounted brigade commanders in the proportion of three field ambulances to a division and one Cavalry ambulance to a mounted brigade.
3. Sanitary companies for the sanitation of camps of concentration and similar camps under the local commanders.
4. Administrative Medical Officers, with Staff Medical Officer and Sanitary Officer to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the above formations.
5. Evacuation of sick and wounded from the field units to the general hospitals by road, rail, or water, under a line of communication organization in which the British Red Cross Society will play a large part.
6. Establishment of general hospitals, under Administrative Officers of the Territorial Medical Corps, with a staff of physicians and surgeons from the large civil hospitals in the locality, with a nursing staff from a Territorial Force Nursing Service, with other subordinate *personnel* from the Territorial Force and voluntary aid societies, and with the preparation and equipment of the buildings undertaken by the British Red Cross Society.
7. Convalescent homes, organized by voluntary aid societies.

The account which I have now presented to you is necessarily brief, and in concluding it, I cannot attempt here to describe the tasks which have been placed on the shoulders of the members of the medical profession. All the efforts connected with the organization of a Medical Service of the Territorial Force have been made by men who are leading busy lives while undertaking these additional and heavy burdens. It is on principals and professors of Universities, lecturers in medical schools, physicians and surgeons of great civil hospitals, and more especially on the general practitioners throughout the country that the whole burden of training to equip themselves for the work now falls, and for this purpose they are devoting both time and money. I feel it is to be my duty, therefore, to draw your special attention to the aid which I have received from these most patriotic men, the whole body of the medical profession.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED KEOGH, *Surgeon-General,*
Director-General, Army Medical Service.

The Secretary,
War Office.

THE
ANNUAL RETURN
OF THE
VOLUNTEER CORPS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
For the Year 1907.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Under paras. 176-8 of the Volunteer Regulations, enrolled Volunteers who are also members of a Cadet Corps, are under certain conditions allowed to serve under the command of the Officers of their Cadet Corps they are included in the strength of their Volunteer unit, but are supernumerary to its establishment. In the return these men are shown separately just under the Volunteer unit to which they belong. It should be noted that only those cadets are shown who are *Enrolled Volunteers*.

PART I.—CORPS DETAILS.

Arm and Title of Unit.	Station of Head Quarters.	No. of		Establishments. (Army Estimates, 1907-8.)					
		Heavy Batteries.	Garrison Companies.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		
							Officers.	Serjeants.	
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.									
Aberdeenshire .. 1st	Aberdeen	2	9	44	996	1,040	1	7	
Argyll and Bute.. 1st	Tarbert, Loch Fyne ..	..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	967	1,009	1	10	
Ayrshire and Gal- loway 1st	Kilmarnock	3	7	44	996	1,040	1	10	
Banffshire .. 1st	Banff	..	7	25	535	560	1	7	
Berwick-on-Tweed 1st	Berwick-on-Tweed ..	..	2	7	153	160	..	1	
Berwickshire .. 1st	Eyemouth	..	1	5	75	80	..	1	
Caithness 1st	Thurso	..	7	25	535	560	1	6	
Cardigan 1st	Aberystwith	2	..	13	307	320	..	2	
Carnarvonshire .. 1st	Bangor	..	4	12	308	320	..	2	
Cheshire 1st	Chester	3	3	32	688	720	1	4	
Cinque Ports {	Dover	..	9	31	689	720	1	7	
	St. Leonards	3	..	23	457	480	1	3	
City of London .. 1st	Barbican, E.C.	..	16	54	1,226	1,280	2	6	
Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)	Falmouth... ..	..	13	48	997	1,040	1	13	
Cumberland .. 1st	Carlisle	..	7	25	535	560	1	4	
Devonshire {	Exeter	..	10	33	767	800	1	9	
	Devonport	..	10	33	767	800	1	7	
Dorsetshire .. 1st	Weymouth	..	9	28	612	640	1	8	
	Sunderland	1	6	29	611	640	1	3	
Durham {	Seaham	1	10	41	919	960	1	6	
	South Shields ..	..	6	22	458	480	1	2	
	West Hartlepool ..	1	8	34	766	800	1	4	
Edinburgh (City) 1st	Edinburgh	2	5	32	688	720	1	4	
Essex 1st	Stratford Green, E.	1	11	44	996	1,040	1	6	
Fifeshire 1st	St. Andrews	1	13	50	1,150	1,200	1	12	
Forfarshire .. 1st	Dundee	1	12	46	1,074	1,120	1	7	
Glamorganshire {	Swansea	..	8	28	612	640	1	4	
	Cardiff	..	11	36	844	880	1	5	
Gloucestershire .. 1st	Bristol	..	13	43	997	1,040	1	7	
Hampshire {	Southampton	..	10	33	767	800	1	4	
	Southsea	..	11	36	844	880	1	6	
Highland, The .. —	Inverness	1	10	43	946	989	1	8	
Kent .. {	Gravesend	..	8	28	612	640	1	4	
	Lewisham	..	8	28	612	640	1	3	
Lanarkshire .. 1st	Woolwich	4	..	29	611	640	1	4	
	Glasgow	10	..	67	1,533	1,600	2	10	
Lancashire {	Liverpool	..	8	28	612	640	1	3	
	Liverpool	4	..	29	611	640	1	4	
	Blackburn	5	..	34	766	800	1	5	
	Liverpool	4	..	29	611	640	1	4	
	Preston	5	..	34	766	800	1	5	
	Liverpool	5	..	34	766	800	1	5	
	Manchester	5	..	34	766	800	1	4	
	Liverpool	..	8	28	612	640	1	3	
Lincolnshire .. 9th	Bolton	3	..	23	457	480	1	3	
	Grimsby	4	..	29	611	640	1	4	

Strength.						Special Qualifications.				Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Efficient.		Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.			Tactics or Artillery (Officers).		For 15 days.	For 8 or 6 days.
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.	Signalling.				
34	701	..	8	743	8	31	57	..	21	453	69	334
40	869	..	42	951	11	37	50	..	14	385	64	321
34	870	1	4	909	11	28	58	..	7	531	..	531
31	430	..	3	464	8	23	28	..	16	152	32	120
8	126	..	11	145	1	7	8	..	3	96	..	96
3	44	..	6	53	1	1	5	..	1	21	10	11
20	360	..	61	441	5	19	26	..	15	163	32	131
10	166	..	15	191	2	7	17	..	4	125	..	125
12	306	..	..	313	2	12	17	..	4	229	..	229
15	617	..	..	632	5	13	42	..	12	453	162	291
27	649	2	21	699	8	19	40	S	13	381	91	290
16	350	1	17	384	4	9	28	..	7	302	189	84
31	902	..	123	1,056	8	29	72	S	12	888	139	305
24	793	4	81	902	13	22	55	..	12	389	..	389
21	588	..	5	614	5	15	32	..	16	537	..	367
27	413	4	76	520	7	15	40	..	8	194	..	194
18	381	1	56	456	8	14	37	..	8	357	..	..
23	509	1	50	583	8	17	31	..	7	281	..	281
20	437	1	25	483	4	16	34	S	11	346	..	346
19	692	1	24	736	7	18	44	..	5	532	..	532
14	338	1	24	377	3	14	28	..	8	259	69	190
19	537	..	27	563	4	17	41	..	11	354	..	354
28	602	2	33	665	5	28	42	S	22	378	219	159
32	662	1	37	732	7	27	52	..	4	622	84	382
39	946	3	45	1,033	9	30	64	..	17	464	2	462
36	885	1	21	943	6	31	58	S	14	632	102	530
16	520	..	17	553	5	12	32	..	5	384	143	239
25	810	1	..	836	6	25	46	..	7	787	..	653
36	746	..	26	808	8	31	54	S	21	533	..	533
16	462	2	21	501	4	14	45	..	8	306	..	306
25	670	2	35	732	7	17	49	..	11	590	220	265
41	743	..	16	800	5	36	51	..	18	277	49	228
16	376	..	13	405	4	12	31	..	4	383	..	196
24	377	..	31	432	4	16	34	S	10	366	..	271
21	499	2	13	535	4	18	41	S	8	381	235	144
37	1,107	2	11	1,157	9	38	96	..	9	604	..	604
19	351	1	31	402	4	17	34	..	13	178	..	178
19	598	1	11	629	3	15	39	..	11	327	132	195
19	662	..	30	711	5	16	44	..	12	504	141	325
15	502	1	7	525	3	11	40	..	6	327	66	261
28	566	4	103	701	6	23	46	..	17	492	96	396
19	746	1	11	777	6	17	46	..	8	453	289	222
19	681	..	5	705	4	16	48	..	9	456	91	365
17	349	1	46	413	4	16	28	..	6	201	76	125
16	357	..	1	374	4	15	26	..	13	282	218	64
17	466	..	50	533	5	16	35	..	6	445	13	239

Arm and Title of Unit.	Station of Head Quarters.	No. of		Establishments. (Army Estimates, 1907-8.)					
		Heavy Batteries.	Garrison Companies.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		
							Officers.	Serjeants.	
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY— <i>contd.</i>									
Middlesex	2nd	Leonard St., City Road, E.C.	..	8	28	612	640	1	3
	3rd	76, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.	..	8	28	612	640	1	3
Midlothian ..	1st	Edinburgh ..	3	2	29	611	640	1	5
Monmouthshire ..	1st	Newport, Mon. ..	3	..	23	457	480	1	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1st	Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	..	29	611	640	1	3
Norfolk ..	1st	Great Yarmouth ..	5	6	54	1,226	1,280	1	9
Northumberland	1st	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
Orkney ..	1st	Kirkwall ..	..	9	31	689	720	1	8
Renfrew and Dum-barton	1st	Greenock ..	1	5	26	534	560	1	4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1st	Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
Suffolk and Harwich	1st	Harwich ..	..	7	25	535	560	1	4
Sussex ..	1st	Brighton ..	2	7	37	843	880	1	6
	2nd	Eastbourne ..	3	2	23	457	480	1	3
Tynemouth, The..	—	Tynemouth ..	1	6	29	611	640	1	3
Warwickshire ..	1st	Birmingham ..	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
Worcestershire ..	1st	Worcester..	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
Yorkshire, East Riding of	1st	Scarborough ..	1	6	29	611	640	1	5
	2nd	Hull ..	1	10	41	919	960	1	4
Yorkshire, North Riding of	1st	Middlesbrough	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
Yorkshire, West Riding of	1st	Leeds ..	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
	2nd	Bradford ..	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
	4th	Sheffield ..	4	..	29	611	640	1	4
TOTAL Royal Garrison Artillery		..	..	..	2,154	47,444	49,598	66	341

Strength.							Special Qualifications.				Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Efficient.		Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Signalling.	Tactics or Artillery (Officers).	For 15 days.		For 8 or 6 days.	
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.						
18	407	1	23	454	3	17	36	..	11	365	..	172	
18	321	..	74	413	4	13	36	..	10	352	..	161	
22	406	1	34	463	5	14	37	..	11	247	..	247	
15	449	3	..	487	3	14	30	..	9	457	..	457	
23	510	1	30	564	4	19	34	..	16	457	126	331	
38	938	..	39	1,015	10	29	67	..	13	934	129	436	
23	570	4	..	597	5	19	37	..	16	487	..	487	
30	521	1	3	555	6	21	40	..	7	266	42	224	
20	504	..	6	530	5	17	29	..	8	279	9	269	
21	512	..	22	555	4	19	37	..	10	410	..	410	
25	437	..	30	492	5	21	29	..	3	355	91	264	
19	530	..	7	556	7	14	47	..	5	519	..	379	
18	255	..	61	334	4	13	29	..	4	147	60	99	
19	418	..	31	468	4	17	37	..	6	279	..	279	
17	478	1	51	547	4	15	36	..	13	412	..	412	
31	555	..	23	614	5	25	39	..	13	444	287	186	
20	413	..	18	451	5	17	33	..	9	317	..	270	
33	756	1	111	901	4	28	52	8	15	609	111	498	
12	357	7	161	537	4	10	34	..	8	380	..	380	
29	532	1	36	598	5	22	38	..	17	423	..	388	
18	548	2	18	586	4	14	35	..	7	429	125	305	
20	457	2	9	488	4	19	40	..	3	341	..	338	
1,535	36,635	67	2,090	40,327	364	1,276	2,703	..	638	26,719	4,013	19,855	

Title of Unit.	Station of Head Quarters.	Field Companies.	Fortress Companies.	Establishments. (Army Estimates, 1907-8).					
				Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		
							Officers.	Sergeants.	
ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).									
Aberdeenshire 1st	Aberdeen	6	22	578	600	1	3		
Bedfordshire 1st	Bedford	6	22	578	600	1	3		
Cheshire .. { 1st	Birkenhead	6	22	578	600	1	3		
.. { 2nd (Railway) ..	Crewe	6	22	578	600	1	4		
Devonshire and Somersetshire 1st	Exeter	10	33	967	1,000	1	6		
Durham 1st	Jarrow-on-Tyne ..	7	25	675	700	1	4		
East London (Tower Hamlets) ..	10, Victoria Park Sq., E.	1	10	40	1,173	1,213	1	8	
Flintshire 1st	Buckley	2	7	152	159	..	1		
Gloucester- shire { 1st	Cheltenham	7	25	675	700	1	4		
.. { 2nd (Bristol Engineer Volunteer Corps)	Bristol	1	9	38	1,075	1,113	1	7	
Hampshire 1st	Portsmouth	6	22	578	600	1	3		
Lanarkshire { 1st	Glasgow	12	40	1,160	1,200	1	6		
.. { 2nd	Coatbridge	9	31	869	900	1	5		
Lancashire { 1st	Liverpool	9	31	869	900	1	5		
.. { 2nd (The St. Helens)	St. Helens	1	4	24	589	613	1	4	
.. { 3rd	Manchester	6	28	772	800	1	4		
London 1st	Islington, N. ..	1	6	29	784	813	1	5	
Middlesex 1st	College Street, Fulham Road	8	28	772	800	1	4		
Newcastle-on-Tyne 1st	Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	8	28	772	800	1	4		
Northamptonshire 1st	Peterborough	2	7	193	200	..	1		
Sussex 1st	Eastbourne	12	40	1,160	1,200	1	7		
Yorkshire, West Riding .. { 1st	Sheffield	7	25	675	700	1	4		
.. { 2nd	Leeds	9	30	870	900*	1	5		
†2 Telegraph Sections		..	..	6	196	202	..	4	
Electrical Engineers:—									
Clyde Division	Greenock	..	..	4	70	74	..	..	
Forth	Edinburgh	..	..	4	70	74	..	..	
London	Regency Street, S.W.	..	..	31	524	555	1	5	
Mersey	Liverpool	..	..	4	70	74	..	..	
Severn	Cardiff	..	..	4	80	84	..	..	
Tees	Middlesbrough	..	..	3	60	63	..	..	
Tyne	North Shields	..	..	23	344	367	..	..	
Total Electrical Engineers..		..	..	73	1,218	1,291	1	5	
Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps	15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.	..	..	110	..	110	..	..	
Total Royal Engineers exclusive of Electrical Engineers..		..	..	735	17,288	18,023	21	104	
TOTAL Royal Engineers ..		..	..	808	18,506	19,314	22	109	

* Not including the Telegraph Section (R.E.) allotted to this unit.

† 1 section is allotted to the 2nd Yorkshire (West Riding) R.E., and 1 to the 24th Middlesex V.R.C., and these are included in the strength of those units.

Strength.						Special Qualifications.				Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Efficient.		Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Signalling.	Tactics (Officers).		For 15 days.	For 8 or 6 days.
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Sergeants.					
22	447	1	31	501	4	19	32	..	5	350	..	350
17	519	3	7	546	4	16	18	..	..	547	..	525
22	490	..	7	519	3	15	33	..	8	352	..	352
20	368	..	4	392†	5	17	33	..	3	390	..	390
30	728	4	48	810	7	24	47	..	4	503	..	504
21	672	2	5	700	5	20	39	..	..	628	..	626
26	1,171	2	27	1,226	9	24	60	..	4	1,110	..	822
6	118	..	7	131	1	4	7	..	..	80	..	80
15	502	1	48	566	5	13	37	..	1	419	..	420
25	774	2	43	844	8	19	55	..	1	578	..	557
19	470	2	13	504	4	17	34	..	9	326	..	326
28	796	1	41	866	7	27	60	8	12	743	..	416
36	777	5	61	879	6	28	49	..	3	533	..	540
13	569	4	8	594	6	13	48	..	2	355	..	355
19	560	..	16	595	5	17	32	..	6	486	..	486
18	599	2	59	678	4	13	34	..	6	524	..	525
19	698	1	18	736	6	15	41	..	2	686	..	491
22	509	1	21	553	5	19	44	..	3	494	..	276
20	767	2	4	793	5	16	42	..	1	647	..	647
4	190	..	4	198	1	3	10	..	..	147	..	146
31	734	7	259	1,031	8	25	56	..	5	450	..	450
21	574	..	3	598	5	16	39	..	2	467	..	467
31	884	2	..	917§	8	26	52	..	..	638	20	618
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	64	1	4	76	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70
9	65	..	4	78	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	70
22	571	7	19	619	5	..	..	..	..	531	..	527
11	119	..	53	183	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	137
15	156	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	3	84	..	84
7	99	..	2	108	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
22	337	1	7	367	..	..	..	..	2	356	..	356
93	1,411	9	89	1,602	5	..	..	..	5	1,310	..	1,305
49	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
534	13,916	42	734	15,226	121	406	902	..	77	11,453	20	10,371
627	15,327	51	823	16,828	126	406	902	..	82	12,763	20	11,676

† Exclusive of 225 Railway Reservists attached.
§ Inclusive of the telegraph section.

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).					Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.
					Officers.	Serjeants.		
INFANTRY.								
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders :								
1st (Renfrewshire) V.B. ..	Greenock	33	1,015	1,048	1	5	37	678
2nd " " ..	Paisley	36	1,128	1,164	1	5	29	862
3rd " " ..	Pollokshaws ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	6	32	778
4th (Stirlingshire) " ..	Stirling " " ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	7	31	738
5th V.B. " " ..	Dunoon " " ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	8	23	849
1st Dumbartonshire V.R. ..	Helensburgh ..	50	1,603	1,653	1	14	56	1,407
7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) V.B. ..	Alloa " " {	28	900	928	1	5	26	625
Dollar Institution Cadet Corps* " " ..		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Bedfordshire Regiment :								
1st (Hertfordshire) V.B. ..	Hertford " " ..	31	1,013	1,044	1	7	33	910
2nd " " " " ..	Hemel Hempstead ..	25	787	812	1	6	21	489
3rd V.B. " " " " ..	Bedford " " ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	7	17	766
4th (Hunts) V.B. " " ..	Huntingdon " " ..	22	674	696	1	6	17	487
Berkshire Regiment, Royal :								
1st V.B. " " " " ..	Reading " " ..	43	1,353	1,396	1	11	28	1,036
Wellington and Bradfield Colleges Cadet Corps* ..	Reading " " ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	121
Border Regiment :								
1st (Cumberland) V.B. ..	Carlisle " " ..	28	900	928	1	5	28	481
2nd (Westmoreland) V.B. ..	Kendal " " {	31	1,013	1,044	1	7	22	573
Sedbergh School Cadet Corps* " " " " ..		.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	26
3rd (Cumberland) V.B. ..	Workington " " ..	28	900	928	1	7	25	816
Cameron Highlanders, Queen's Own :								
1st (Inverness-shire, Highland) V.B. ..	Inverness " " ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	8	25	866
Cheshire Regiment :								
1st V.B. " " " " ..	Birkenhead " " ..	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	26	873
2nd (Earl of Chester's) V.B. ..	Chester " " ..	38	1,242	1,280	1	5	25	1,052
3rd V.B. " " " " ..	Knutsford " " ..	31	901	932	1	7	20	696
4th " " " " " " ..	Stockport " " ..	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	37	1,016
5th " " " " " " ..	Congleton " " ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	6	27	831
Devonshire Regiment :								
1st (Exeter and South Devon) V.B. ..	Exeter " " ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	5	21	851
2nd (Prince of Wales') V.B. ..	Plymouth " " ..	31	901	932	1	4	23	658
3rd V.B. " " " " ..	Exeter " " ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	8	22	688
4th " " " " " " ..	Barnstaple " " ..	36	1,240	1,276	1	9	26	904
5th (The Hay Tor) V.B. " " ..	Newton Abbot " " ..	31	901	932	1	6	24	642
Dorsetshire Regiment :								
1st V.B. " " " " ..	Dorchester " " {	38	1,242	1,280	1	10	29	945
Sherborne School Cadet Corps* " " " " ..		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	23

* These are the enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps in accordance with paras. 176-8 Volunteer Regulations.

Strength.			Special Qualifications.								Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maximum).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.							
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Sergeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		15 Days.					8 or 6 Days.	
..	32	747	6	32	48	9	..	..	..	438	..	97	1	..	438	
2	30	923	6	25	49	5	..	..	..	653	..	36	1	..	653	
..	16	826	7	28	49	..	..	..	..	347	..	70	1	..	347	
..	4	773	7	25	50	11	..	..	..	691	..	..	1	..	246	
..	1	873	8	21	50	1	..	..	..	267	..	48	1	..	267	
1	20	1,484	15	46	74	11	..	..	..	1,214	128	79	1	..	..	
1	10	662	6	22	39	..	..	..	..	326	..	30	1	..	326	
..	..	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	14	
3	32	978	8	25	48	11	..	..	..	504	..	..	2	..	505	
1	15	526	7	20	34	2	..	..	..	374	..	31	1	..	376	
5	45	833	8	10	43	..	..	..	..	624	..	..	1	..	624	
..	31	535	7	13	30	..	..	..	S	348	..	..	1	..	427	
1	13	1,078	12	27	58	3	1	..	S	919	..	82	2	..	941	
..	..	130	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	86	
1	17	527	6	24	45	5	..	..	..	222	..	36	1	..	222	
..	20	615	8	21	43	4	..	..	..	333	..	30	1	..	333	
..	2	29	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	18	
..	10	851	8	18	42	..	1	..	..	428	..	32	1	..	428	
1	10	902	9	24	54	4	..	..	..	435	..	29	1	..	435	
2	3	904	6	23	64	..	..	..	..	700	..	107	1	..	546	
3	1	1,081	6	18	59	4	..	..	..	577	..	67	2	..	576	
1	19	736	8	15	43	3	..	..	..	612	..	68	1	..	612	
1	12	1,066	6	32	64	8	..	..	..	743	..	93	1	..	745	
..	10	868	7	22	52	5	..	..	..	793	..	..	2	..	793	
3	45	920	6	18	54	9	..	..	S	550	..	69	1	..	550	
1	12	694	5	22	46	1	1	5	S	457	..	58	1	..	457	
..	17	727	9	20	44	1	..	..	..	452	..	60	1	..	452	
3	10	943	10	18	50	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	1	..	540	
..	4	670	7	19	43	2	..	..	S	481	..	58	1	..	481	
..	4	978	11	23	59	3	1	1	..	667	..	87	1	..	667	
..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	17	

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).					Efficient.		
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
					Officers.	Serjeants.			
INFANTRY—continued.									
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry :									
1st V.B. 	Truro 	45	1,467	1,512	1	11	31	1,078	
2nd " 	Bodmin 	36	1,240	1,276	1	11	21	914	
Durham Light Infantry :									
1st V.B. 	} Stockton-on-Tees..	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	31	1,144	
V.I.B. Bearer Coy. ..		Darlington 	..	..	..	..	3	61	
2nd V.B. 		Bishop Auckland..	38	1,242	1,280	1	7	33	1,132
3rd (Sunderland) V.B. ..		Sunderland 	27	789	816	1	2	20	629
4th V.B. 		Durham 	38	1,242	1,280	1	6	30	1,126
5th " 	Gateshead.. ..	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	33	784	
Essex Regiment :									
1st V.B. 	Brentwood 	45	1,467	1,512	1	9	31	1,010	
2nd " .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	7	21	749	
Felstead School Cadet Corps* 	Colchester.. ..	}	..	..	..	..	1	24	
3rd " 	West Ham, E. 		45	1,467	1,512	1	4	34	761
4th " 	Leyton 		38	1,242	1,280	1	3	27	951
Essex V.I.B. Bearer Company 	Leyton 		..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Gloucestershire Regiment :									
1st (City of Bristol) V.B. ..	Bristol 	38	1,242	1,280	1	4	20	868	
2nd V.B. 	Gloucester 	38	1,242	1,280	1	9	26	916	
3rd " 	Bristol 	28	900	928	1	3	16	895	
Gordon Highlanders :									
1st V.B. 	Aberdeen 	31	1,013	1,044	1	3	29	554	
2nd " 	Old Meldrum 	25	787	812	1	7	27	357	
3rd (The Buchan) V.B. ..	Peterhead.. ..	28	900	928	1	6	33	494	
4th (Donside Highland) V.B. ..	Aberdeen 	33	1,127	1,160	1	8	47	631	
5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. ..	Banchory 	31	1,013	1,044	1	9	28	519	
6th V.B. 	Keith 	27	843	870	1	7	30	517	
7th " 	Lerwick 	12	336	348	..	2	10	191	
Hampshire Regiment :									
1st V.B. 	} Winchester 	65	2,031	2,096	2	12	53	1,175	
Hampshire V.I.B. Bearer Company 		Stockbridge 	..	..	..	..	4	50	
2nd V.B. 		Southampton. 	33	1,015	1,048	1	4	19	624
3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) V.B. ..		Portsmouth 	65	2,031	2,096	2	9	35	984
4th V.B. 		Bournemouth 	41	1,264	1,305	1	8	35	753
5th (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's) V.B. ..	Newport, Isle of Wight	33	1,015	1,048	1	5	15	413	
Highland Light Infantry :									
1st V.B. 	Glasgow 	40	1,352	1,392	1	4	25	761	
2nd " 	Glasgow 	36	1,128	1,164	1	4	27	951	
3rd (Blythswood) V.B. ..	Glasgow 	40	1,352	1,392	1	4	37	987	
9th Lanarkshire V.R. ..	Lanark 	22	674	696	1	6	23	540	
5th (Glasgow Highland) V.B. ..	Glasgow 	45	1,467	1,512	1	4	35	1,130	

* These are the enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps in accordance with paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.

Strength.				Special Qualifications.								Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Volunteer Officers.	Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.							
		Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		15 Days.					8 or 6 Days.	
3	11	1,123	12	24	68	1	..	..	..	734	..	64	1	..	734		
2	6	943	12	19	59	1	..	..	..	615	..	..	1	..	615		
..	50	1,225	}	29	63	3	..	..	..	786	}	112	1	..	786		
..	1	65		1	3	7	..	..	..	..		47	..	..	..	47	
2	13	1,180	8	28	59	2	1	..	..	862	..	85	1	..	862		
..	17	666	3	18	36	2	..	..	..	597	..	93	1	..	597		
..	21	1,177	7	26	56	3	..	..	..	873	..	89	1	..	873		
2	54	873	6	29	58	2	..	..	..	524	..	79	1	..	524		
3	25	1,069	10	22	68	5	..	..	..	911	..	53	1	..	591		
4	..	777	8	16	54	..	1	2	..	535	..	67	3*	..	535		
..	..	25	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	16		
5	93	893	5	29	66	6	..	..	..	743	..	50	1	..	475		
2	11	991	}	25	55	10	2	..	..	830	}	67	1	..	511		
..	2	56		1	7	..	..	..	..	39		..	..	..	..	23	
3	31	922	5	17	57	5	..	..	S	652	..	59	1	..	652		
2	28	972	10	23	58	1	..	..	..	818	..	61	1	..	818		
..	4	915	4	15	41	3	1	..	S	754	..	29	1	..	756		
..	5	588	4	27	48	5	..	..	..	337	..	..	1	..	337		
..	..	384	8	22	29	2	..	..	..	240	..	..	1	..	240		
2	14	543	7	27	44	2	..	..	..	155	..	..	1	..	159		
2	20	700	8	36	46	7	1	1	..	291	..	35	1	..	291		
..	..	547	10	22	37	3	..	..	..	338	..	..	1	..	338		
..	6	553	8	20	42	..	..	..	..	307	..	..	1	..	307		
1	23	225	2	9	16	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	1	..	..		
4	91	1,323	}	44	80	23	2	4	S	965	}	198	2	}	764		
..	14	68		1	3	6	..	..	..	63		..	..		..	56	
..	5	648	5	15	50	4	..	..	S	491	..	..	1	..	436		
1	6	1,026	10	32	87	13	..	..	..	718	..	..	1	..	604		
1	37	826	9	28	58	5	..	..	S	629	142	120	1	..	489		
..	23	451	6	13	46	1	..	..	..	377	..	33	5	..	283		
3	55	844	4	22	64	5	..	..	..	327	..	33	1	..	327		
1	18	997	5	23	54	8	..	..	..	544	..	59	1	..	544		
..	18	1,042	4	34	67	13	..	3	..	631	..	29	1	..	631		
..	3	566	7	18	28	1	..	..	..	397	..	12	1	..	397		
1	23	1,189	5	31	70	11	..	2	S	628	..	65	1	..	630		

* 2 Gardner and 1 Maxim.

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates 1907-8).						Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
					Officers.	Serjeants.			
INFANTRY—continued.									
Kent Regiment, East :									
1st V.B.	Dover	43	1,353	1,396	1	10	27	916	
2nd (Weald of Kent) V.B. ..	Cranbrook.. ..	27	789	816	1	7	13	397	
Kent Regiment, Royal West :									
1st V.B.	Tunbridge.. ..	38	1,242	1,280	1	6	26	805	
2nd „	Blackheath	45	1,467	1,512	1	7	42	981	
3rd „	Woolwich.. ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	23	468	
4th „	Chatham	33	1,015	1,048	1	4	22	594	
West Kent V.I.B. Bearer Company	Chatham	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	
King's Royal Rifle Corps :									
1st Middlesex (Victoria and St. George's)	Davies Street, Berkeley Sq., W.	38	1,151	1,189	1	3	26	475	
2nd Middlesex (South Middlesex)	Fulham House, Putney Bridge, S.W.	40	1,352	1,392	1	4	29	658	
4th Middlesex (West London)	Kensington, W. ..	28	900	928	1	3	14	402	
5th Middlesex (West Middlesex)	St. John's Wood N.W.	38	1,242	1,280	1	5	25	726	
12th Middlesex (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service)	Somerset House ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	38	732	
Civil Service Cadet Corps*	Somerset House ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	186	
13th Middlesex (Queen's)	Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	60	1,825	1,885	2	5	41	865	
21st „ (Finsbury Rifle Volunteer Corps)	Penton Street, Pentonville, N.	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	26	772	
22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)	Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	28	900	928	1	3	19	677	
1st London (City of London Volunteer Rifle Brigade)	Bunhill Row, E.C.	28	900	928	1	3	24	447	
1st (City of London) Cadet Corps* .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
2nd London	Farringdon Road, E.C.	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	31	991	
3rd „ (City of) ..	24, Sun St., Finsbury Square, E.C.	40	1,352	1,392	1	4	19	608	
Lancashire Fusiliers :									
1st V.B.	Bury	28	900	928	1	3	21	885	
2nd „	Rochdale	25	787	812	1	4	18	671	
3rd „	Salford	55	1,801	1,856	2	5	31	1,636	
Lancashire Regiment, East :									
1st V.B.	Blackburn.. ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	4	25	820	
2nd „	Burnley	40	1,352	1,392	1	8	34	1,019	
Lancashire Regiment, Loyal North :									
1st V.B.	Preston	36	1,240	1,276	1	6	19	768	
2nd „	Bolton	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	26	954	

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Strength.				Special Qualifications.							Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.									
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Sergeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Signalling.	15 Days.					8 or 6 Days.	
2	5	950	11	18	62	1	..	..	..	754	..	57	1	..	631	
..	16	426	8	12	35	1	..	..	..	353	..	..	1	..	353	
..	38	869	7	20	50	2	1	1	S	590	..	119	1	..	590	
2	..	1,025	7	32	60	10	..	..	S	694	..	29	1	..	658	
3	18	512	4	18	45	6	..	..	..	397	..	30	1	..	397	
..	20	636	5	21	45	..	..	..	S	502	..	39	1	..	502	
..	7	67	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45	
..	33	534	4	23	47	6	..	..	S	484	99	31	2	..	254	
..	14	701	5	27	63	11	1	1	S	646	..	15	2	..	318	
..	22	438	4	11	38	2	1	..	S	391	..	..	1	..	254	
1	45	797	6	22	52	8	..	..	S	688	..	37	2	..	323	
1	20	791	4	35	54	16	..	..	S	635	..	62	2	..	664	
..	16	208	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	119	
..	15	921	7	38	59	13	..	..	S	865	144	62	2	..	479	
..	33	831	4	25	57	2	..	..	..	766	..	44	2	..	420	
1	8	705	4	14	43	6	..	..	S	678	..	16	1	..	416	
2	16	489	4	22	41	9	..	..	S	451	..	..	2	..	242	
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	15	
4	..	1,026	4	26	59	3	..	1	S	908	..	93	2	..	478	
1	28	656	4	16	55	6	..	..	..	562	..	..	2	..	348	
2	..	908	4	19	44	4	..	..	S	577	..	..	1	..	577	
..	6	690	5	10	39	1	..	..	..	475	..	..	1	..	476	
..	52	1,719	7	30	93	8	7	..	S	1,131	..	..	1	..	1,131	
..	35	880	5	20	54	3	..	..	..	734	..	32	2	..	734	
..	4	1,057	8	32	66	3	1	..	..	719	..	..	1	..	719	
1	42	830	7	14	48	1	..	..	..	489	..	..	1	..	489	
2	7	989	6	21	64	6	..	..	S	703	..	75	2	..	703	

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates 1907-8).						Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.				
					Officers.	Sergeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
INFANTRY—continued.									
Lancashire Regiment, South:									
1st V.B. 	Warrington ..	41	1,264	1,305	1	4	28	1,022	
2nd „ 	St. Helen's ..	33	1,127	1,160	1	4	31	818	
Lancaster Regiment, Royal:									
1st V.B. 	Ulverston	28	900	928	1	5	17	568	
2nd „ 	Lancaster	22	674	696	1	4	14	398	
Leicestershire Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Leicester .. {	60	1,916	1,976	2	11	39	1,219	
Uppingham School Cadet Corps*			..					1	20
Lincolnshire Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Lincoln 	25	787	812	1	4	19	567	
2nd „ 	Grantham	28	900	928	1	6	14	583	
3rd „ 	Grimsby 	28	900	928	1	6	22	614	
King Edward VI Grammar School Cadet Corps	Louth .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	16	
Liverpool Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Liverpool	45	1,467	1,512	1	4	26	927	
2nd „ 	Liverpool	33	1,127	1,160	1	3	26	859	
3rd „ 	Southport	33	924	957	1	4	17	496	
4th „ 	Liverpool	38	1,242	1,280	1	4	18	828	
5th (Irish) V.B. 	Liverpool	31	901	932	1	3	16	728	
6th V.B. 	Liverpool	31	901	932	1	3	26	902	
7th (Isle of Man) V.B. ..	Douglas, Isle of Man	5	120	125	..	1	5	117	
8th (Scottish) V.B. 	Liverpool	28	900	928	1	3	23	623	
Manchester Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Manchester 	48	1,580	1,628	1	6	28	1,061	
2nd „ 	Manchester 	54	1,715	1,769	1	5	34	1,235	
3rd „ 	Ashton-under-Lyne	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	24	899	
4th „ 	Manchester 	48	1,489	1,537	1	5	25	1,307	
5th (Ardwick) V.B. 	Ardwick 	45	1,467	1,512	1	4	21	1,005	
6th V.B. 	Oldham 	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	18	734	
Middlesex Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Hornsey, N. {	33	1,015	1,048	1	4	21	644	
Highgate School Cadet Corps*			..					15	
2nd V.B. 	Whitton Park, Hounslow	28	900	928	1	6	16	752	
17th Middlesex V.B. (North Middlesex)	High Street, Camden Town, N.W.	28	900	928	1	3	21	457	
Norfolk Regiment:									
1st V.B. 	Norwich .. {	25	675	700	1	2	11	459	
Part of Norfolk V.I.B. Bearer Company			..					2	18

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Strength.				Special Qualifications.							Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Volunteer Officers.	Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.						
		Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.							
1	18		1,069	4	23	62	12	1	..	S	772	96	120	..	..	772
2	17		868	5	27	64	14	..	..	S	736	..	37	1	..	736
3	24		612	6	13	39	3	..	..	..	497	..	..	1	..	460
5	46		463	5	11	34	..	..	..	..	369	..	..	1	..	369
2	149		1,409	13	34	79	11	..	..	S	1,073	..	73	1	..	1,073
..	1		22	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
2	4		592	5	14	36	3	1	..	..	456	..	21	1	..	456
..	13		610	7	11	42	2	..	1	..	405	..	13	1	..	405
2	35		673	7	16	43	2	..	..	..	374	..	..	..	..	374
..	1		18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
2	15		970	5	24	68	3	..	..	S	696	..	79	1	..	479
3	20		903	4	24	54	2	..	..	S	820	..	..	1	..	478
..	10		523	5	11	36	1	..	..	..	306	94	80	1	..	806
3	11		860	5	16	54	6	..	..	..	766	..	61	1	..	491
1	..		745	4	13	41	..	..	..	..	594	..	79	1	..	386
..	2		930	4	23	44	2	1	..	..	845	..	50	2	..	696
..	6		128	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	39	..	6	2	..	39
2	49		697	4	19	43	6	..	..	S	340	..	..	1	..	310
2	54		1,145	7	25	70	3	..	..	..	920	..	36	2	..	921
2	22		1,293	6	31	78	12	..	..	S	780	105	93	2†	..	780
..	..		923	4	18	49	6	..	..	..	421	..	109	1	..	421
2	..		1,334	6	21	70	11	..	..	..	732	137	46	2	..	732
1	19		1,046	5	18	68	12	..	..	S	686	..	49	1	..	686
..	36		788	4	16	54	6	..	..	..	496	..	74	2	..	496
2	32		699	5	17	49	13	..	..	..	577	..	27	2	..	359
..	1		16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	14
3	20		800	7	12	44	3	..	..	..	380	..	46	1	..	380
1	25		504	4	19	42	2	2	..	S	475	..	..	1	..	239
2	36		508	3	10	34	..	..	..	..	340	..	82	1	..	340
..	..		20	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9

† Lee Enfield, not Maxim.

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).					Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.
					Officers.	Serjeants.		
INFANTRY—continued.								
Norfolk Regiment—continued.								
2nd V.B.	Great Yarmouth	36	1,128	1,164	1	5	22	692
Part of Norfolk V.I.B. Bearer Company			..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd V.B.	East Dereham	38	1,242	1,280	1	10	31	986
Part of Norfolk V.I.B. Bearer Company			..	..	..	..	..	1	17
4th V.B.	Norwich ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	9	18	680
Part of Norfolk V.I.B. Bearer Company			..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Northamptonshire Regiment :								
1st V.B.	Northampton	58	1,802	1,860	2	10	51	1,499
Oundle School Cadet Corps*			..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland Fusiliers :								
1st V.B.	Hexham	40	1,352	1,392	1	10	35	1,285
2nd „	Walker-on-Tyne ..	38	1,242	1,280	1	4	27	849
Tyne V.I.B. Bearer Company	Walker-on-Tyne ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	84
3rd V.B.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	35	1,103
Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment :								
1st V.B.	Derby ..	40	1,352	1,392	1	7	37	977
Repton School Cadet Corps*			..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd V.B.	Chesterfield ..	45	1,467	1,512	1	11	50	1,386
1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) V.R.	Nottingham ..	65	2,031	2,096	2	6	33	1,343
4th (Nottinghamshire) V.B...	Newark	31	901	932	1	7	22	517
Oxfordshire Light Infantry :								
1st (Oxford University) V.B.	Oxford (University)	22	674	696	1	2	21	403
2nd V.B.	Oxford	33	1,015	1,048	1	6	27	779
1st Bucks V.R.	Great Marlow ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	7	21	812
2nd „ „ (Eton College)	Eton College ..	18	562	580	..	2	18	220
Rifle Brigade :								
7th Middlesex V.R. (London Scottish)	59, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	28	900	928	1	3	30	712
14th Middlesex V.R. (Inns of Court)	Lincoln's Inn ..	33	924	957	1	3	26	835
15th Middlesex V.R. (Customs and Docks)	Custom House, E.C.	28	900	928	1	3	16	470
16th Middlesex V.R. (London Irish)	2, Duke Street, Charing Cross	43	1,353	1,396	1	4	26	743
18th Middlesex V.R. ..	Harrow Road, W.	28	900	928	1	3	28	481
19th „ „ (St. Giles' and St. George's, Bloomsbury)	Chenies Street, Bedford Sq., W.C.	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	12	404
5th London V.I.B. Bearer Company		..	..	..	..	..	1	42

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Strength.				Special Qualifications.								Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.			Supply Duties.			Signalling.	15 Days.					8 or 6 Days.	
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.	Tactics (Officers).	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.									
1	25	740	6	16	53	2	..	..	..	367	..	80	2	..	367		
..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..		
2	19	1,038	10	25	54	..	1	1	..	648	..	91	1	..	648		
..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6		
..	8	706	10	12	45	1	..	..	..	489	..	47	2	..	488		
..	..	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8		
3	5	1,558	12	47	83	2	1	..	S	1,426	..	101	2	..	1,427		
..	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..		
..	50	1,370	11	29	68	2	..	..	..	878	..	33	1	..	868		
1	21	898	4	24	54	4	..	..	..	601	..	50	..	..	601		
..	2	87	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	68		
1	31	1,170	4	32	58	8	1	7	..	743	..	93	1	..	743		
..	8	1,022	7	31	63	9	..	..	..	757	..	48	1	..	756		
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	21		
..	42	1,478	12	34	71	5	..	2	..	1,144	..	88	1	..	1,144		
4	9	1,389	8	29	97	8	..	..	S	1,122	..	94	2	..	1,122		
2	17	558	7	22	37	6	..	..	S	502	..	57	1	..	502		
..	98	522	2	18	27	1	..	..	S	267	42	26	1	..	288		
1	88	895	6	22	46	3	..	..	S	628	..	45	2	..	617		
2	4	839	8	20	49	2	2	..	S	791	..	53	2	..	773		
..	1	239*	3	12	25	2	..	..	..	207	..	22	..	..	..		
2	38	782	4	27	44	16	1	..	S	682	..	..	..	..	357		
1	43	405	4	23	22	11	..	..	S	327	131	25	1	..	279		
2	39	527	4	12	39	1	..	..	..	437	..	..	1	..	303		
..	26	795	5	24	64	6	3	..	S	736	40	46	1	..	364		
1	36	546	4	25	49	11	2	7	8	512	..	..	1	..	257		
1	56	473	3	10	53	3	..	..	S	429	..	23	2	..	249		
..	10	53	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	20		

* In addition, the Corps includes 214 members under the age of 17.

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates 1907-8).					Efficient.		
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.				
					Officers.	Serjants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
INFANTRY—continued.									
Rifle Brigade—continued.									
20th Middlesex V.R. (Artists)	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.	43	1,353	1,396	1	4	20	457	
24th " " " "	General Post Office, E.C.	40	1,120	1,160†	1	5	28	927	
26th " " (Cyclists)	45, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.	19	341	360	..	1	15	285	
2nd Tower Hamlets V.R. ..	Tredegar Road, Bow	31	1,013	1,044	1	3	18	617	
Royal Fusiliers :									
1st V.B.	Fitzroy Square, W.	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	25	883	
2nd "	9, Tufton Street, S.W.	28	900	928	1	3	20	626	
3rd "	Edward St., Hampstead Rd., N.W.	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	23	791	
4th "	112, Shaftesbury Street, City Road	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	46	1,334	
Royal Highlanders									
1st (City of Dundee) V.B. ..	Dundee	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	29	844	
2nd (Angus) V.B.	Arbroath	40	1,352	1,392	1	8	26	606	
3rd (Dundee Highland) V.B.	Dundee	28	900	928	1	3	19	522	
4th (Perthshire) V.B. ..	Perth	28	900	928	1	6	27	567	
5th (" Highland) V.B.	Birnam	31	901	932	1	8	23	624	
6th (Rifeshire) V.B. ...	St. Andrews ..	45	1,467	1,512	1	10	49	1,077	
Royal Scots :									
Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade	Edinburgh	97	3,142	3,230	3	8	106	2,164	
Marchmont Castle School, and George Watson's College, Cadet Corps*	Edinburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	
4th V.B.	Edinburgh.. ..	28	900	928	1	3	31	893	
5th "	Leith	36	1,128	1,164	1	3	26	668	
6th "	Peebles	36	1,240	1,276	1	7	29	654	
7th "	Haddington ..	22	674	696	1	6	17	454	
8th "	Linlithgow.. ..	28	900	928	1	7	24	708	
9th "	Edinburgh.. ..	28	900	928	1	3	24	661	
Scots Fusiliers, Royal :									
1st V.B.	Kilmarnock ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	8	24	669	
2nd "	Ayr	33	1,015	1,048	1	7	22	730	
Scottish Borderers, King's Own :									
1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (The Border) V.R.	Melrose	38	1,242	1,280	1	7	37	817	
2nd (Berwickshire) V.B. ..	Duns	28	900	928	1	8	33	483	
3rd (Dumfries) V.B. ...	Dumfries	36	1,128	1,164	1	9	23	569	
Scottish Border V.I.B. } Bearer Co.	Dumfries	..	..	..	..	..	1	41	
Galloway V.R.	Maxwelltown ..	28	900	928	1	7	27	741	

* These are the enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps in accordance with paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.

† Not including the Telegraph Section (R.E.) allotted to this unit; nor the Reservists belonging to the Army Post Office Corps Reserve, and to the R.E. Telegraph Reserve.

Strength.			Special Qualifications.									Present at Inspection (all Banks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Volunteer Officers.	Non-efficient. Volunteers.	Total all Banks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.								
				Officers	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.									
..	14	500	5	28	48	13	..	..	..	443	..	24	2	..	235		
4	17	976†	6	26	54	6	..	..	S	939	..	..	2	..	877		
2	4	306	1	10	15	2	..	..	..	256	..	307	1§	..	214		
2	5	642	3	15	48	..	..	..	S	618	..	29	1	..	381		
1	14	923	4	23	59	5	1	..	S	859	..	63	1	..	446		
..	38	684	4	15	44	2	..	..	S	618	..	22	1	..	355		
..	29	843	4	15	56	2	..	..	S	852	..	44	1	..	419		
1	..	1,381	4	43	71	4	3	2	S	1,169	..	139	4	..	690		
..	9	882	3	28	53	9	..	..	S	698	..	60	1	..	568		
1	16	649	8	21	39	2	..	..	..	369	..	13	..	..	316		
3	20	564	4	18	43	4	..	..	S	432	..	40	..	..	432		
3	6	603	7	21	37	1	..	..	..	254	..	35	1	..	254		
4	14	665	9	20	41	..	..	..	S	350	..	22	1	..	350		
2	36	1,164	10	41	65	3	..	..	..	700	..	50	..	..	700		
3	48	2,321	11	97	152	50	3	4	S	1,949	75	117	4	..	964		
..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	22		
1	2	927	4	28	42	9	..	..	..	755	..	32	1	..	509		
..	..	994	4	26	49	9	..	..	S	810	..	50	1	..	492		
3	44	730	8	24	44	1	..	..	S	294	..	18	1	..	294		
1	5	477	7	13	30	2	..	..	S	224	..	..	1	..	224		
1	7	740	8	18	42	1	..	..	..	411	..	..	2	..	406		
3	46	734	4	22	44	5	..	..	S	551	..	..	1	..	395		
1	10	704	9	22	46	3	..	..	..	396	..	33	1	..	396		
1	29	782	8	15	47	1	..	..	..	337	..	57	1	..	337		
4	5	863	8	29	55	..	1	2	..	428	..	61	1	..	428		
1	19	536	9	21	36	3	..	..	..	300	..	29	1	..	300		
1	8	606	10	21	45	..	..	..	..	340	..	41	1	..	340		
1	1	44	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	26		
..	..	768	7	22	44	1	..	..	..	418	..	22	1	..	418		

† Exclusive of 371 Reservists belonging to the Army Post Office Corps Reserve, and to the R.E. Telegraph Reserve but inclusive of the telegraph section.
Colt, not Maxim

(8109)

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Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8.)					Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.
					Officers.	Serjeants.		
INFANTRY—continued.								
Scottish Rifles :								
1st Lanarkshire V.R. ..	Glasgow	52	1,804	1,856	1	5	54	1,194
2nd V.B.	Hamilton	38	1,242	1,280	1	8	35	963
3rd Lanarkshire V.R. ..	Glasgow	45	1,467	1,512	1	4	42	931
4th V.B.	Glasgow	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	28	817
Seaforth Highlanders :								
1st (Ross Highland.) V.B. ..	Dingwall	31	1,013	1,044	1	9	33	789
1st Sutherland V.R.	Golspie	40	1,352	1,392	1	11	34	835
3rd (Morayshire) V.B. ..	Elgin	36	1,240	1,276	1	9	28	695
Shropshire Light Infantry :								
1st V.B.	Shrewsbury	28	900	928	1	8	25	661
2nd	Newport, Salop	28	900	928	1	8	19	616
1st Herefordshire V.R. ..	Hereford	33	1,242	1,280	1	9	30	992
Cathedral School Cadet Corps*		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10
Somersetshire Light Infantry :								
1st V.B.	Bath	36	1,123	1,164	1	6	27	631
2nd	Taunton	45	1,467	1,512	1	10	30	915
3rd	Weston-super-Mare ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	9	16	629
South Wales Borderers :								
1st Brecknockshire V.B. ..	Brecon	31	1,013	1,044	1	9	22	933
Christ College Cadet Corps*		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
2nd V.B.	Newport, Mon.	38	1,242	1,280	1	7	26	1,109
3rd	Pontypool	31	1,013	1,044	1	7	26	1,004
4th	Newport, Mon.	33	1,127	1,160	1	7	23	917
5th	Newtown, Montgomeryshire	22	674	696	1	6	15	534
Staffordshire Regiment, North :								
1st V.B.	Stoke-on-Trent	43	1,465	1,508	1	10	31	1,307
2nd	Burton-on-Trent ..	31	1,013	1,044	1	6	24	745
Staffordshire Regiment, South :								
1st V.B.	Handsworth by Birmingham	38	1,242	1,280	1	6	22	737
2nd	Walsall	33	1,015	1,048	1	5	30	736
3rd	Wolverhampton ..	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	25	754
Suffolk Regiment :								
1st V.B.	Ipswich	33	1,015	1,048	1	6	24	763
2nd	Bury St. Edmunds ..	28	900	928	1	6	25	741
3rd (Cambridgeshire) V.B. ..	Cambridge	31	1,013	1,044	1	7	24	722
Cambridge University V.R. ..	Cambridge	28	900	928	1	3	29	567
Surrey Regiment, East :								
1st (South London) Surrey V.R. ..	Camberwell, S.E. ..	31	901	932	1	3	21	876
2nd V.B.	Wimbledon	33	1,127	1,160	1	5	19	537
3rd	Kingston-on-Thames ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	6	24	718
4th	St John's Hill, Clapham Junc., S.W.	38	1,242	1,280	1	4	26	875

* These are the enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps in accordance with paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.

Strength.				Special Qualifications.							Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.							
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Sergeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.								
..	18	1,266	6	49	81	23	..	..	S	467	..	..	1	..	467	
1	13	1,012	9	25	59	4	1	..	..	620	..	99	1	..	619	
..	29	1,002	5	39	67	22	..	..	S	614	..	65	1	..	464	
2	24	871	4	27	49	16	..	..	..	517	..	80	1	..	517	
1	12	835	10	28	49	3	..	..	..	421	..	..	1	..	421	
1	37	907	12	32	61	1	..	..	..	442	..	34	1	..	442	
1	9	733	10	24	45	3	1	..	S	359	..	15	1	..	359	
2	3	691	9	21	44	2	1	..	..	564	..	29	1	..	564	
4	..	639	9	18	40	..	..	..	..	433	..	..	1	..	433	
5	2	1,029	10	25	57	8	..	..	..	708	..	72	2	..	710	
..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	
1	36	695	7	23	41	2	..	..	S	511	..	68	1	..	511	
..	2	947	11	24	62	4	..	..	..	575	..	72	1	..	574	
..	95	740	10	11	43	3	..	..	..	537	..	30	1	..	537	
2	8	965	10	17	47	..	..	..	..	685	..	..	2	..	688	
..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	1,137	8	24	58	4	..	..	..	770	..	..	1	..	770	
1	2	1,033	8	21	49	..	..	..	..	809	..	..	2	..	809	
2	14	956	8	19	53	1	..	..	..	654	..	23	1	..	623	
..	..	549	7	11	32	2	..	..	..	451	..	13	2	..	451	
..	28	1,366	10	27	69	4	..	..	..	1,176	..	20	1	..	1176	
..	52	821	7	19	48	4	..	..	S	741	..	21	1	..	741	
3	68	830	6	18	54	5	..	..	..	690	..	78	1	..	690	
1	30	797	5	18	46	2	1	..	..	702	..	54	1	..	702	
2	18	799	5	21	61	8	..	..	..	569	..	66	1	..	569	
1	38	826	7	18	47	2	..	..	..	607	..	98	1	..	607	
1	65	832	7	19	42	..	..	..	..	534	..	80	1	..	534	
..	31	777	8	21	44	5	..	..	..	369	..	36	1	..	372	
1	20	617	3	20	29	2	..	..	..	350	44	..	2	..	364	
..	84	481	3	17	36	2	..	..	..	398	..	38	1	..	206	
..	19	575	6	16	41	2	..	..	..	433	..	36	1	..	433	
1	15	758	7	17	41	3	1	..	..	434	..	83	1	..	434	
7	22	930	4	20	59	6	..	..	S	433	..	87	1	..	435	

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).						Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.				
					Officers.	Serjeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
INFANTRY—continued.									
Surrey Regiment, Royal West:									
1st V.B.	Croydon	33	1,015	1,048	1	4	30	567	
2nd „	Guildford	33	1,015	1,048	1	4	28	803	
3rd „	Bermondsey, S.E. .	31	901	932	1	3	21	559	
4th „	New-street, Ken- nington Park, S.E.	38	1,242	1,280	1	3	28	1,137	
Sussex Regiment, Royal:									
1st V.B.	Brighton	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	23	499	
Brighton College and Christ's Hospital Cadet Corps*									
2nd V.B.		Worthing	38	1,242	1,280	1	10	34	735	42
1st Cinque Ports V.R. . .	Hastings	33	1,127	1,160	1	8	31	825	
Warwickshire Regiment, Royal:									
1st V.B.	Birmingham . . .	63	2,029	2,092	2	6	53	1,750	
2nd „	Coventry	36	1,240	1,276	1	8	30	947	
Welsh Fusiliers, Royal:									
1st V.B.	Wrexham	38	1,242	1,280	1	9	25	946	
2nd „	Hawarden	36	1,128	1,164	1	9	25	921	
3rd „	Carnarvon	31	1,013	1,044	1	9	26	810	
Welsh Regiment:									
1st (Pembrokeshire) V.B. . .	Haverfordwest . .	43	1,353	1,396	1	8	45	934	
2nd V.B.	Cardiff	48	1,580	1,623	1	7	35	1,278	
3rd „	Pontypridd	50	1,694	1,744	1	7	35	1,564	
3rd Glamorgan V.B. . . .	Swansea	43	1,353	1,396	1	5	33	1,137	
West Riding Regiment:									
1st V.B.	Halifax	22	674	696	1	4	16	562	
2nd „	Huddersfield . . .	36	1,240	1,276	1	6	19	756	
3rd „	Skipton-in-Craven	38	1,242	1,280	1	7	25	1,137	
Wiltshire Regiment:									
1st Wiltshire V.R.	Warminster	36	1,128	1,164	1	7	24	755	
2nd V.B.	Chippenham . . .	36	1,128	1,164	1	7	25	749	
Marlborough College Cadet Corps*									
Worcestershire Regiment:									
1st V.B.	Kidderminster . .	40	1,352	1,392	1	9	30	1,170	
2nd „	Worcester	28	900	928	1	8	24	806	
Victoria Institute Cadet Corps*									
York and Lancaster Regiment:									
1st (Hallamshire) V.B. . . .	Sheffield	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	34	1,000	
2nd V.B.	Doncaster	43	1,353	1,396	1	6	35	972	
Yorkshire Light Infantry:									
1st V.B.	Wakefield	33	1,127	1,160	1	6	26	848	

* These are the enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps in accordance with paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.

Strength.			Special Qualifications.								Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).		
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		N.C.O.'s and Men.	Signalling.					15 Days.	8 or 6 Days.	
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Sergeants.		Officers.										
1	1	599	4	22	46	..	..	..	..	566	..	49	1	..	355		
1	6	833	5	20	48	4	..	..	..	774	..	72	1	..	460		
..	16	596	4	18	40	6	2	..	..	523	..	59	1	..	268		
3	21	1,180	4	27	59	3	..	..	S	1,082	67	91	1	..	549		
2	30	554	} ..	18	54	3	1	10	S	483	} ..	56	1	..	394		
..	..	42		..	..	..	..	..	..	42		..	..	..	..	17	
2	3	774		10	23	43	2	..	..	S		569	..	59	1	..	569
..	37	893		9	24	54	3	..	..	..		626	..	46	1	..	626
3	39	1,345	8	51	94	24	..	..	..	1,515	..	87	1	..	1,577		
3	51	1,031	8	24	53	3	..	..	..	789	..	..	1	..	789		
1	40	1,012	10	21	53	3	..	..	..	858	..	100	1	..	858		
..	12	958	10	23	46	2	..	..	S	607	..	32	1	..	654		
..	2	838	10	20	49	2	..	..	..	616	..	29	1	..	616		
..	12	991	9	33	59	3	..	..	..	495	..	74	1	..	495		
1	81	1,395	8	30	71	7	1	..	..	573	..	72	2	..	573		
1	35	1,635	8	29	78	4	..	..	S	618	..	118	1	..	618		
..	8	1,178	6	23	63	2	2	..	..	588	..	146	1	..	588		
..	1	579	5	14	33	3	..	..	..	465	..	..	1	..	465		
..	25	800	7	15	53	4	..	..	..	551	..	28	1	..	551		
..	36	1,198	8	20	59	2	..	..	..	936	..	97	1	..	936		
..	3	782	8	23	57	1	1	3	S	657	..	41	1	..	657		
..	11	785	8	24	54	6	..	..	S	677	..	40	1	..	672		
..	4	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	37		
1	13	1,214	8	28	64	6	..	..	..	911	..	26	1	..	932		
2	29	861	8	22	41	3	..	..	..	723	..	29	1	..	723		
..	..	58	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	49		
1	13	1,048	4	29	49	4	..	..	..	851	..	99	1	..	851		
3	113	1,123	7	28	59	2	1	..	..	959	..	89	1	..	959		
1	32	907	7	24	54	7	1	..	..	723	..	29	1	..	723		

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).						Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.				
					Officers.	Serjeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
INFANTRY—continued.									
Yorkshire Regiment:									
1st V.B.	Northallerton ..	36	1,128	1,164	1	10	21	806	
2nd „	Scarborough ..	25	787	812	1	5	13	387	
Yorkshire Regiment, East:									
1st V.B.	Hull	31	901	932	1	3	21	748	
Yorkshire V.I.B. Bearer Company	Hull	..	..	..	..	..	2	67	
2nd V.B.	Beverley	22	674	696	1	6	19	717	
Yorkshire Regiment, West:									
1st V.B.	York	43	1,353	1,396	1	7	32	778	
2nd „	Bradford	33	1,015	1,048	1	3	25	767	
3rd „	Leeds	33	1,127	1,160	1	3	28	976	
TOTAL Infantry (exclusive of Cadet Corps and Bearer Cos.)	..	7,830	250,149	257,979	226	1,265	5,933	175,579	
Enrolled members serving under C.O.'s of Cadet Corps	(Not included in previous total)	(Super-numerary to Establishment)					19	828	
Bearer Companies borne on strength of Infantry units	(Not included in previous total)	(Established shown under Bearer Cos.)					17	516	
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,969	176,923	
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).									
London Companies	Calthorpe Street, W.C.	35	657	692	1	4	16	289	
Edinburgh Company	Edinburgh ..	5	95	100	..	1	5	84	
Woolwich Companies	Woolwich ..	44	618	662	1	4	15	570	
Manchester „	Manchester ..	46	888	934	1	5	24	910	
Manchester Brigade Bearer Company	Manchester ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	61	
Maidstone Companies	Maidstone ..	15	263	278	..	1	12	251	
Leeds „	Leeds	10	262	272	..	1	10	262	
Aberdeen „	Aberdeen ..	15	263	278	..	1	14	263	
Gordon V.I.B. Bearer Company	Aberdeen ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	59	
Glasgow Companies	Glasgow	40	658	698	1	4	25	527	
Total R.A.M.C. (Vols.) exclusive of Bearer Companies	..	210	3,704	3,914	4	21	121	3,125	
Total Bearer Companies borne on strength of units of R.A.M.C. (Vols.).	(Not included in previous total)	(Established shown under Bearer Cos.)					5	120	
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	3,276	

Strength.				Special Qualifications.										Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).		
Volunteer Officers.	Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.	Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).		
		Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.						15 Days.	8 or 6 Days.
1	..	828	11	19	53	1	..	..	..	563	..	87	1	..	563	
1	99	500	6	12	34	2	..	..	..	262	..	22	..	..	105	
1	58	828	4	16	44	9	..	..	8	597	..	112	1	..	597	
..	..	69		1	2	7	..	..	..		..	42	..	..	..	..
..	3	739	7	15	36	1	..	..	..	617	..	79	1	..	617	
4	1	815	8	25	59	3	..	..	8	447	..	87	1	..	446	
..	25	817	4	22	49	8	..	1	..	587	..	103	1	..	587	
1	6	1,011	4	23	54	7	..	..	..	735	..	..	..	..	735	
281	5,073	186,866	1458	4,990	11,343	1,043	..	63	..	132,969	1,344	10369	261	..	117140	
..	27	874	..	16	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	36	570	8	16	60	..	..	..	..	396	..	..	..	..	358	
282	5,136	188,310	1466	5,022	11,420	1,046	61	63	..	133,365	1,344	10369	261	..	117498	
3	23	331	4	14	39	..	..	..	..	263	..	19	..	..	133	
..	4	93	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	22	
2	16	603	4	14	47	..	2	14	..	392	..	48	..	314	84	
..	..	934	6	23	69	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	540	
..	..	64	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	49	
..	12	275		1	5	20	..	..	6	..		161	..	..	..	112	82
..	1	273	1	9	18	..	..	..	..	193	..	..	..	..	193	
1	..	278	1	12	18	..	..	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	137	
1	3	65	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	37	
..	1	553		5	23	53	..	..	..	..		511	..	..	..	..
6	57	3,340	23	105	270	..	2	20	..	2,344	..	67	..	426	1,448	
1	3	129	2	5	14	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	86	
7	60	3,469	25	110	284	..	2	20	..	2,438	..	67	..	426	1,534	

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).						Efficient.	
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
					Officers.	Serjeants.			
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS)—continued.									
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE BEARER COMPANIES:—									
Argyll and Sutherland ..	Glasgow ..	3 per company					1 per company	2	49
Bedford	Bedford ..							2	59
Black Watch	Dundee ..							1	61
Cheshire	Chester ..							1	53
Devon	Plymouth ..							3	60
Durham Light Infantry*	Darlington ..							3	61
East Surrey	Teddington ..							3	55
Essex*	Leyton ..							..	54
Gloucester and Somerset ..	Bridgwater ..							1	59
Gordon†	Aberdeen ..							3	59
Hampshire*	Stockbridge ..	4	50						
Harwich	Ipswich ..	2	54						
Highland Light Infantry ..	Glasgow ..	3	58						
Home Counties	Stony Stratford ..	1	63						
Lancashire Fusiliers ..	Bury, Lancs. ..	3	61						
Lancaster and Border ..	Kendal ..	1	56						
Leicester and Lincoln ..	Leicester ..	3	61						
Liverpool	Liverpool ..	2	79						
2nd London	112, Shaftesbury Street, N.	2	46						
3rd London	High Street, Kensington	61 per company					1 per company	2	30
4th London (or City of) ..	Gray's Inn Road, W.C.							2	51
5th London*	Bedford Square, W.C.							1	42
1st Lothian	Edinburgh ..							2	61
Manchester§	Manchester ..							3	61
Norfolk*	Norwich ..							4	57
North-East Lancashire ..	Barnley ..							2	61
Scottish Border*	Dumfries ..							1	41
Seaforth and Cameron ..	Inverness ..							2	46
Sherwood Foresters ..	Derby ..							3	63
South Wales Border..	Ebbw Vale ..							2	61
South Yorkshire	Wakefield..							3	61
Staffordshire	Wolverhampton ..							..	75
Sussex and Kent	Brighton ..	3	47						
Tyne*	Walker-on-Tyne ..	1	84						
Welsh	Cardiff ..	3	61						
Welsh Border	Hereford ..	1	56						

* The officers and men of these Bearer Companies are borne as supernumerary on the strength
† This Bearer Company forms part of the Aberdeen Co., R.A.M.C. (Vols.), and its strength is
§ This unit forms part of the Manchester Companies R.A.M.C. Volunteers, and its strength is

Strength.			Special Qualifications.							Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Volunteer Officers.	Non-efficient.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.						
				Officers.	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.						15 Days.	8 or 6 Days.
..	1	62	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	37
..	1	62	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	58
..	3	65	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	46
..	5	59	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	54
..	..	63	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	51
..	1	65	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	47
..	3	61	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	41
..	2	56	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	23
..	1	62	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	51
..	3	65	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	37
..	14	68	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	56
..	3	59	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	47
..	5	66	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	64	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	65
..	..	64	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	57	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	64	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	59
..	..	81	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60
..	3	51	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	37
..	1	33	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	53	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	34
..	10	53	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	20
1	..	64	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	64	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	61	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	63	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50
1	1	44	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	48	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	66	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	63	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	64	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	75	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	69
..	11	61	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	28
..	2	87	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	68
..	6	70	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	58
1	3	61	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50

of the Infantry units and are included in the Infantry totals and not in the totals of the Bearer Companies.
 included with that unit.
 included with that unit.

Arm and Regiment.	Head Quarters.	Establishments (Army Estimates, 1907-8).					Efficient.		
		Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	Total all Ranks exclud- ing Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.				
					Officers.	Serjeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.	
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS)—continued.									
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies—contd.									
West Kent*	Chatham	3 per company	61 per company	64 per company	..	1 per company	1	59	
West Yorkshire	Halifax				..		1	57	
Wilts and Dorset	Devizes				..		2	62	
Worcester and Warwick ..	Birmingham ..				..		3	60	
Yorkshire*	Hull				..		2	67	
Total Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Com- panies which form separate units	30 companies	90	1,830	1,920	..	30	61	1,736	
Bearer Companies borne on the strength of Infantry units	9 companies	27	549	576	..	9	Strength		
Bearer Companies borne on the strength of units of R.A.M.C. (Volunteers)	2 companies	6	122	128	..	2	Strength		
Other Bearer Companies†..	5 companies	15	305	320	..	5	Strength		
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COM- PANY§:		Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.							
Artillery .. .. .	.. .. .	} 45	854	899	1	4	{ 13 21	172 270	
Infantry .. .. .	.. .. .								
BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS§	Bermuda	14	300	314	1	4	11	145	

* The officers and men of these Bearer Companies are borne as supernumerary on the strength of the Infantry units and are
† These Bearer Companies are provided by the various battalions composing the Infantry Brigade, but have no special
§ These corps are not included in the summaries in Part II. of the Return.

Strength.				Special Qualifications.							Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns (Maxim).	Attended Camp (Permanent Staff included).	
Non-efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.		Tactics (Officers).	Supply Duties.		Signalling.							
Volunteer Officers.	Volunteers.			Officers.	Serjeants.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		16 Days.					8 or 6 Days.	
..	7	67	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45	
..	4	62	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	51	
..	1	65	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	47	
..	1	64	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	54	
..	..	69	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	42	
3	52	1,852	24	60	203	..	..	..	..	1,526	..	..	..	..	1,435	
shown under Infantry.																
shown under R.A.M.C. (Volunteers).																
included with Infantry.																
..	14	199	4	8	16	5	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	} 348	
..	22	313	1	19	25	2	..	..	S	245	..	..	1	..		
..	12	177	5	11	18	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	143	

included in the Infantry totals and not in the totals of the Bearer Companies.
officers told off for the duties; their strength is included in the total Infantry strength.

**LIST OF VOLUNTEER UNITS FURNISHING QUOTA
TO THE SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION ON THE
1st NOVEMBER, 1907.**

Showing the number of officers and men in each unit who were efficient.

	Establishment.			Number who were efficient.		
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY— The Tynemouth	6	150	156	..	..	..
Total Royal Garrison Artillery	6	150	156	..	..	..
ROYAL ENGINEERS— London Division Electrical Engineers	17	288	305	17	288	305
Tyne Division Electrical En- gineers	17	256	273	17	233	250
Severn Division Electrical Engineers	4	54	58	4	54	58
1st Hampshire (Telephonists)..	..	25	25	..	25	25
Total Royal Engineers	38	623	661	38	600	638
INFANTRY— 3rd V.B. Devonshire Regiment	..	12	12	..	12	12
4th " " " "	1	43	44	1	43	44
5th " " " "	1	36	37	1	36	37
1st " Dorsetshire Regiment	..	35	35	..	35	35
(Telephonists)	..	35	35	..	35	35
(Cyclists)	1	33	34	1	33	34
1st V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	4	122	126	4	122	126
2nd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	4	146	150	4	146	150
2nd V.B. Essex Regiment ..	1	25	26	1	25	26
3rd " " " "	..	14	14	..	..	..
2nd V.B. Hampshire Regiment (Telephonists)	..	4	4	..	3	3
3rd V.B. Hampshire Regiment (Telephonists)	..	36	36	..	36	36
4th V.B. Hampshire Regiment (Cyclists)	1	33	34	1	33	34
5th V.B. Hampshire Regiment (Cyclists)	1	33	34	1	24	25
1st V.B. East Kent Regiment..	1	32	33	1	32	33
4th " Royal West Kent Regiment	3	97	100	3	97	100
4th V.B. Royal Fusiliers ..	..	7	7	..	7	7
1st V.B. Suffolk Regiment ..	2	64	66	2	60	62
2nd " " " "	2	50	52	2	50	52
1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regiment	..	7	7	..	7	7
2nd " " " "	1	32	33	1	32	33
1st Cinque Ports V.R.C. " ..	2	50	52	2	50	52
1st V.B. Welsh Regiment ..	2	62	64	1	57	58
2nd " " " "	..	12	12	..	12	12
3rd Glamorgan V.R.C. ..	..	12	12	..	12	12
Total Infantry ..	27	997	1,024	26	964	990
Total, all Arms ..	71	1,770	1,841	64	1,564	1,628

PART II.—SUMMARIES.

N.B.—The Honourable Artillery Company and the
Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps are not included
in these Summaries.

GENERAL SUMMARY—ALL ARMS.

STRENGTH of the VOLUNTEER FORCE by ARMS, 1st November, 1907.

Arm.	Establishments (Army Estimates 1907-8).				Strength.				Special Qualifications.				Present at Inspection (all Ranks, including Permanent Staff).	Mounted Infantry (included in Strength).	Cyclists (included in Strength).	Machine Guns.	Attended Camp.						
	Volunteer Officers.	Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Per- manent Staff.		Efficient.		Non- efficient.		Total all Ranks, excluding Permanent Staff.	Permanent Staff.	Proficient.						Artillery or Tactics (Officers).	Officers.	Supply Duties.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	For 15 days.	For 8 or 6 days only.	
			Officers.	Serjeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteer Serjeants.	Volunteer Officers.	Volunteer Serjeants.			Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.											
Royal Garrison Artillery	...	...	2,154	47,444	49,598	66	341	1,535	36,635	67	2,090	364	1,276	2,703	683	...	...	26,719	...	...	4,013	19,855	
Royal Engineers— Field, Fortress, and Railway	...	...	735	17,288	18,023	21	104	534	13,916	42	734	15,225	306	902	77	...	...	11,453	...	...	20	10,371	
Electrical Engineers	...	...	73	1,218	1,291	1	5	93	1,411	9	89	1,602	5	...	5	...	...	1,310	...	...	...	1,305	
Infantry*	...	...	7,830	250,149	257,979	226	1,265	5,969	176,923	232	5,136	188,310	5,022	11,420	1,046	61	63	133,365	1,344	10,369	261	117,493	
Royal Army Medical Corps (Vols.)	...	...	210	3,704	3,914	4	21	126	3,276	7	60	3,469	25	110	234	...	2	20	2,438	...	67	426	1,534
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies†	...	...	133	2,806	2,944	...	46	61	1,736	3	52	1,852	24	60	203	...	...	1,526	...	...	...	1,435	
Total	...	...	11,140	322,609	333,749‡	318	1,782	8,318	233,897	410	8,161	250,786†	2,005	6,874	15,512	1,811	63	83	176,811	1,344	10,436	261	151,998

* Including, except as regards Establishments, the Bearer Companies which form part of Infantry units, and Cadets who are enrolled volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps under paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.
† Exclusive of Army Reservists supernumerary to the establishment of Volunteer Corps.
‡ The establishment includes all bearer companies; the strength includes only independent bearer companies, companies which are borne on the strength of units of Infantry or R.A.M.C. Volunteers being included with those units.

II.—INCREASE and DECREASE of the VOLUNTEER FORCE (exclusive of PERMANENT STAFF), between 1st November, 1906, and 1st November, 1907.

	Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineers.		Infantry.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies.*	Total.
		Field, Fortress, and Railway.	Electrical.				
Number enrolled on 1st November, 1906	40,407	15,477	2,141†	190,293	3,624	1,837	253,829
Recruits	6,884	2,581	106	34,663	667	420	45,321
Having previously served in—							
Regular Army ..	159	77	..	835	11	8	1,090
Militia	45	15	1	395	2	..	458
Yeomanry	17	4	..	77	1	..	99
Volunteers	533	228	15	3,944	31	29	4,780
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total increase ..	7,638	2,905	122	39,914	720	457	51,756
Died	112	55	6	459	4	6	642
Dismissed for—							
Misconduct ..	53	37	..	334	4	5	433
Non-efficiency ..	553	378	73	3,646	139	34	4,823
Medical Unfitness..	82	45	..	669	6	4	806
Enlisted into—							
Regular Army ..	395	216	4	2,432	56	15	3,118
Militia	73	54	..	1,008	16	5	1,156
Imperial Yeomanry ..	8	1	..	39	2	..	50
Royal Navy or Marines	47	47	..	350	5	3	452
Struck off—							
on attaining 50 years of age	38	19	3	265	..	1	326
on quitting the United Kingdom ..	167	149	..	1,064	23	19	1,422
Voluntarily quitted—							
Under 3 years' service..	1,484	534	75	8,381	125	131	10,730
3 & under 4 yrs. service	1,601	729	113	8,480	144	122	11,189
4 " 5 " "	1,168	259	111	5,477	205	89	7,309
5 " 8 " "	1,150	383	107	5,510	110	37	7,297
Over 8 yrs. service ..	781	192	30	3,155	36	17	4,211
Other causes	6	58	139†	628§	..	4	835
Total decrease ..	7,718	3,156	661	41,897	875	492	54,799
Net { Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease ..	80	251	539	1,983	155	35	3,043
Number enrolled on 1st November, 1907	40,327	15,226	1,602	188,310	3,469	1,852	250,786

* These Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies are the independent units. The Bearer Companies borne on the strength of Infantry units and Royal Army Medical Corps Companies are included under those heads.

† Includes 125 officers and men of the Tay Division, Submarine Miners, disbanded 1 November, 1907.

‡ Includes 1,372 officers and men shown on 1st November, 1906, as Submarine Miners, R.E.

§ Includes 95 officers and men of the 25th Middlesex, B.V.C., disbanded 1st April, 1907.

III.—AGES of the ENROLLED MEMBERS of the VOLUNTEER FORCE (exclusive of Officers and Permanent Staff) on 1st November, 1907.

Arm.	Under 17 years.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 22.	22 to 23.	23 to 24.	24 to 25.	25 to 26.	26 to 27.	27 to 28.	28 to 29.	29 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 years and upwards.	Total.
Royal Garrison Artillery ...	615	2,093	3,494	3,305	3,932	3,594	3,046	2,110	1,531	1,541	1,318	1,112	599	948	3,187	2,313	1,601	907	279	38,725
Royal Engineers—																				
Field and Fortress ...	111	731	1,543	1,792	1,621	1,448	1,162	772	645	571	488	387	296	355	1,137	812	479	255	84	14,650
Electrical ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,500
Infantry ...	3	10,724	19,114	20,578	20,343	17,189	13,217	9,697	8,161	6,761	5,665	4,784	4,294	4,111	13,784	10,103	6,553	3,452	1,231	182,069
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	2,406	218	499	615	540	391	269	167	126	101	86	61	46	31	41	43	43	6	6	3,536
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	5	86	217	233	218	190	140	111	88	63	66	43	36	35	113	69	43	24	3	1,783
Vol. Inf. Bde. Beaver Cos.																				
Total ...	3,142	13,855	24,922	25,999	25,816	23,175	18,005	13,020	10,841	9,113	7,587	6,415	5,623	5,536	19,531	13,463	8,729	4,675	1,606	242,058

IV.—PAST SERVICES of the ENROLLED MEMBERS of the VOLUNTEER FORCE (exclusive of Officers and Permanent Staff) on 1st November, 1907.

Arm.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 6 years.	6 to 7 years.	7 to 8 years.	8 to 9 years.	9 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Total.
Royal Garrison Artillery ...	6,352	6,061	4,748	4,785	3,414	1,920	1,733	1,904	1,216	938	2,481	1,719	1,454	38,725
Royal Engineers—														
Field and Fortress ...	2,416	2,264	2,175	1,882	1,614	668	664	683	322	287	846	498	372	14,650
Electrical ...	118	173	270	295	194	84	67	89	27	30	78	56	19	1,500
Infantry ...	32,459	30,853	25,866	22,772	14,565	8,462	7,866	7,829	4,442	3,239	10,470	6,722	6,693	182,059
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	401	588	463	337	337	190	108	80	41	18	67	39	21	3,536
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	401	588	463	337	337	190	108	80	41	18	67	39	21	3,536
Vol. Inf. Bde. Beaver Cos.														
Total ...	42,372	40,412	33,468	30,399	20,311	11,436	10,472	10,600	6,063	4,920	14,018	9,075	8,507	242,053

V.—COMMAND SUMMARY—continued.

—	Establishment.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total, all Ranks.	Present at Inspection, all Ranks.	Mounted Infantry included in foregoing.	Cyclists included in foregoing.
		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.				
SCOTTISH COMMAND.									
Artillery	11,951	427	9,069	11	294	9,801	4,857	..	..
Engineers	2,865	105	2,163	8	141	2,417	1,767	..	..
Infantry†—									
Grouped Regimental Districts:—									
Highland	26,289	753	16,816	26	351	17,946	10,276	128	693
Lowland	27,672	757	19,047	29	425	20,258	12,049	75	900
Total Infantry	53,961	1,510	35,863	55	776	38,204	22,325	203	1,593
Royal Army Medical Corps ..	1,083	47	940	2	8	997	835	..	..
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies*.. ..	685	10	290	1	9	310	237	..	..
Total all Arms	70,445	2,099	48,325	77	1,228	51,729	30,021	203	1,593

NORTHERN COMMAND.										
Artillery	10,394	326	7,802	21	580	8,739	6,296	..	..	..
Engineers	3,551	126	3,352	7	21	3,506	2,797	..	..	..
Infantry—										
<i>Grouped Regimental Districts:—</i>										
Border	16,604	402	12,340	17	478	13,237	8,682	..	841	..
North Midland	16,607	385	11,624	18	476	12,503	9,770	..	633	..
Yorkshire	12,153	293	9,383	11	313	10,000	7,510	..	723	..
Total Infantry	45,364	1,080	33,347	46	1,267	35,740	25,962	..	2,197	..
Royal Army Medical Corps	273	10	263	..	1	274	193	..	..	..
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies*	585	11	376	..	4	391	334 [†]	..	..	..
Total all Arms	60,167	1,553	45,140	74	1,873	48,640	35,582	..	2,197	..
WESTERN COMMAND.										
Artillery	10,314	299	8,243	13	300	8,855	6,065	..	..	..
Engineers	3,856	127	3,000	6	154	3,287	2,408	..	..	..
Infantry—										
<i>Grouped Regimental Districts:—</i>										
Welsh Border	24,339	565	18,992	27	265	19,849	12,027	..	1,043	..
Lancashire	27,886	556	20,408	26	425	21,415	14,777	432	1,026	..
Total Infantry	52,225	1,121	39,400	53	690	41,264	27,704	432	2,069	..
Royal Army Medical Corps	940	28	977	..	..	1,005	589	..	..	..
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies*	585	14	438	1	14	447	380	..	..	..
Total all Arms	67,920	1,589	52,058	73	1,158	54,878	37,146	432	2,069	..

* The Establishment includes all bearer companies; the strength includes only independent bearer companies, companies which are borne on the strength of units of Infantry or R.A.M.C. Volunteers being included with those units.

† Including, except as regards Establishments, the bearer companies which form part of Infantry units, and Cadets who are enrolled Volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps under paras. 116-118 Volunteer Regulations.

V.—COMMAND SUMMARY—continued.

	Establishment.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total, all Ranks.	Present at Inspection, all Ranks.	Mounted Infantry included in foregoing.	Cyclists included in foregoing.
		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.				
LONDON DISTRICT.									
Artillery	2,576	70	1,642	1	225	1,938	1,605	..	..
Engineers	3,517	141	2,971	11	85	3,208	2,821	..	..
Infantry†	26,919	628	15,203	31	626	16,458	14,336	414	909
Royal Army Medical Corps ..	697	17	292	3	23	335	268	..	19
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies*	325	6	128	..	4	138	109	..	..
Total all Arms	34,034	862	20,236	46	963	22,107	19,139	414	928
Telegraph Sections R.E. (2)									
Total, Great Britain	335,849	8,610	235,602	411	8,168	252,791	176,811	1,344	10,436

* The Establishment includes all bearer companies; the strength includes only independent bearer companies, companies which are borne on the strength of units of Infantry or R.A.M.C. Volunteers being included with those units.

† Including, except as regards Establishments, the bearer companies which form part of Infantry units, and Cadets who are enrolled Volunteers serving under the command of the O.C. the Cadet Corps, under paras. 176-178 Volunteer Regulations.

‡ The strength of one of these sections is included with that of the 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire R.E. Vols., and the other with that of the 24th Middlesex V.R.C., to which they are allotted.

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY.

(PERMANENT STAFF INCLUDED.)

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Aberdeen :—</i>						
Artillery	33	690	..	1	724	428
Engineers	23	450	1	31	505	350
Infantry	151	2,277	4	39	2,471	1,158
R.A.M.C. Volunteers ..	16	324	2	3	345	264
Total	223	3,741	7	74	4,045	2,200
<i>Anglesey :—</i>						
Infantry	3	94	..	2	99	71
<i>Argyll :—</i>						
Artillery	29	655	..	36	720	337
Infantry	24	856	..	1	881	267
Total	53	1,511	..	37	1,601	604
<i>Ayrshire :—</i>						
Artillery	24	670	1	1	696	449
Infantry	43	1,414	2	39	1,503	733
Total	72	2,084	3	40	2,199	1,182
<i>Banffshire :—</i>						
Artillery	23	264	..	3	290	99
Infantry	31	524	..	6	561	307
Total	54	788	..	9	851	406
<i>Bedfordshire :—</i>						
Engineers	18	522	3	7	550	547
Infantry	18	773	5	45	841	624
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	2	60	..	1	63	58
Total	38	1,355	8	53	1,454	1,229
<i>Berkshire :—</i>						
Infantry	38	1,168	1	13	1,220	1,026
<i>Berwick-on-Tweed :—</i>						
Artillery	8	127	..	11	146	96
Infantry	4	108	..	2	114	83
Total	12	235	..	13	260	179
<i>Berwickshire :—</i>						
Artillery	3	45	..	6	54	21
Infantry	34	491	1	19	545	300
Total	37	536	1	25	599	321

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Brecknock :—</i>						
Infantry	23	957	2	8	990	700
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	2	62	..	..	64	58
Total	25	1,019	2	8	1,054	758
<i>Buckingham :—</i>						
Infantry	40	1,041	2	6	1,089	998
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	1	64	..	..	65	66
Total	41	1,105	2	6	1,154	1,064
<i>Bute :—</i>						
Artillery	12	224	..	6	242	48
<i>Caithness :—</i>						
Artillery	16	237	..	43	296	99
Infantry	19	486	..	6	511	190
Total	35	723	..	49	807	289
<i>Cambridge :—</i>						
Infantry	53	1,215	1	49	1,318	694
<i>Cardigan :—</i>						
Artillery	10	168	..	15	193	125
Infantry	6	136	..	4	146	92
Total	16	304	..	19	339	217
<i>Cardmarthen :—</i>						
Infantry	21	602	..	4	627	304
<i>Carnarvon :—</i>						
Artillery	12	308	..	..	320	229
Infantry	23	666	..	..	689	519
Total	35	974	..	..	1,009	748
<i>Cheshire :—</i>						
Artillery	16	621	..	..	637	453
Engineers	43	865	..	11	919	742
Infantry	135	4,348	7	43	4,533	3,326
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	1	54	..	5	60	54
Total	195	5,888	7	59	6,149	4,575

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Cinque Ports:—</i>						
Artillery	45	1,009	3	38	1,095	683
Infantry	45	1,054	1	35	1,135	857
Total	90	2,063	4	73	2,230	1,540
<i>Clackmannan:—</i>						
Infantry	24	556	1	9	590	283
<i>Cornwall:—</i>						
Artillery	25	805	4	81	915	389
Infantry	54	2,014	5	17	2,090	1,349
Total	79	2,819	9	98	3,005	1,738
<i>Cromarty:—</i>						
Artillery	3	82	..	..	85	18
<i>Cumberland:—</i>						
Artillery	22	592	..	5	619	537
Infantry	57	1,389	1	27	1,474	723
Total	79	1,981	1	32	2,093	1,260
<i>Denbighshire:—</i>						
Infantry	26	955	1	40	1,022	858
<i>Derbyshire:—</i>						
Infantry	94	2,548	..	52	2,694	2,024
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	3	63	..	..	66	53
Total	97	2,611	..	52	2,760	2,077
<i>Devonshire:—</i>						
Artillery	47	807	5	132	991	551
Engineers	12	323	3	23	361	224
Infantry	121	3,775	7	88	3,991	2,480
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	3	61	..	..	64	51
Total	183	4,966	15	243	5,407	3,306
<i>Dorsetshire:—</i>						
Artillery	19	387	1	33	440	212
Infantry	30	979	..	4	1,012	690
Total	49	1,365	1	37	1,452	902

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspec- tion.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Dumbarton :—</i>						
Artillery	9	202	..	..	211	78
Infantry	57	1,421	1	20	1,499	1,214
Total	66	1,623	1	20	1,710	1,292
<i>Dumfries :—</i>						
Infantry	30	620	2	9	661	366
<i>Durham :—</i>						
Artillery	86	2,369	3	123	2,581	1,797
Engineers	22	676	2	5	705	628
Infantry	144	4,629	4	154	4,931	3,524
Total	252	7,674	9	282	8,217	5,949
<i>Edinburgh :—</i>						
Artillery	29	606	2	33	670	378
Infantry	164	3,828	7	96	4,097	3,320
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	2	62	1	..	65	51
R.A.M.C. Volunteers ..	5	85	..	4	94	60
Total	202	4,581	10	133	4,926	3,809
<i>Elgin :—</i>						
Artillery	7	112	..	1	120	22
Infantry	28	628	1	9	666	329
Total	35	740	1	10	786	351
<i>Essex :—</i>						
Artillery	45	779	1	42	867	718
Infantry	119	3,657	14	136	3,926	3,111
Total	164	4,436	15	178	4,793	3,829
<i>Fife :—</i>						
Artillery	34	789	3	34	860	389
Infantry	50	1,085	2	37	1,174	700
Total	84	1,874	5	71	2,034	1,089
<i>Frintshire :—</i>						
Engineers	6	119	..	7	132	80
Infantry	26	930	..	12	968	607
Total	32	1,049	..	19	1,100	687

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Forfar :—</i>						
Artillery	34	793	1	21	849	568
Infantry	76	1,985	4	45	2,110	1,499
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	1	62	..	3	66	46
Total	111	2,840	5	69	3,025	2,113
<i>Glamorgan :—</i>						
Artillery	43	1,339	1	17	1,400	1,171
Engineers (Electrical) ..	15	156	..	..	171	84
Infantry	106	3,998	2	124	4,230	1,779
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	3	62	..	6	71	58
Total	167	5,555	3	147	5,872	3,092
<i>Gloucester :—</i>						
Artillery	27	549	..	27	603	423
Engineers	42	1,287	3	91	1,423	997
Infantry	65	2,695	5	63	2,828	2,224
Total	134	4,531	8	181	4,854	3,644
<i>Haddington :—</i>						
Artillery	2	67	..	..	69	30
Infantry	18	460	1	5	484	224
Total	20	527	1	5	553	254
<i>Hampshire :—</i>						
Artillery	47	1,271	4	73	1,395	965
Engineers	20	473	2	13	508	326
Infantry	150	3,620	6	153	3,929	2,866
Total	217	5,364	12	239	5,832	4,157
<i>Haverfordwest :—</i>						
Infantry	10	92	..	1	103	48
<i>Hereford :—</i>						
Infantry	30	930	5	2	967	662
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	1	56	1	3	61	50
Total	31	986	6	5	1,028	712
<i>Hertfordshire :—</i>						
Infantry	56	1,412	4	47	1,519	878

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Huntingdon :—</i>						
Infantry	18	493	..	31	542	348
<i>Inverness :—</i>						
Artillery	20	299	..	9	328	140
Infantry	27	943	1	10	981	458
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	2	47	..	..	49	84
Total	49	1,289	1	19	1,358	632
<i>Isle of Man :—</i>						
Infantry	5	118	..	6	129	39
<i>Isle of Wight :—</i>						
Infantry	16	418	..	23	457	377
<i>Kent :—</i>						
Artillery	62	1,288	2	32	1,384	1,130
Engineers	4	126	..	18	148	65
Infantry	141	3,718	6	103	3,968	2,891
R.A.M.C. Volunteers ..	29	825	1	28	883	553
Total	236	5,957	9	181	6,383	4,639
<i>Kincardine :—</i>						
Artillery	8	150	..	7	165	68
Infantry	18	310	..	..	328	203
Total	26	460	..	7	493	271
<i>Kinross :—</i>						
Infantry	3	104	..	1	108	73
<i>Kirkcudbright :—</i>						
Artillery	3	57	..	3	63	29
Infantry	22	548	..	..	570	294
Total	25	605	..	3	633	323
<i>Lanark :—</i>						
Artillery	38	1,115	2	11	1,166	604
Engineers	66	1,584	6	102	1,758	1,276
Infantry	314	8,315	8	201	8,838	4,745
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	5	119	..	6	130	106
R.A.M.C. Volunteers ..	26	531	..	1	558	511
Total	449	11,664	16	321	12,450	7,242

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Lancashire :—</i>						
Artillery	180	4,841	9	246	5,276	3,220
Engineers	52	1,741	6	83	1,882	1,365
Engineers (Electrical) ..	11	119	..	53	183	137
Infantry	582	21,185	34	489	22,290	15,531
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	7	204	..	..	211	160
R.A.M.C. Volunteers	28	977	..	..	1,005	589
Total	860	29,067	49	871	30,847	21,002
<i>Leicester :—</i>						
Infantry	42	1,250	2	150	1,444	1,093
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	3	61	..	..	64	59
Total	45	1,311	2	150	1,508	1,152
<i>Lincoln :—</i>						
Artillery	18	470	..	50	538	445
Infantry	59	1,796	4	53	1,912	1,250
Total	77	2,266	4	103	2,450	1,695
<i>Linlithgow :—</i>						
Infantry	23	634	1	7	665	360
<i>London, City of :—</i>						
Artillery	21	636	..	70	727	611
Engineers	20	703	1	18	742	686
Infantry	77	2,075	7	44	2,203	1,933
Total	118	3,414	8	132	3,672	3,230
<i>Merioneth :—</i>						
Infantry	2	147	..	..	149	88
<i>Middlesex :—</i>						
Artillery	37	734	1	102	874	717
Engineers	23	513	1	21	558	494
Engineers (Electrical) ..	22	576	7	19	624	531
Infantry	584	14,596	23	657	15,860	13,907
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	4	82	..	1	87	70
R.A.M.C. Volunteers	17	292	3	23	335	268
Total	687	16,793	35	823	18,338	15,987

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Midlothian :—</i>						
Artillery	20	344	1	34	399	217
Engineers (Electrical) ..	9	65	..	4	78	71
Infantry	50	1,504	1	33	1,588	1,072
Total	79	1,913	2	71	2,065	1,360
<i>Monmouth :—</i>						
Artillery	16	451	3	..	470	457
Infantry	78	3,051	4	17	3,150	2,233
Total	94	3,502	7	17	3,620	2,690
<i>Montgomery :—</i>						
Infantry	12	379	..	..	391	327
<i>Nairn :—</i>						
Artillery	6	126	..	6	138	48
<i>Newcastle :—</i>						
Artillery	14	162	1	7	184	151
Engineers	21	771	2	4	798	647
Infantry	36	1,106	1	31	1,174	743
Total	71	2,039	4	42	2,156	1,541
<i>Norfolk :—</i>						
Artillery	25	618	..	32	675	635
Infantry	81	2,560	5	85	2,731	1,681
Total	106	3,178	5	117	3,406	2,316
<i>Northampton :—</i>						
Engineers	4	191	..	4	199	147
Infantry	53	1,572	3	8	1,636	1,492
Total	57	1,763	3	12	1,835	1,639
<i>Northumberland :—</i>						
Artillery	44	995	4	31	1,074	766
Engineers (Electrical) ..	22	337	1	7	367	356
Infantry	60	2,125	1	71	2,257	1,464
Total	126	3,457	6	109	3,698	2,586
<i>Nottingham :—</i>						
Infantry	58	1,872	6	26	1,962	1,624

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Orkney</i> :—						
Artillery	31	525	1	4	561	266
Infantry	10	193	1	23	227	182
Total	41	718	2	27	788	448
<i>Oxford</i> :—						
Infantry	48	1,190	1	186	1,425	895
<i>Peebles</i> :—						
Infantry	9	209	2	11	231	83
<i>Pembrokeshire</i> :—						
Infantry	12	185	..	3	200	113
<i>Perthshire</i> :—						
Artillery	3	97	..	..	100	64
Infantry	52	1,205	7	20	1,284	604
Total	55	1,302	7	20	1,384	668
<i>Radnor</i> :—						
Infantry	1	81	..	..	82	54
<i>Renfrew</i> :—						
Artillery	12	306	..	6	324	201
Engineers (Electrical) ..	7	64	1	4	76	70
Infantry	101	2,334	2	78	2,515	1,438
Total	120	2,704	3	88	2,915	1,709
<i>Ross-shire</i> :—						
Artillery	9	176	..	..	185	71
Infantry	34	798	1	12	845	421
Total	43	974	1	12	1,030	492
<i>Roxburgh</i> :—						
Infantry	24	435	2	2	463	223
<i>Selkirk</i> :—						
Infantry	14	389	2	3	408	205
<i>Shropshire</i> :—						
Artillery	7	201	..	12	220	128
Infantry	46	1,293	6	3	1,348	1,047
Total	53	1,494	6	15	1,568	1,175

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Somerset :—</i>						
Artillery	10	202	..	1	213	110
Engineers	19	411	1	25	456	279
Infantry	76	2,200	1	133	2,410	1,623
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	1	60	1	1	63	51
Total	106	2,873	3	160	3,142	2,063
<i>Stafford :—</i>						
Artillery	15	314	..	10	339	282
Infantry	137	4,306	6	197	4,646	3,878
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	..	76	..	..	76	69
Total	152	4,696	6	207	5,061	4,229
<i>Stirling :—</i>						
Artillery	6	165	..	11	182	75
Infantry	32	744	..	4	780	691
Total	38	909	..	15	962	766
<i>Suffolk :—</i>						
Artillery	28	659	..	32	719	558
Infantry	59	1,857	2	106	2,024	1,335
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	2	55	..	3	60	50
Total	89	2,571	2	141	2,803	1,943
<i>Surrey :—</i>						
Artillery	12	272	..	53	337	277
Infantry	205	5,601	13	184	6,003	4,643
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	3	56	..	3	62	41
Total	220	5,929	13	240	6,402	4,961
<i>Sussex :—</i>						
Artillery	39	794	..	68	901	666
Engineers	28	615	7	241	891	385
Infantry	65	1,606	4	36	1,711	1,307
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	3	48	..	11	62	48
Total	135	3,063	11	356	3,565	2,406

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued.*

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>Sutherland :—</i>						
Artillery	5	127	..	18	150	64
Infantry	16	360	1	31	408	252
Total	21	487	1	49	558	316
<i>Tower Hamlets :—</i>						
Engineers	27	1,179	2	27	1,235	1,110
Infantry	66	1,956	3	5	2,030	1,787
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	2	46	..	3	51	39
Total	95	3,181	5	35	3,316	2,936
<i>Warwick :—</i>						
Artillery	18	481	1	51	551	412
Infantry	86	2,710	6	90	2,892	2,304
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	3	61	..	1	65	54
Total	107	3,252	7	142	3,508	2,770
<i>Westmoreland :—</i>						
Infantry	23	607	..	22	652	362
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	1	56	..	..	57	45
Total	24	663	..	22	709	407
<i>Wigtown :—</i>						
Artillery	8	153	..	..	161	53
Infantry	5	200	..	..	205	124
Total	13	353	..	..	366	177
<i>Wiltshire :—</i>						
Infantry	51	1,560	..	18	1,629	1,371
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company	2	63	..	1	66	47
Total	53	1,623	..	19	1,695	1,418
<i>Worcester :—</i>						
Artillery	32	559	..	28	619	444
Infantry	56	2,018	3	42	2,149	1,683
Total	88	2,607	3	70	2,768	2,127

VI.—COUNTY SUMMARY—*continued*.

County.	Efficients.		Non-Efficients.		Total.	Present at Inspection.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.		
<i>York, East Riding :—</i>						
Artillery	35	867	1	114	1,017	692
Infantry	44	1,542	1	61	1,648	1,256
Total	79	2,409	2	175	2,665	1,948
<i>York, North Riding :—</i>						
Artillery	22	520	7	168	717	500
Engineers (Electrical) ..	7	99	..	2	108	61
Infantry	47	1,481	2	101	1,631	990
Total	76	2,100	9	271	2,456	1,551
<i>York, West Riding :—</i>						
Artillery	77	1,700	5	71	1,853	1,312
Engineers	54	1,469	2	3	1,528	1,105
Infantry	249	7,841	10	252	8,352	6,254
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies	4	120	..	4	128	108
R.A.M.C. Volunteers.. ..	10	263	..	1	274	193
Total	394	11,393	17	331	12,135	8,972
<i>Special Corps not included in the above —</i>						
Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps	49	..	..	..	49	..
Total all Arms	8,610	235,602	411	8,168	252,791	176,811

VII.—ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH, &c., OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE,
BY ARMS,

From 1st November, 1898, to 1st November, 1907.
(Permanent Staff included.)

(a) VOLUNTEER LIGHT HORSE. *

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.			Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Signaling.	Who have passed in Supply Duties.	Present at Inspection.	Per-centage present at Inspection to En-rolled.		
		Efficients.		Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Total.						
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.										
												Non-Com. Officers and Men.	
1st November, 1898.	304	17	163	26	206	12	16	28	..	..	169	87·38	82·04
1899	304	17	163	20	200	13	18	31	..	..	169	90·00	84·50
1900	304	12	119	41	172	12	15	27	..	..	120	76·16	69·77

* Merged into Imperial Yeomanry, 31st October, 1901—A.O. 109 of 1901.

VII.—(b) ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS).

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.				Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Tactics or Artillery.		Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-cent- age of Effi- cients to En- rolled.	Per- cent- age present at Inspection to En- rolled.
		Efficients.		Non- Effi- cients.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Total.	Officers.	Non- Com. Officers.	Officers.	Non- Com. Officers.					
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.														
1st November, 1898	47,645	1,630	38,964	1,428	42,022	1,297	2,537	3,894	490	3	5	..	..	36,359	96·60	86·52	
" "	48,000	1,661	39,096	1,209	41,966	1,337	2,620	3,957	559	1	2	..	..	36,592	97·11	87·17	
" "	51,374	1,864	47,198	1,265	50,327	1,487	2,750	4,237	588	..	2	..	..	44,489	97·49	88·40	
" "	52,010	1,798	46,143	1,673	49,614	1,500	2,800	4,300	650	..	7	..	..	43,554	96·63	87·78	
" "	52,014	1,760	39,407	2,825	43,992	1,442	2,741	4,183	661	..	..	..	..	37,738	93·57	85·78	
" "	50,890	1,677	37,888	2,342	41,907	1,363	2,747	4,110	623	..	..	..	..	32,004	94·41	76·36	
" "	50,649	1,639	38,005	2,091	41,735	1,312	2,736	4,048	629	..	..	..	..	33,268	94·99	79·71	
" "	50,167	1,566	36,936	1,704	40,206	1,278	2,710	3,988	639	..	..	..	..	30,446	95·76	75·73	
" "	50,007	1,577	37,258	1,949	40,784	1,266	2,740	4,006	664	..	..	..	..	27,806	95·22	68·18	
" "	50,005	1,591	36,939	2,161	40,691	1,276	2,703	3,979	688	..	..	..	..	26,719	94·69	65·66	

VII.—(c) ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

(3109)

Field, Fortress, and Railway Units.*

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.				Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Tactics or Artillery.	Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-centage of Effi-cients to En-rolled.	
		Efficients.		Non-Effi-cients.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Total.		Officers.	Non-Officers.	Non-Officers.	Com. Officers.			
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.													
1st November, 1898	13,735	427	10,413	389	11,229	293	682	975	74	..	..	..	..	9,754	96.54	86.86
"	1899	427	10,876	459	11,762	306	669	975	74	..	..	..	..	10,014	96.09	85.13
"	1900	520	13,949	408	14,877	380	798	1,178	81	..	..	..	..	13,017	97.26	87.50
"	1901	522	14,679	618	15,819	390	832	1,232	81	..	..	..	..	13,504	96.09	85.36
"	1902	544	14,442	821	15,807	396	876	1,272	75	..	..	..	..	12,437	94.80	78.68
"	1903	566	14,501	1,011	16,078	386	875	1,261	77	..	..	..	..	12,118	93.71	75.37
"	1904	561	14,623	894	16,078	410	910	1,320	73	..	..	..	..	12,701	94.44	79.00
"	1905	567	14,642	907	16,116	411	913	1,324	79	..	..	..	..	12,738	94.37	79.04
"	1906	568	14,897	904	16,369	408	922	1,330	76	..	..	..	..	12,737	94.48	77.81
"	1907	563	14,013	776	15,347	406	902	1,308	77	..	..	..	..	11,453	94.94	74.63

* Previous to 1907 the numbers include one corps of Electrical Engineers.

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VII.—(d) ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

Electrical Engineers.*

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.				Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-cent- age of Effi- cients to En- rolled.	
		Efficients.		Non- Effi- cients.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Total.	Officers.	Non- Com. Officers.	Officers.	Non- Com. Officers.			
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.												
1st November, 1898	1,809	73	1,149	41	1,263	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,075	96·75	85·11
"	1,809	73	1,128	72	1,273	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,119	94·34	87·90
"	1,689	85	1,462	86	1,633	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,382	94·73	84·63
"	1,689	89	1,526	79	1,694	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	1,500	95·34	88·55
"	1,689	86	1,512	85	1,683	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,511	94·94	89·78
"	1,885	100	1,664	127	1,891	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,657	93·28	87·62
"	1,885	95	1,738	87	1,920	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,797	95·47	93·60
"	1,885	89	1,574	76	1,739	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1,497	95·63	86·08
"	1,885	81	1,100	191	1,372	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	995	86·08	72·52
"	1,297	93	1,416	98	1,607	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1,310	93·90	81·52

* The numbers for the years prior to 1907 represent Submarine Miners R.E. (Volunteers).

VII.—(e) INFANTRY.

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.				Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Tactics or Artillery.		Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspec-tion.	Per-cent-age of Effi-cients to En-rolled.	
		Efficients.		Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.					
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.														
													Non-Com. Officers.	Officers.			
1st November, 1898	198,099	5,758	164,389	4,468	174,615	4,740	10,258	14,998	1,128	7	12	14			25	149,766	97.44	85.77
"	1899	193,198	5,783	163,286	4,145	173,214	4,772	10,222	14,994	1,180	8	16	14	21	147,616	97.60	85.22
"	1900	266,651	6,536	196,700	5,373	208,609	5,427	11,396	16,823	1,202	9	15	7	16	171,309	97.42	82.12
"	1901	267,327	6,725	207,022	4,918	218,665	5,621	11,764	17,385	1,239	16	92	7	17	181,202	97.75	82.87
"	1902	268,258	6,785	188,096	8,093	202,374	5,565	11,880	17,395	1,255	18	154	13	11	153,058	96.01	75.40
"	1903	267,277	6,456	174,585	7,494	188,535	5,221	11,640	16,861	1,218	20	204	15	14	145,965	96.02	77.42
"	1904	264,606	6,254	176,632	6,019	188,905	5,064	11,522	16,586	1,170	*	*	23	21	148,151	96.81	78.43
"	1905	262,854	6,135	174,789	5,173	186,097	4,990	11,422	16,412	1,077	*	*	41	40	138,331	97.22	74.33
"	1906	260,521	6,233	179,545	5,991	191,759	5,035	11,469	16,504	1,055	*	*	52	34	137,247	96.88	71.57
"	1907	259,470	6,182	178,172	5,422	189,776	5,022	11,420	16,442	1,046	*	*	61	63	133,365	97.15	70.28

* Since 1904 the Signalling qualification has been obtained regimentally.

VII.—(f) ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.			Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Signalling.	Officers who have passed in Tactics in Artillery.	Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-cent-age of Effi-cients to En-rolled.	Per-cent-age present at Inspec-tion to En-rolled.	
		Efficients.		Non-Effi-cients.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Serjeants.			Total.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.				Non-Com. Officers.
		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.												
1st November, 1898	1,488	56	1,261	23	1,340	46	104	150	..	..	..	1,253	98·06	98·30	
" "	1,870	59	1,352	28	1,439	48	109	157	..	..	..	1,246	98·05	86·58	
" "	1,900	64	1,860	86	2,010	51	151	202	..	..	..	1,657	95·72	82·44	
" "	1,901	89	2,469	126	2,684	60	197	257	..	..	..	2,343	95·30	87·29	
" "	1,902	108	2,824	224	3,156	89	228	317	..	..	..	2,548	94·56	84·32	
" "	1,903	111	2,964	168	3,243	94	243	337	..	..	..	2,452	94·82	75·60	
" "	1,904	115	2,938	208	3,261	94	250	344	..	..	..	2,641	93·62	80·99	
" "	1,905	122	3,173	147	3,442	107	281	388	..	..	2	2,626	95·73	76·29	
" "	1,906	125	3,432	92	3,649	104	287	391	..	..	2	2,748	97·48	75·81	
" "	1,907	130	3,297	67	3,494	110	284	394	..	..	2	2,438	98·08	69·78	

VII.—(g) VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE BEARER COMPANIES.*

Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.					Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Tactics or Artillery.	Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-cent-age present of Effi-cients to En-rolled.
	Efficients.		Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Total.	Officers.		Non-Com. Officers.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.			
	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.													
	1st November, 1902	2,210	34	853	51	938	30	80	110	..	..	..	..		
" " 1903	2,990	48	1,481	35	1,514	43	146	189	..	..	..	..	1,311	97·68	
" " 1904	2,990	58	1,728	69	1,855	54	182	236	..	..	..	..	1,616	96·28	
" " 1905	2,990	61	1,744	56	1,861	59	199	258	..	..	..	..	1,583	96·99	
" " 1906	2,990	67	1,771	73	1,911	65	198	263	..	..	..	..	1,505	96·18	
" " 1907	2,990	61	1,760	55	1,876	60	203	263	..	..	..	..	1,526	97·07	

* These are the independent units formed under para. 15 of the Volunteer Regulations, 1901.

Note.—The Establishment includes all bearer companies; the Strength includes only independent bearer companies, companies which are borne on the strength of units of Infantry or of R.A.M.C. Volunteers being included with those units.

VII.—(h) MOTOR VOLUNTEER CORPS.*

	Estab-lish-ment.	Strength.				Proficients.			Officers who have passed in Tactics, or Artillery.	Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have passed in Supply Duties.		Present at Inspection.	Per-cent-age present of Effi-cients to En-rolled.
		Efficients.		Non-Effi-cients.	Total all Ranks.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Total.		Officers.	Com. Officers.	Officers.	Com. Officers.		
1st November, 1903	203	23	90	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	..
" " 1904	203	32	119	4	155	31	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	97-42	..
" " 1905	203	45	105	..	150	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	..

* First formed in 1903 and disbanded 26th July, 1906.

VIII.—ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH, &c., OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, ALL ARMS, SINCE 1861.

Year.	Estab- lishment.	Number of Super- numeraries authorised to be Enrolled.	Efficient. Non- Efficient.	Total all Ranks.	Extra- Efficient.	Proficients.			Officers who have Passed in Tactics.		Who have passed in Signalling.		Present at Inspection.	Percentage of Efficients to Enrolled.	Percentage of Extra- Efficients in Enrolled in Light Horse, Engineer, Mounted, Rifle, and Rifle Arms.	Percentage at Inspection to Enrolled.
						Officers.	Ser- jeants.	Total.			Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.				
1861..	211,961	..	140,100	161,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.9	..	..
1862..	218,308	..	131,420	157,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	..	..
1863..	226,156	..	113,511	162,935	47,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.66	34.96	..
1864..	225,490	..	123,707	170,544	62,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.53	44.55	..
1865..	226,661	..	133,848	178,484	65,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74.99	45.04	..
1866..	229,402	..	142,849	181,565	78,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.67	52.96	..
1867..	235,812	..	155,216	187,864	90,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.62	59.45	..
1868..	245,748	..	170,298	199,194	102,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.49	63.37	..
1869..	244,931	..	168,477	195,287	105,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.27	66.88	..
1870..	244,966	..	170,671	193,893	113,761	..	..	8,457	..	..	..	..	139,901	88.02	72.7	72.15
1871..	246,232	..	172,619	192,608	117,721	..	..	10,638	..	..	..	..	138,334	89.62	75.6	71.82
1872..	244,818	..	160,737	178,279	114,080	..	..	11,582	..	..	..	..	137,322	90.16	79.02	77.36
1873..	240,067	..	153,216	171,937	..	..	..	12,911	..	..	..	..	135,115	89.11	..	78.53
1874..	236,685	3,252	161,100	175,387	..	..	..	14,152	..	..	..	..	139,858	91.85	..	79.74
1875..	238,261	3,333	168,709	181,080	..	..	10,163	14,869	..	..	..	..	145,753	93.16	..	80.49
1876..	238,059	3,653	174,184	185,501	..	4,706	10,588	15,525	..	..	..	..	151,753	93.89	..	81.08
1877..	240,120	4,956	182,810	193,095	..	4,937	11,111	16,306	..	..	..	..	159,378	94.7	..	82.56
1878..	244,263	5,182	194,191	203,213	..	5,195	11,518	17,054	..	..	..	..	170,209	95.55	..	83.75
1879..	245,185	5,421	197,485	206,265	..	5,586	11,825	17,411	..	..	..	..	174,646	95.75	..	84.67
1880..	243,546	1,060	196,938	206,537	..	5,482	11,802	17,284	..	..	..	..	173,473	95.35	..	83.99
1881..	245,429	610	200,162	208,303	..	5,604	11,875	17,479	..	..	..	..	175,651	96.08	..	84.32
1882..	246,119	550	199,374	207,336	..	5,692	11,929	17,621	328	..	..	..	175,878	96.16	..	84.83

VIII.—Establishment, Strength, &c, of the Volunteer Force, All Arms, since 1801—continued.

Year.	Estab- lishment.	Number of Super- numeraries authorised to be Enrolled.	Efficient.	Non- Efficient.	Total Ranks.	Prodigents.		Officers who have served in the Arillery.	Who have passed in Signalling.		Who have duties in Supply Divs.		Present at Inspection.	Percentage of Efficient to Enrolled.	Percentage Present at Inspection to Enrolled.
						Officers.	Ser- jeants.		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.			
1863..	247,542	..	202,428	6,937	209,365	5,769	12,128	485	..	..	..	..	179,739	96.69	85.85
1864..	249,419	..	208,365	6,650	215,015	5,820	12,327	627	..	..	..	..	184,282	96.91	85.71
1865..	250,967	..	218,207	5,805	224,012	5,946	12,432	728	..	..	..	..	194,888	97.42	86.98
1866..	253,935	..	221,105	5,647	226,752	6,020	12,678	789	..	..	..	..	196,293	97.51	86.57
1867..	255,478	..	221,491	6,347	228,038	6,129	12,792	904	4	..	..	..	197,269	97.12	86.5
1868..	257,743	..	220,124	6,345	226,469	6,164	12,932	1,086	27	..	..	..	196,707	97.19	86.86
1869..	259,583	..	216,999	7,022	224,021	6,179	12,954	1,226	48	81	..	..	191,007	96.87	85.26
1890..	280,310	..	212,293	8,755	221,048	6,126	13,010	1,188	72	136	..	..	187,496	96.04	84.82
1891..	261,214	..	214,197	7,849	222,046	6,114	13,151	1,208	81	151	..	..	185,331	96.47	83.47
1892..	261,989	..	217,302	8,121	225,423	6,068	13,270	1,242	85	170	..	..	190,223	96.40	84.38
1893..	261,432	..	219,111	8,680	227,791	6,067	13,377	1,290	20	42	9	12	194,113	96.21	85.23
1894..	261,155	..	224,625	6,803	231,328	6,138	13,550	1,380	22	46	11	18	200,592	97.06	86.71
1895..	260,968	..	224,962	6,742	231,704	6,124	13,601	1,433	32	54	10	20	198,673	97.09	85.74
1896..	262,037	..	229,034	7,025	236,059	6,229	13,623	1,528	27	40	9	20	204,229	97.02	86.52
1897..	262,568	..	225,206	6,592	231,798	6,306	13,629	1,605	13	22	11	28	197,645	97.15	85.27
1898..	262,580	..	224,300	6,378	230,678	6,388	13,657	1,694	10	17	14	25	198,376	97.24	86.0
1899..	263,416	..	223,921	5,833	229,854	6,476	13,638	1,816	9	18	14	21	196,756	97.41	85.6
1900..	339,511	..	270,869	7,259	277,628	7,357	15,110	1,874	9	17	7	16	231,974	97.39	83.6
1901..	342,003	..	281,062	7,414	288,476	7,574	15,593	1,971	16	99	7	17	242,103	97.43	83.93
1902..	345,547	..	256,451	12,099	268,550	7,522	15,755	1,995	18	154	13	13	208,083	95.49	77.48
1903..	346,171	..	242,104	11,177	253,281	7,107	15,651	1,921	20	204	15	19	195,508	95.58	77.19
1904..	343,246	..	244,537	9,372	253,909	6,965	15,602	1,876	+	+	23	41	200,174	96.31	78.84
1905..	341,283	..	241,549	8,062	249,611	6,888	15,625	1,800	+	+	43	40	187,221	96.77	75.01
1906..	338,452	..	246,654	9,200	255,854	6,873	15,616	1,800	+	+	54	54	183,038	96.40	71.54
1907..	335,849	..	244,212	8,579	252,791	6,874	15,512	1,816	+	+	63	83	176,811	96.61	69.95

† Since 1904 the Signalling qualification has been obtained regimentally.

N.B.—Members of Cadet Corps who are enrolled Volunteers, but who are for administrative purposes under the Officer Commanding the Cadet Corps, are superannuated to the establishments given above, but are included in the strengths.

WAR OFFICE,

23rd April, 1908.

By Command of the Army Council,



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LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

ARMY.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) TRAINING RETURN, 1907.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1908.

REGIMENT.	PRESENT AT TRAINING (Date of Inspection).							ABSENT FROM TRAINING (Date of Inspection).																	
	Yeomanry Officers.	Per- manent Staff.		Yeomen.				All Ranks.	Yeomanry Officers.	With Leave.					All Ranks.	Without Leave.					All Ranks.				
		Adjutant.	Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Adjutant.			Per- manent Staff.	Yeomen.	Yeomanry Officers.	Per- manent Staff.	Yeomen.		All Ranks.									
Ayrshire	17	1	5	33	2	317	375	3	-	-	3	-	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bedfordshire...	16	1	5	31	7	329	389	3	-	-	5	-	25	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Berks	25	1	5	35	8	344	418	2	-	-	3	-	60	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Buckinghamshire	21	1	5	31	7	362	427	3	-	-	2	-	39	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cheshire	19	1	5	35	5	352	417	4	-	-	1	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Denbighshire	18	1	5	29	4	354	411	2	-	-	1	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Derbyshire	23	1	5	36	6	368	439	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon, Royal 1st	19	1	5	29	8	366	428	2	-	-	3	-	22	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
Devon, Royal North	21	1	5	35	8	377	447	2	-	-	1	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Dorset	22	1	5	28	8	271	335	3	-	-	2	-	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Essex	22	1	5	34	7	347	416	7	-	-	-	-	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	-	-
Fifeshire and Forfarshire	18	1	5	33	3	335	395	2	-	-	-	2	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Glamorganshire	16	1	5	32	7	334	395	2	-	-	3	-	29	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gloucestershire	18	1	5	36	6	322	388	6	-	-	1	1	28	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Hampshire	21	1	4	32	8	308	374	2	-	1	3	-	22	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts	14	1	5	30	6	257	313	6	-	-	5	1	31	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	-	-
Ireland, North of	19	1	5	34	8	346	413	4	-	-	1	-	25	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
Ireland, South of	19	1	5	33	5	344	407	4	-	-	4	2	50	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Kent, Royal East	22	1	5	34	6	302	370	1	-	-	4	-	59	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Kent, West	19	1	5	28	5	236	294	-	-	-	3	-	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
King's Colonials	20	1	5	33	2	314	375	5	-	-	3	1	91	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lanarkshire	15	1	5	31	7	313	372	4	-	-	3	-	25	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Lanarkshire (Royal Glasgow)	11	1	4	28	8	390	442	4	-	1	4	-	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-
Lancaster's Own, Duke of	14	1	5	36	4	350	410	3	-	-	1	2	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Lancashire Hussars	16	1	5	34	5	377	438	2	-	-	1	-	11	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	11	-	-	-
Leicestershire	18	1	5	33	4	370	431	4	-	-	3	-	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lincolnshire...	18	1	5	33	5	335	397	4	-	-	1	-	26	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
London, City of	22	1	5	36	8	375	447	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
London, 2nd County of	17	1	5	30	5	318	376	6	-	-	5	-	27	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London, 3rd County of	15	1	5	32	7	348	408	-	-	-	3	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Lothians and Berwickshire	17	1	4	30	8	276	336	1	-	1	5	-	74	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loval's Scouts	46	2	10	63	6	784	911	9	-	-	3	-	21	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Middlesex	20	1	5	34	5	352	417	6	-	-	2	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
Montgomeryshire	21	1	5	35	7	390	459	1	-	-	1	-	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	19	1	5	33	6	319	383	5	-	-	3	1	35	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	15	-	5	28	5	290	343	5	1	-	4	-	38	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Northumberland	21	1	5	32	8	350	417	5	-	-	5	-	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)	17	1	5	30	3	295	351	2	-	-	3	1	49	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire (South Nottinghamshire Hussars)	21	1	5	31	7	344	409	2	-	-	2	1	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Oxfordshire	21	1	5	31	3	343	404	1	-	-	3	1	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	-	-
Pembroke	17	1	5	37	7	381	448	3	-	-	-	-	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Scottish Horse	43	2	9	65	10	714	843	10	-	-	4	2	48	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
Shropshire	21	1	5	37	8	375	447	1	-	-	1	-	24	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Somerset, North	12	1	5	29	5	324	376	2	-	-	2	-	24	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Somerset, West	17	1	5	36	6	376	441	2	-	-	1	-	21	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Staffordshire...	17	1	5	34	4	349	410	3	-	-	1	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
Suffolk...	15	1	5	31	8	311	371	3	-	-	4	-	21	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Surrey	25	1	5	34	4	375	444	3	-	-	2	-	18	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Sussex	24	1	5	32	6	296	364	2	-	-	2	-	56	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwickshire	21	1	5	35	8	360	430	1	-	-	1	-	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Westmoreland and Cumberland	11	1	5	32	6	306	361	4	-	-	3	-	32	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiltshire, Royal	19	1	5	36	8	349	418	5	-	-	1	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Worcestershire	12	1	5	36	6	344	404	4	-	-	1	-	34	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yorkshire Hussars	21	1	5	35	8	368	438	5	-	-	1	-	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yorkshire Dragoons	24	1	5	37	8	368	443	1	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Yorkshire, East Riding of	17	1	5	37	6	390	456	3	-	-	1	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	1089	57	286	1,904	345	19,790	23,471	182	1	3	124	16	1,457	1,783	1	-	-	1	2	285	289	2,07	-	-	-

WAR OFFICE,
27th January, 1908.

END) AT THE DATES OF THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF EACH CORPS IN 1907.

TOTAL ENROLLED.					ESTABLISHMENT.					WANTING TO COMPLETE.					SUPERNUMERARY.					HORSES.										
Percent of Total.	Yeomen.				Yeomanry Officers.	Permanent Staff.		Yeomen.			Yeomanry Officers.	Permanent Staff.		Yeomen.			Yeomanry Officers.	Permanent Staff.		Yeomen.			Own or Relatives.	Government.	Hired.	Total.				
	Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.		All Ranks.	Adjutant.	Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters.		Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Adjutant.	Serjeants.	Serjeants.		Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.										
5	36	2	338	402	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	1	6	61	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	-	109	342		
5	36	7	362	430	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	7	-	-	1	1	37	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	200	359		
5	38	8	406	485	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	9	127	-	233	360	
5	33	7	404	474	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	2	-	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	240	15	179	434
5	36	5	369	439	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	1	3	30	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	19	188	404
5	30	4	372	432	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	7	4	27	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	249	367
5	36	6	369	443	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	1	2	30	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	309	429
5	32	8	397	464	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	5	-	-	5	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	143	411
5	36	8	392	465	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	1	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	23	211	430
5	30	8	288	357	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	1	-	-	7	-	111	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	1	115	339
5	34	8	380	457	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	3	-	19	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	169	18	205	392	
5	33	5	349	413	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	4	3	50	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	200	396
5	35	7	364	430	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	8	-	-	2	1	35	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	17	198	374
5	37	7	355	429	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	2	-	-	-	1	44	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	-	95	395
5	35	8	330	402	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	2	-	69	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	18	197	313
5	35	7	296	365	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	5	-	-	2	1	103	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	152	282
5	35	8	395	467	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	2	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	26	393
5	37	7	399	472	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	5	166	396
5	38	6	367	440	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	-	2	32	37	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	184	22	164	370	
5	31	5	288	329	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	7	-	-	6	3	131	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	180	265
5	36	3	406	476	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	1	-	-	1	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	20	-	303	323
5	34	7	342	408	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	7	-	-	3	1	57	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	15	151	352
5	32	8	411	472	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	11	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	51	4	352	407	
5	37	6	381	447	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	9	-	-	-	2	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	20	290	374
5	36	5	398	463	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	8	-	-	1	3	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	21	340	390
5	36	4	392	460	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	1	4	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	1	178	389
5	34	5	363	430	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	3	3	36	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	163	363
5	36	8	405	477	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	58	-	308	366	
5	35	5	345	414	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	2	3	54	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	307	344
5	35	7	366	429	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	11	-	-	2	1	33	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	13	295	381
5	35	8	350	417	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	8	-	-	2	-	49	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	121	311
10	66	6	809	948	67	2	10	74	16	798	967	12	-	-	8	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	838	-	113	951	
5	36	5	373	446	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	1	3	26	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	353	413
5	36	7	404	475	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	203	16	186	405	
5	36	7	355	428	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	2	-	-	1	1	44	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	-	130	358
5	32	5	332	395	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	5	3	67	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	147	297
5	37	8	392	469	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	18	260	387
5	33	4	344	406	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	7	-	-	4	4	55	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	20	187	322
5	33	8	368	438	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	3	-	-	4	-	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	8	144	371
5	34	5	361	428	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	3	3	38	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	14	245	391
5	37	7	399	469	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	17	162	436
9	69	12	777	922	67	2	10	74	16	798	967	14	-	1	5	4	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	242	847
5	38	8	400	474	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	371	-	103	474		
5	31	5	353	409	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	12	-	-	6	3	46	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	193	367
5	37	6	399	467	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	7	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	23	107	402
5	35	4	376	441	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	6	-	-	2	4	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	240	379
5	25	8	339	406	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	8	-	-	2	-	60	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	215	378
5	36	4	398	472	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	1	4	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	148	14	257	419	
5	34	6	352	424	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	-	-	-	3	2	47	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	240	352
5	36	8	381	453	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	4	-	-	1	-	18	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	238	396
5	35	6	338	400	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	11	-	-	2	2	61	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	10	288	342
5	37	8	368	443	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	2	-	-	-	31	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	20	142	370
5	37	6	379	444	26	1	5	37	8	399	476	10	-	-	-	2	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	18		

By Command of the Army Council,

8/11/21

